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VOLUME XLVIII. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1888—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS { OUTSIDE CHICAGO THREE CENTS.

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GOSSIP BY LABOUCHERE.

THE 50,000 HOMELESS FAMILIES NOW SUFFERING IN IRELAND.

Some Words of Commendation of the Emperor William's Present Acts—What His Mother Was Doing in Germany's Country Houses—Tales of Suffering Among Travelers in Switzerland—Senator Stanford Talks of California Politics in Paris.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.*]

LONDON, Sept. 18.—With regard to Ireland the case is plain. She is in the position of a patient who is dying, not because the doctors differ, but because help delays. It is all nonsense to talk of home rule and good times coming when there are 50,000 tenants in Ireland whom home rule will find homeless and for whom the good time will come too late; 50,000 men, nay, 50,000 families, between whom and roofless ruin there now stands nothing but the difficulty of getting enough emergency men to do the dirty work of putting them out of their homes.

AN HEIRESS' WEDDING.

Miss Nisbet Hamilton, the great heiress, who during the last twenty-five years has refused dozens of suitors from Princes and serenities downwards, was married last Tuesday to Henry Ogilvy, younger son of Sir John Ogilvy. Miss Nisbet Hamilton is the representative through her mother of two of the oldest and most popular families in Scotland.

COMPLIMENTS FOR WILLIAM.

I am glad to hear that Emperor William has given orders that public celebrations of the victory at Sedan cease. It is high time that this annual jubilation over France should be brought to an end. The Emperor acted wisely and his decision meets with the hearty approval of all sensible Germans. The Emperor also has commanded that in future all bills of fare at court in Berlin shall be written in German. They have hitherto been in French. The Empress Victoria lately paid visits to several country houses in Germany and on the foundation of this fact a vast superstructure of fiction has been erected by some imaginative journals. The Empress in reality was seeking a suitable residence for her second daughter, Princess Victoria, who is to be married shortly to Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S OPERA.

The new Gilbert and Sullivan opera, which I understand is to be named "The Tower," will be produced at the Savoy Saturday, Nov. 10.

SOME ANCIENT TAPESTRY.

When Marguerite of France was married to Victor Amadeus of Savoy she took with her to Italy twenty pieces of the finest Gobelin tapestry, illustrating classical legends. This unique tapestry, which was of immense value, disappeared mysteriously when Napoleon invaded Italy, for it had been hidden away in case the French might think proper to carry it off, which they certainly would have done. It had been so carefully concealed that after some years, when calm was restored, it was found impossible to discover it, for two officials who had put it away were both dead. The tapestry had been almost forgotten till about a month ago, when the Marquis Valiamarina, the master of the royal household, was making a thorough investigation of the palace at Turin from roof to cellar, and behind some huge chests in a storeroom in the highest story he found a secret chamber which concealed the long lost tapestry. It has been little injured by its hundred years of hiding. King Humbert has ordered that the tapestry be carefully repaired and cleaned, after which it will be sent to Rome and hung in the Quirinal in the apartments which Emperor William will occupy during his visit next month.

TRAVELERS ANNOYED BY FLOODS.

From Como comes the following doleful story: The floods have proved disastrous to the travelers who come down to Lake Como in order to prolong the summer. Como itself is a sort of Venice. At Cadenabbia all the visitors have been driven from the Hotel Bellevue, for the waters have invaded the ground floor. At Bellaggio the hotels are above the flood, but all the quays are under water, and passengers from the steamboats have to land everywhere along the lake they can in boats, for the landing-places have disappeared. At St. Moritz the floods have been even worse. The road along the Engadine Valley and from thence to Chiavenna has been washed away in many places, and the railroad from Chiavenna to Colico has ceased to run. Some families have been four or five days on their way from Moritz to Lake Como, and so crowded have been the inns along the route that a family has deemed itself fortunate if it has been able to hire a whole billiard table for a night.

CHANGES AT ST. BERNARD.

A portion of the great St. Bernard Pass, which has hitherto been available for pedestrians and mules only, is about to be converted into a carriage road. The necessary funds for the work have been voted by the Swiss Council. HENRY LABOUCHERE.

CALIFORNIA IS SAFE.

Senator Stanford Tells a Paris Correspondent Why It Will Go Republican.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

PARIS, Sept. 18.—"How will California go in the approaching election?" This question a correspondent put this afternoon to Leland Stanford of California.

"Well," was the guarded reply, "you must bear in mind that in California political ties hang lightly and no one need be surprised in a given election to find 10,000 or 20,000 voters changing sides. Therefore, California is always doubtful. Still I consider that under ordinary conditions the State is slightly Republican."

"But are you this year in the presence of ordinary conditions?"

"No. There certainly are conflicting interests in California which make it difficult to foresee the result of the present campaign. Still my information from home leads me to believe the Republicans will be successful."

"How about the wheat-growers? Do they not believe that a reduction of the tariff, by enabling them to put their produce in the market at lower figures, would allow them to compete with India, Australia, and Russia in supplying the demand of Europe?"

"I admit that California has no further need for protection for her wheat industries. The agricultural development of the State within the last thirty years has been simply marvelous. As late as 1857 we were dependent for our breadstuffs upon the East and foreign countries, and today we produce 10,000,000 bushels annually more than we consume. This is because we employ the most improved farming implements, while the wheat-growers of Europe gather their crops for the most part with the sickle. We use the immense machines drawn by twenty horses, which multiply many times the producing power of labor and make it possible for us to raise wheat, reap it, and put it into sacks at the incredible price of three-quarters of a cent per 100 pounds. It is plain, therefore, that even without protection the wheat-growers of California have no reason to fear foreign competition."

"Then why should they oppose a reduction of the tariff?"

"Ah, now you touch upon another question. Water and wages both seek their own levels unless barriers are set up to prevent them from so doing. These laws are immutable. Without our protective system wages are bound to go down until they reach the level of the foreign labor markets. Why, the proposition is self-evident. A manufacturer will not continue to pay his men $2 a day when by moving his factory across our ocean he can get laborers for 60 cents, especially in these days, when the cost of transportation may be almost neglected. All this applies as well to wheat-growing as to manufactures. With the giant labor-aiding machines now in use one man does the work which formerly occupied a hundred laborers. Therefore it is evident that as the product of one man's labor is so great the element of wages has comparatively little to do with fixing the price of that product. As far as the employer is concerned, it makes but little difference whether the laborer receives $1 or $3 a day. In either case the price paid to the workman would bear so small a ratio to the value of his day's product that the price per pound of the article would hardly be appreciably increased. Therefore, with our present superiority in agricultural methods, I maintain that paying high wages does not in any way interfere with our competing with foreign products from the markets of Europe. On the other hand, to the workman it makes all the difference between comfort and privation whether he is paid $1 or $3 per day. So I claim that the policy of California and of the whole country should be to secure the laboring man, by wise protection, the best possible results of his industry. There are special reasons which lead me to think that California will go for Harrison and Morton this autumn. Other countries may and probably will adopt the improved agricultural implements which have made our State a great wheat growing centre, and that would seriously interfere with our wheat industry, but we have another industry still in its infancy with which nothing can ever interfere—that is, raising fruits. I believe that by degrees California will change its wheat farms into vineyards and orchards. As regards all the conditions for producing superior grades of fruits and wines we have almost a natural monopoly, but, as I said, these resources are but at the commencement of their development, and the State's highest interests call for protection against the importation of foreign wines and dried fruits. This consideration is of immense importance, and will, I think, be sufficient to secure a Republican majority. Many prominent Democrats are leaving their party on this ground. Ex-Gov. Downey of Los Angeles has declared for Harrison, and so have ex-Congressman Bartley Henley of Mendocino and Mr. De Bath Shord, a large wine producer of Los Angeles. That shows how the tide is turning."

"But will not these losses be balanced by defections from the Republican ranks due to other causes?"

"To be perfectly fair I must concede that the Republicans in California will suffer from two causes. First, the Prohibition movement is of considerable importance, and of course draws principally from our side; and, second, the American party for the restriction of immigration will take a certain number of votes from Harrison. If Cleveland carries the State it will be for these two reasons; but I don't believe he will carry it."

ENGLISH PRAISE FOR SHERMAN.

London Newspapers Commend His Speech on the Retaliation Question.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, Sept. 18.—All the morning papers publish long cables about Sherman's speech and resolution. The *Daily News* gives him pats on the back and praises the Republicans for postponing anti-Canadian action, and scolds President Cleveland. The editorial says: "The retaliation at which the President's loyal but indiscreet friends jumped was the first impulse of men in anger. The Senate will probably treat the question in a cool, cautious spirit of amicable compromise." The leader next passes to a discussion of the annexation idea, and says that it is perhaps true that even a strong and homogeneous Canada, if once severed from the old country, would gravitate towards the larger mass. The *Daily News* calms the perturbed spirits of its readers by concluding thus: "Although the Quebec agitations and American Senatorial utterances do play with the annexation idea, the thing itself is too remote for serious discussion."

EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS INVOLVED.

The Hocking Valley Railroad Suit Decided in Favor of the Defendants.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—One of the most celebrated railway suits ever tried in this country was settled in New York today by a decision of a board of arbitration in favor of the defendants, Judge Stevenson Burke and others of this city. The amount involved was $8,000,000, and the charge against Judge Burke and the other defendants was a grave one, involving as it did the misappropriation of funds. In 1881 Judge Burke and a syndicate of Cleveland, Youngstown, and Columbus capitalists bought the Columbus & Hocking Valley, Columbus & Toledo, and Ohio & West Virginia Railroads, consolidating them into one line under the name of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo. Those persons also owned extensive coal lands along the line of the road, and these fields were sold at one time and another to the railroad company. As the property was improved and the value of the stock enhanced the management closed out their holdings to various persons until the control of the road passed out of their hands. At the election in 1886 John W. Shaw was chosen President to succeed Burke. The following February he brought suit against Burke and the old directors for $8,000,000, being the amount of the bonds issued by the Hocking Valley Road under their management for the purchase of the coal lands in question. The claim was made that these lands were not worth the amount paid for them, and that President Burke had been guilty of criminal fraud in making the deal. The case was first brought in the Common Pleas Court at Columbus, and after considerable litigation it was mutually agreed to submit the case to three arbitrators, who were selected in the persons of Judge James C. Carter of New York and E. W. Kittredge and Leonard Maxwell Jr. of Cincinnati. The presentation of the case was made at Saratoga last month, and the award has just been made, as above stated, in favor of the defendants. Shaw and his party will be compelled to pay the entire cost of the litigation, amounting to at least $100,000.

The Sheriff today at the court-house sold out the $1,022,000 of Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan stock which Messrs. Ives and Stayner had delivered to J. H. Wade, President of the road, as collateral security for the payment of their promissory notes of $765,000. The sale divests Ives and Stayner of their last claim against the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan.

AN URBANA BANK SWINDLED.

Over $8,000 Secured by an Unknown Man on Forged Bills of Lading.

TOLONO, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—A swindler, as yet unknown, has succeeded in defrauding Busey's bank at Urbana to the amount of $2,500; J. W. Helm of Danville, $4,500; and Gillette Ball, $1,500. By the use of forged bills of lading he secured the payments of drafts on Eastern houses for these amounts. The drafts bore the name of Kiser Bros., a well-known grain firm at Hammond, Ind. The signatures, though clearly forgeries, were well calculated to deceive. Helm identified the man at Busey's Bank before he learned that he himself had been victimized. There is no clew to the swindler's identity, and he has disappeared.

Asked for Arsenic and Got Whiting.

Flora McGregory, an 18-year-old colored inmate of No. 222 Fourth avenue, wanted to commit suicide and went to a drug store to purchase arsenic. She was given whiting instead and the police notified. Flora was arrested.

WILL MISS "LITTLE PHIL."

REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A Successor of the Gallant Leader Who Was the Society's President for Many Years to Be Elected—Something About the Organization—The Northwestern Auxiliary—Program for the Business Meeting, Public Reception, and Symposium for Today.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland begins in Chicago today, and for the first time since 1871 it will be presided over by another than "Little Phil" Sheridan.

The first President of the society was Gen. George H. Thomas, who died in San Francisco in 1870. He was succeeded by Gen. Rosecrans, who held the office during one term, and he by Gen. Sheridan, who was reëlected at each annual meeting up to and including 1887. Short talks last night with his old associates and admirers indicate that his death was the only thing which would have prevented another unanimous reëlection to the highest office in the gift of the society.

About the most important business to be transacted at this meeting will be the election of a successor to Gen. Sheridan, and among the members of the society already on the ground there is considerable talk as to the man to whom the honor should go. Of the half-dozen or more candidates spoken of, it can be said that no one has done or is doing anything to further his claims. All of them are taking the matter quietly, and are permitting their friends to do what log-rolling is necessary. Judging from the talk to be heard around the Grand Pacific, where the army, or what is left of it, rendezvous, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans—"Old Rosy," as he is familiarly called—seems to be in the lead, although the names of Gen. David S. Stanley of the regular army, Gen. L. P. Bradley of Chicago, Gen. James Morgan of Quincy, Gen. Thomas Wood of Ohio, Gen. Nathan Kimball of Utah, and Gen. J. G. Parkhurst of Michigan are frequently heard. The canvass is proceeding without acrimony, and no matter whom the choice may fall upon, it is safe to say there will be no bitterness over it. The election will hardly take place today, and the most that is looked for is the appointment of a committee to make nominations. The ratification of the committee's work will take place tomorrow.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Army of the Cumberland consisted of the Fourth, the Fourteenth, and the Twentieth Army Corps, the whole originally under the command of Gen. Rosecrans. Gen. Thomas succeeded upon the reorganization, and continued in command until the close of the war. Each corps was made up of three divisions, and the head of each division was a General. The army was in all the heavy fighting of the war, and fought over every foot of the ground from Louisville to Atlanta and back again. Each particular division did its full share of the work, and each one suffered the fortunes of war. The Second Division of the Fourth Corps, however, saw as many changes in its commanders as nearly all the others combined. Gen. Sheridan was at its head until Grant ordered him to the East, and there were few of his men but regretted to see him go. He was succeeded by Gen. Harker, who was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, and he by Gen. Newton, who followed up his conquests on the field by achieving fame under the water. He was the officer who dynamited Hell Gate in New York Harbor to the bottom of the sea. Gen. Wagner was the next commander, who is now dead, and he was succeeded by Gen. Joseph Conrad of Missouri, who is now on the retired list and living in Washington. He will not attend this meeting because of trouble from the wound in his head which was received in the hard fought battle of Missionary Ridge, opposite Chattanooga, Tenn.

The First Division of the Fourteenth Corps was originally commanded by Gen. Thomas—before his promotion, of course. He was succeeded by Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois and the present Democratic candidate for the office of Governor. He was succeeded by Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, who died at the Palmer House in 1877.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland contains nearly 1,000 members. They are scattered from Maine to California, and from the lakes to the Gulf. There is also what is known as the Society of the Cumberland of the Northwest, containing about 1,200 members. A movement is on foot to have them join the parent society, and it is probable that the final steps to that end will be taken at the meeting which convenes today. The history of the war could not be written without the names of hundreds of the men who now belong to either one society or the other; hence the desire for amalgamation. At an informal meeting of members of both societies last night the preliminary step were taken, and if the committee appointed for the purpose does its work it is probable that many of the auxiliary will be members of the parent society by tomorrow night.

PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

The public meeting of the society will be held in Central Music-Hall at 7:30 tonight. The exercises will be opened by prayer, the Rev. David Swing officiating. The program will include music by the Second Regiment Band—national airs of all nations—salute to the G. A. R.; address of welcome by Mayor Roche; oration by Col. Henry Stone of Boston; music, "In Memory of Our Fallen Heroes"; eulogy of Gen. Sheridan, by Gen. Russell A. Alger; "Dead March in Saul," band and organ; taps. As the people file out of the hall the band will play the "Flag" march.

Following this will come the symposium, to which none but members of the society and the press representatives will be admitted. This will be the jollification of the meeting. The banquet takes place at the Grand Pacific tomorrow night.

Among the prominent arrivals yesterday were Gen. Henry M. Cist of Cincinnati, the Secretary of the society; Gen. James Morgan of Quincy, Vice-President; Gen. Nathan Kimball, who is the guest of Capt. Nathan A. Read of No. 305 East Chicago avenue; Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Maj. George S. Roper of Rockford, Ill., Gen. J. G. Parkhurst of Michigan, and Col. Henry Stone of Boston.

The following named were appointed last night a committee on new members, the first named being Chairman: Charles A. Stone, A. J. Miksch, J. W. Burst, Charles A. Partridge.

A TALK WITH "OLD ROSY."

Affairs at the Capital—Gen. Sherman's Age Keeping Him at Home.

Gen. Rosecrans—"Old Rosy"—now Register of the United States Treasury, is in the city for the purpose of attending the Society of the Army of the Cumberland meeting. He says that the President's vetoes of pension bills will undoubtedly be the means of keeping off soldiers' votes that would otherwise go to Cleveland this fall. The General thought there was a good deal of clap-trap about the President's hostility to pension claims. He thought the majority of the soldiers of the country approved of a conservative course on the part of Congress and watchfulness on the part of the President, and thus preventing bogus claimants standing in the way of those who were meritorious. The General said he had a good deal to do in his office. The yearly transfers of registered bonds amounting in the aggregate to $300,000,000 had to be signed by him, and the office was really the place where the books of the Republic were kept. He said he did not intend to make any speeches during the campaign, and that he was not a politician and did not know what Cleveland's prospects were for reëlection. He spoke of Gen. Sherman, and said it was apparent that he could not travel about as of old, because he was growing feeble. Tecumseh was older by four years than was generally supposed. He always has it on record that he entered West Point when he was 16 years of age. That date was all right, but Sherman was born in 1815. Judge Bartley of Washington, now dead, married Sherman's oldest sister, and that sister had the family bible of old Judge Sherman, the father. It contained the names of all the children and the time of their birth, but the leaf bearing this data has disappeared and no one could tell what has become of it. It had "Tecumseh" down as born in 1815, for Judge Bartley told him so before he died.

IS IT ABNER MARSH'S BODY?

A Curious Story in Connection with a Mysterious Death.

Mrs. George Marsh of No. 143 Twenty-sixth street went to the morgue Sunday to examine the remains of the boy found under the sidewalk at Desplaines and Washington streets Saturday. Abner Marsh, her husband's brother, a boy of 18, had been missing for some time, and the description given of the decomposed body found by the police tallied so accurately with Abner that she came to the conclusion it was the missing boy. Abner's parents live in Ware, Mass., and are well to do. Last summer he left home for the Far West. After a short stay there he came to Chicago and surprised his sister-in-law by a visit. He brought his trunk to the house and declared his intention of stopping there. After the arrival of his trunk he left the house, saying he would be back in a couple of hours. He never returned.

At the morgue Mrs. Marsh found the clothes of the unknown corpse to be similar to those worn by Abner. His hair, too, was cut pompadour, and even peculiar warts she had seen on Abner's hands were on the hands of the body. She left the morgue saying she would inquire a little further, and if the body proved to be that of Abner Marsh she would have him buried. Tuesday morning she telegraphed to Ware, Mass., but received no immediate response.

In the meantime the body had been buried by the county. Yesterday Mrs. Marsh had decided to have the body removed from the potter's field, having reached the conclusion that the body was that of Abner. She was making preparation for a funeral for today. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon she received an answer to her dispatch. Her inquiry had been: "Do you know where Abner is? Yes or no."

The answer was: "Yes; send trunk by freight."

Shortly after the answer was received an undertaker came around and presented a bill for burying the corpse. Mrs. Marsh refused to pay it and thinks it strange that a bill should be presented for a body the county supposedly buried.

The entire case is remarkable. It is a singular coincidence, if coincidence it is. Mrs. Marsh will make further inquiry of the boy's folks.

WISCONSIN TOWNS VOTING ON LICENSE.

Oshkosh, Eau Claire, and Ripon Vote for the Minimum Allowed by Law.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 18.—A dozen cities in the State voted today whether to fix the saloon license fee at $500 or retain it at $200. There was a small vote, the saloonkeepers being the most active. The Prohibitionists either remained away from the polls or voted for low license. High license was carried in Dodgeville, Marinette, Depere, and West Depere, and low license prevailed in Oshkosh, Janesville, Manston, Waupaca, Baraboo, West Superior, Eau Claire, and Ripon.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—A special saloon license election today resulted in a majority of 1,060 for $200, the present rate, over $500, in a total vote of 2,600. The high-license people staid at home and the saloon men worked from morning till night.

RIPON, Wis., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—An election held here today on the license question resulted in a majority for low license of ninety-three out of a total of 581 votes cast, $200 receiving 357, $500 receiving 242, and $350 getting two.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—At a special election today the city gave 150 majority in favor of $500 license for the ensuing three years.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—High license received a death blow in the special election held here today. The vote for $500 was 992 and for $200 1,290, with three for $350. The Prohibitionists took no part in the election, and the high license men attribute the crushing defeat to the stormy weather, a pouring rain falling nearly all day. The vote three years ago was about 800 majority over low license. Senator Sawyer came down early and voted for high license.

WHY DOESN'T KEELY SHOW UP?

The Court Insists on an Investigation of His Motor Scheme.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 18.—The Keely motor case came up again this afternoon in the Court of Common Pleas on a rule to show cause why an attachment for contempt of court should not be issued against Keely for his failure to obey the order of the court, which instructed him to put his machine in order and show it to a number of experts whom the court had appointed. His counsel contended that Mr. Keely had not obeyed because of a lack of money. The Judge said that this was not a sufficient answer. Counsel then stated that it would cost about $100,000 to put the motor in such a condition that it would operate. The courts say the experts were to report singly what they saw, and if they could not so report and individual would be appointed.

LIQUOR SELLERS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Sioux Falls Saloonmen Do Time for Violating the Law.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Sioux Falls saloonkeepers are much exercised over the action of Judge Carland in sentencing two Union County saloonkeepers to the penitentiary here for three and four months respectively for violating the local liquor law. The parties were brought to the penitentiary today. Their names are William Gillan and John Sellers. All saloonkeepers in this city are under bonds to answer for from two or three to fifteen or twenty violations of the local option law, but have been expecting fines only, which would be equivalent to paying license, but penitentiary terms now stare them in the face and they are getting nervous.

Opening of Moulton Ladies' College.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Moulton Ladies' College, in connection with McMaster University, was opened for its first session today. There are over fifty pupils in attendance. The curriculum, equal to that of any college of its kind on the continent, and the staff, under Chancellor McVicar, has been selected with the greatest care. The principal is Miss Elizabeth C. Cooley, M. A., of the Chicago University, who is also teacher of Mental and Moral Science. The Natural Science classes will be under Miss Clara L. Andrews, B. S., of Wellesley College, New York; Mathematics and Modern Languages, Miss Caroline Fair, B. A., Toronto University; Classics and English Literature, Miss Carrie Haigh, B. A., Michigan University at Ann Arbor. The Preparatory and Fine Arts Departments are not yet arranged for.

A Steamer Supposed to Be Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18.—The steamer S. Pizzati, from Truxillo, arrived here today. She came from the same ports and over the same route as that usually followed by the steamer E. B. Ward Jr., now eleven days overdue from Utila, which port she left Sept. 4. The belief now is that the Ward has been lost with all on board.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

HOW PATIENTS ARE TREATED AT THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

Persons Suffering from the Effects of Morphine or Verging on Delirium Tremens Placed in a Room and Left to Fight It Out—Convalescents in Danger of Being Attacked by Violent Inmates—The Lack of Management at the Institution.

The suicide of Dr. Tons at the Washingtonian Home is only an instance of what is likely to occur again unless the present method of managing morphine and delirium tremens cases is changed. A morphine patient entering the Washingtonian Home is practically put in solitary confinement. He is taken to a room in the hospital annex of the building and there left to fight it out. If he has the constitution to survive the reaction consequent on the withholding of the drug he may after a few weeks of horror and deliriums live through the period of his incarceration; if not he becomes an imbecile and is sent to the insane asylum. No one is put in his room to watch him or to talk to him. Dr. Earle is the physician in charge, but his visits to the institution are only once or twice a week. Forrest Smith administers such mild substitutes for the drug as the physician may see fit to order, but the giving of medicine several times a day to twenty or more cases of inebriety and a number of morphine patients is about all that one man can attend to. Yet this one man is all that the home provides. A convalescent patient cleans up the hospital ward and the morphine rooms, and sleeps near by during the night. When this convalescent patient is away—and he is necessarily absent a good part of the time—men fast approaching delirium tremens and those who have not fully recovered from their hallucinations are locked in this hospital—a common room—with those who have their senses about them, but who are in a weak and depressed condition of mind and body. Appeals to be released are in vain until a number of days are passed. Men have declared time and time again on leaving the hospital that they were in constant fear that some patient, roaming at will about the hospital and crazy from drink or its after result, would brain them with a chair. Patients have been attacked by such men who were temporarily insane, and only for the helping hand of those who had recovered from their disease murder would have been committed before this.

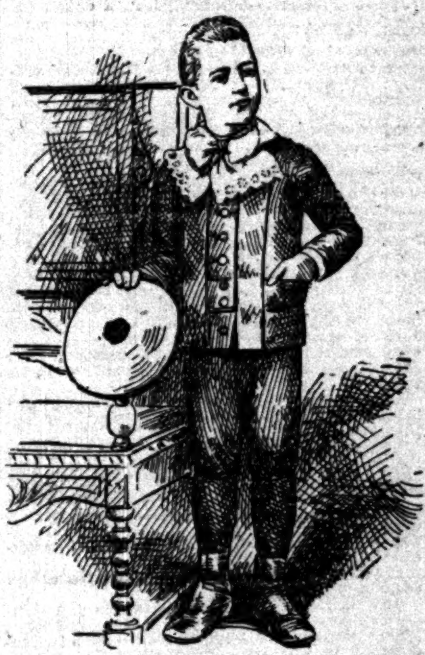
MANAGEMENT OF THE HOME.

This lack of management is due in great measure to the want of a responsible head. The institution is the creature of the State, drawing financial sustenance from the $20,000 a year allowed from saloon licenses in Cook County and the money paid by inmates at the rate of $5 to $15 per week for each person. The State, however, exercises no supervision over it, the officers being a law unto themselves—a sort of a close corporation known as an Executive Committee meeting occasionally and approving of whatever report the officers lay before them. Prof. Wilkins is supposed to be the head of the institution, but his health has failed him of late years, and with lecturing when his voice will permit his responsibility ends. He does not concern himself with the hospital management and pays no attention to the receipts or expenditures, those matters being left with an assistant secretary named Richardson and an inmate who formerly ran an employment agency on Canal street.

The home has been at war with the Justices of the Peace in Cook County for some time. Their commitments to the institution have often been disregarded to suit the convenience of the home management and the men turned over to the bridewell. Prof. Wilkins indicated some time ago that it was his purpose to retire from the Superintendency, and since that time plans have been put in operation by the other officers to step into his shoes. It is this contest that has caused a constant conflict and resulted in mismanagement. The question of continuing this appropriation of $20,000 from the funds of the city has been under consideration by a number of officials, and the matter will be brought before the Legislature at its next session. The State or city has no part or lot in seeing that the money is used for the purpose for which it is intended. The home has become a money-making concern. It loans its funds out at interest, owns houses and lands, and derives an income therefrom and makes no showing to the power that created it. There are other institutions that are not self-supporting which have some claim on the taxpayers, and the probabilities are that the Washingtonian Home will be compelled to give an accounting.

LITTLE ARTIE MAHER.

The Latest Victim of Rabies—A Bright Life Ended.



The above is an excellent likeness of Artie Maher, the little fellow whose death from hydrophobia THE TRIBUNE described Tuesday morning.

Killed on Account of a Board Bill.

GARDEN CITY, Kas., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—N. W. Denson of Ulysses Grant County was formerly a hotelkeeper at Springfield, Seward County, and while in that business M. S. Parson, ex-editor of the Springfield *Transcript*, boarded with him. Parsons settled all but $6, but that he claimed he could not pay. Last Saturday Denson announced that he was going over to Springfield, and said that among other things he was going to "collect that money from Parsons or else thump the life out of him." Late Saturday evening the two met on the streets of Springfield and began to quarrel over the debt. Denson applied an opprobrious epithet to Parsons, when the latter drew a revolver and sent a bullet through Denson's heart. Parsons is in jail.

A War-Ship Ordered to Samoa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—The Secretary of the Navy has telegraphed Rear Admiral Kimberly, commanding the Pacific station, who is now at San Francisco, to send one of the vessels of his squadron to the Samoan Islands for such services as may be required of it in the protection of American interests. The United States ships Alert, Vandalia, and Adams are now cruising in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands, and one of these will be sent to Samoa at once.

The Pacific Flyer Jumps the Track.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 18.—The Union Pacific flyer is reported to have left the track near Columbus. No one was killed, nor was any one wounded so far as reported.

TWENTY DEATHS YESTERDAY.

The Worst Day in the History of Plague-Stricken Jacksonville.

Deaths	20	New cases	156
Previously reported	133	Previously reported	1,047
Total to date	153	Total to date	1,203

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—This has been the most terrible day in the history of plague-stricken Jacksonville. The sun shown bright all day, but in the seemingly pleasant weather the deadly pestilence was doing its worst. The record of new cases is 156, the deaths 20. The lists of the dead and the sick follow:

DEATHS.

W. H. MOSS,
MRS. JACOBS,
MARGARET JONES,
W. G. FARNIER,
PETER LOPEZ,
MR. GEORGIAN,
JULIA JONES,
A CHILD OF NELLIE FRAZEE,
SIMON GRANT,
MISS E. SNYDER,
MRS. SPEARMAN,
MR. JACOBY,
MRS. CONNELLY,
MRS. O'DEA,
MRS. H. S. SMITH,
MRS. IDA C. HARTLAND,
MRS. FOLEY,
MRS. SLIDELL,
JAMES GRAVES,
MR. MCNAIR.

Three of these should have been added to yesterday's report, making today's deaths 17. Total cases to date, 1,203; total deaths, 153.

NEW CASES.

MR. COOPER,
MABEL PARSONS,
MISS H. GEDDING,
CHARLES ENTER,
GEORGE B. CLACHES,
MRS. A. W. TYLER,
MRS. E. MARTIN,
HELEN ROBINSON,
MRS. KIBBE,
HENRIETTA ROBINSON,
AUGUSTUS DAIZ,
ALLEN ASHLEY,
EDWARD PAINKETT,
MRS. PAINKETT,
GROVER PAINKETT,
W. P. JOHNSON,
MRS. P. H. JOHNSON,
MRS. WOLFE,
S. O. BAKER,
E. HAY,
ANDREW YOUMAN,
MISS B. B. MARSHALL,
MISS FRANKIE CUSNER,
OLIVER FIELD,
JENNIE BENNETT,
MRS. JAMES GARDNER,
MARY GARDNER,
MRS. FRANK JONES,
S. WEST,
J. J. HOLLAND,
MRS. BOWDEN,
UNKNOWN,
MISS BRANNON,
MRS. TRIESBACH,
MISS SMITH,
CHARLES GARTON,
MRS. HOYT,
ED W. GRIME,
MINNIE HASKINS,
MRS. MALONE,
MOSES THOMPSON,
MISS GIBSON,
FRANK J. JONES,
MR. A. PARSONS,
MRS. A. PARSONS,
JOHN E. CLARK,
HENRY OSBORNE,
FRANK LOPEZ,
MAGGIE JOHNSON,
UNKNOWN,
MARY ROBINSON,
MRS. CAPT. ADAMS,
ANNA BEVET,
GUS. HIGGINS,
MARY THOMAS,
EMILY TAYLOR,
J. B. CHRISTOPHER,
FANNIE MOYLEY,
W. WOOD,
WILLIAM HOWARD,
A. L. REDSTONE,
A. HAIR,
HARRY JONES,
JOSEPH STRATTON,
JOHN STRATTON,
ROBERT MILLER,
JOSEPH TAYLOR,
RICHARD JONES,
ELIAS JONES,
MRS. JORDAN,
MRS. C. KLIBEN,
W. FARMER,
PAT BOWDEN,
MR. GEORGE BAXTER,
MISS HARTLEY,
W. L. TRIESBACH,
O. WAHLAN,
MISS MCCORMICK,
MISS BELLE NOLAN,
MRS. HUDSON,
CARRIE WELBY,
J. T. PHILLIPS,
MRS. DIAZ,
MR. DUNN,
REV. W. H. SIMPSON.

The total number of white cases is 85; total number of colored cases, 71.

Discussing Quarantine Regulations.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18.—A conference of delegates from the Boards of Health of many of the Southern States and Illinois was held here today for the purpose of discussing the yellow-fever situation. An exhaustive interchange of ideas was had and resolutions adopted declaring it the sense of the conference that ten days' detention of yellow-fever refugees should be enforced against those destined to points south of the northern boundary of Tennessee, but in view of the lateness of the season it is recommended that healthful refugees whose baggage has been disinfected should be permitted to go north of that line without detention. It is urgently recommended that such changes should be made in the National service as would, through proper assistance and coöperation with State boards, give protection and security to the public health.

Having Trouble with Refugees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received the following telegram from Surgeon Hamilton, dated at Camp Perry, Fla., Sept. 17:

"Dr. Posey has yellow-fever, contracted at McClenny. Three cases are reported at Gainesville, and there are rumors of cases at Wellborn and Fernandina. Have sent Wise to investigate. Dr. Guiteras returned Saturday night. Refugees had great hardships in special train, and the whole seaboard is alarmed on account of these refugees breaking through the patrol at Hendersonville. I do not think it advisable to send any more special trains. Camp in excellent condition, but needs enlargement. This is being done as rapidly as possible. Those here are comfortable and reasonably happy."

The Fever's Work in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—The number of deaths in Havana from yellow-fever during July was 86. During August 114 persons died of the disease.

Extending Excursion Tickets.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 18.—All summer excursion tickets sold for points in Florida were extended in time until Dec. 31 at a meeting here today of the Southern Passenger Agents' Association.

Chicago Contributions.

THE TRIBUNE received yesterday $5 from W. A. Keeler, Fairmount, Neb., and $25 from Enos Ayres, making a total to date of $236 in aid of the yellow-fever sufferers.

The Mayor yesterday received $100 for the yellow-fever sufferers from a person who modestly declined to have his name mentioned.

The Mobile & Ohio Road has notified all its agents that contributions for the sufferers at Jacksonville, Fla., will be forwarded free of charge with all possible dispatch.

The Grading of Frosted Wheat.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 18.—The State Railroad Commissioners have decided not to establish special grades for frosted wheat, but to leave the whole question to State Grain Inspector James. He states that he will grade frosted wheat strictly according to its value. If badly frosted it will be classed "no grade." If not so much injured it will be given the grade to which it belongs. The same rule will apply to wheat coming into this State from Dakota.

The Trouble on the Wabash in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—General Manager Hayes of the Wabash Western was seen by a reporter this morning with reference to the threatened strike owing to the contract the Wabash has with the Burlington for handling and housing incoming engines of that company, and the refusal of the Wabash brotherhood employés to touch the boycotted locomotives. Mr. Hayes said:

"I do not apprehend any serious trouble. It is true the hostlers refused to do the work, and they were relieved. There are so few of them that we could put on new men every day if necessary, and I am not disposed to believe Wabash Western employés would create trouble over such a trivial matter."

Central Illinois Methodist Conference.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Central Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church opened the annual meeting at Grace Methodist Church in this city today. Addresses of welcome were delivered by H. K. Wheeler and James McGrew of this city, and the Rev. R. Haney, D. D., responded. About 200 ministers are present. Several important questions are to be considered. The meeting will continue until next Monday, when the appointments will be made for the ensuing year.

Fear They Will Be Misled.

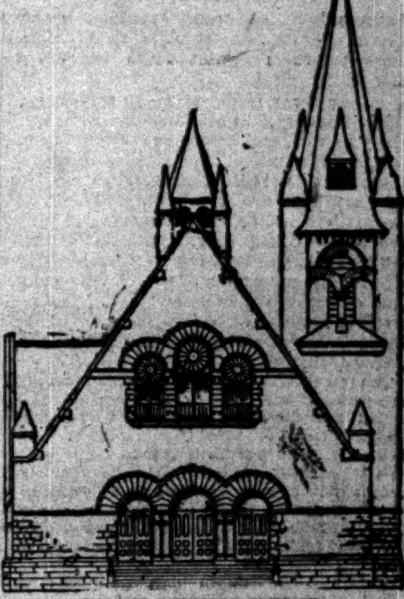
BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 18.—A council was held by the Indians at Standing Rock yesterday, it being ration day and all the tribes being present. The Indians who have been opposed to the opening of the reservation are now much opposed to the proposition of the commission to have the Chiefs taken to Washington to see the President, as they fear that the Chiefs may be misled. The council was one of the most interesting held on the reservation since the arrival of the commission.

PULLMAN TO THE FRONT.

THE "SHOW CITY" BREAKS GROUND FOR AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

It Will Be the Most Extensive in the World—The Pros and Cons of the Rent Question—Private Ownership Likely to Be Inaugurated—Pullmanites Are Saving People—The Societies of the Place Are Many and Flourishing.

Pullman is determined to maintain its lead as the most attractive of modern cities and its reputation as the "show city" of America. Its big works, its Corliss engine, its arterial drainage, its lakes and parks had begun to pall on the public taste. A more novel feature had to be added. It will be. Ground was broken yesterday morning in the model city for an electric railway, which when completed will be the most extensive of its kind in the world. The surveys have been made, the line of the road has been marked out, the capital has been subscribed, the franchise has been granted by Mr. Pullman, who controls the use of the streets in the city which he has founded and which bears his name. The road will run north and south through the principal thoroughfare, from One Hundred and Fourth street to One Hundred and Fifteenth street, looping at both ends by running around three or four blocks. The whole length of the line will be about four miles. The rails will be of the most approved pattern and the cars the best that the Pullman shops can turn out. The manner in which the motor is to be applied has not yet been determined.



ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

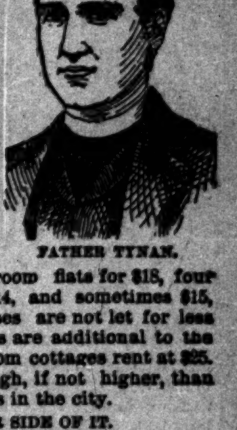
"But it will certainly be operated by electricity," said Mr. Chansey, the agent of the Pullman Company. "Electricity is the motor of the future, and it is meet that Pullman should first apply it on an extensive scale." The company which is concerned in the erection of the road has its headquarters at Rochester, where it operates an electric road as an experiment. The Pullman electric road will be for general use and profit. It will double the number of "visiting statesmen," "enterprising littérateurs," and "distinguished visitors from abroad" who will visit the Model City within the next decade. Mr. Pullman is of course interested in the company.

CRITICISMS OF THE MEN.

The rent question is the burning one at Pullman. It smolders, but it may blaze forth at any moment. The workingmen of the shops, when they can trust the newspaper men not to publish their names in connection with their statements, are free to say that the rent and kindred charges are exorbitant. They are higher, they say, than in the city. They admit that the rooms which they rent are well appointed, that they can have gas, steam, and water in their rooms if they pay for them, but the price is steep. Most of the people do without the luxury of steam heating, while a large number, perhaps the majority, prefer oil to gas, which is furnished at $2.08 per thousand, though the consumers assert that it is manufactured at a cost of about 75 cents per thousand. Water is charged for at the rate of 30 cents for every 1,000 gallons used, while the Village of Hyde Park furnishes it at wholesale to the Pullman Company at $40 per 1,000,000 gallons, which is but four cents per 1,000 gallons. This, it is claimed, affords an unreasonable profit to the Pullman Company, and the charges ought to be moderated.

It is further claimed by the discontented rent-payers that the company charges a rental equivalent to 7 3-10 per cent on the whole investment made in the residence portion of the town, computing interest on the capital invested in sewers, drainage, street-making, etc., improvements which were made on a basis of a future city with a population of 70,000 inhabitants. The present renters object to be taxed for a speculative future. If philanthropists have fads they ought to pay for them. At least they ought not to tax the present generation for future benevolence. So say the discontented. It must be admitted, however, that the complaints of the renters do not correspond with the statement of agents of the company, who are in a position to know of what they speak. The representatives of the discontented renters say that seven room houses rent for $28 per month, five room flats for $18, four room flats for $12 to $14, and sometimes $15, while nine room houses are not let for less than $35. Water taxes are additional to the rental. Some four room cottages rent at $25. These prices are as high, if not higher, than rents in good locations in the city.

REV. E. O. OGGLE.

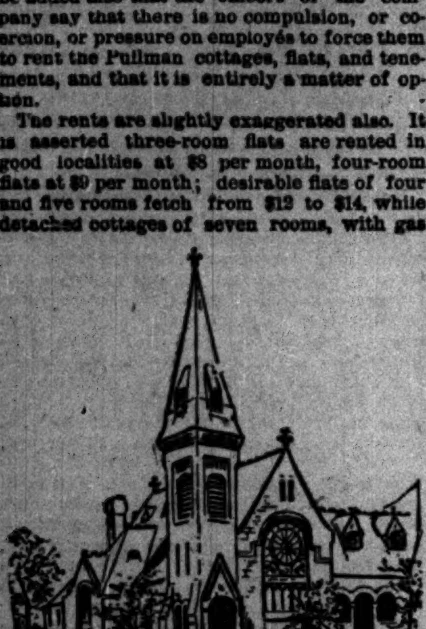


FATHER TYNAN.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

Perhaps the appointments in the city houses are not as good. The sanitary arrangements certainly are not as good in Chicago as in Pullman. This is an important consideration in connection with the rental. The death-rate is lower than in any other considerable community in the United States. Last year it was 9 per 1,000 of the population. The previous year but 8 per 1,000. This year it is thought that the rate will be still lower. Deaths resulting from accidents, which are comparatively numerous for reasons that will be readily understood, are included in the computation for the mortality rate. It is a fact of peculiar significance in this connection that there are but four physicians in this town of 12,000 inhabitants. And there is but one lawyer, and he has little to do! Happy Pullman! Chicago has a lawyer to every 300 of the population. Taking into account the sanitary arrangements of the houses, and the numerous and costly details of their construction to insure the comfort and health of the residents, it is claimed by many of the officials of the company that rents are not too high. The average rental per room in the manufacturing town of Massachusetts is $2.87 per month. The average at Pullman is $3.30 per month per room. But basement rooms, basement kitchens, and the like, are not taken into account in this computation. The arrangements of the Pullman houses are of course greatly superior to those of the Massachusetts towns, and this counts greatly in favor of the Pullman workingmen. Coming from healthy homes they are capable of better work, of longer continued exertion, and their labor is not often—scarcely at all—interrupted by sickness or debility, as is frequently the case with working people residing in badly arranged, poorly constructed homes. It should be added also that the officers of the company say that there is no compulsion, or coercion, or pressure on employés to force them to rent the Pullman cottages, flats, and tenements, and that it is entirely a matter of option.

The rents are slightly exaggerated also. It is asserted three-room flats are rented in good localities at $8 per month, four-room flats at $9 per month; desirable flats of four and five rooms fetch from $12 to $14, while detached cottages of seven rooms, with gas fixtures, bath, and other modern improvements, can be had from $22 to $24. Three-story ten-room houses fetch but $25 per month.


PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

INDIVIDUAL OWNERSHIP IN PROSPECT.

Mr. Chansey, the agent of the company, in reply to the strictures passed on the Pullman system that it discourages ownership and restrains individuality, says that Pullman workers are free to build and own houses elsewhere, that they largely avail themselves of this privilege in the surrounding hamlets, and that the time will be soon ripe for the promotion of individual workingman ownership in Pullman itself. The semi-inspired article of Charles Dudley Warner in *Harper's Magazine* for June also hints at such a new departure:

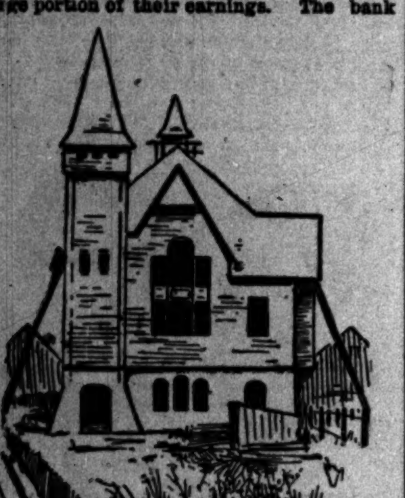
> The town could not have been built as an object lesson in any other way than it was built. The hope is that the laboring people will voluntarily do hereafter what they have here been induced to accept. The model city stands there as a lesson, the creation of less than eight years. The company is now preparing to sell lots on the west side of the railroad tracks, and we shall see what influence this nucleus of order, cleanliness, and system will have upon the larger community rapidly gathering about it.

This has been taken in Pullman as a semi-official declaration in favor of a new departure which will tend to the encouragement of ownership.

WELL PREPARED FOR THE CHANGE.

It will not find the Pullman working people wholly unprepared. They are a thrifty and provident class. They have not been unmindful of coming events. Though there is no building and loan association in Pullman, perhaps because home ownership there was not encouraged in the past, several hundred of the residents and perhaps a thousand of the employés are members of the Roseland Building and Loan Association and of the Calumet Building and Loan Association, which has its headquarters at Kensington. Those members aim to secure homes in the hamlets adjacent to the model city. Their membership in the loan associations is but a preliminary.

The Pullman Loan & Savings Bank offers to those residents who are not members of the Roseland or the Kensington association a safe place for investment which is eagerly accepted. The high rate of interest, 4 per cent, offered by this bank is a strong inducement to the industrious mechanic to deposit in it. It is backed up by some of the strongest men in Chicago, financially speaking—such men as Marshall Field, John Crerar, Columbus R. Cummings, John W. Doane, and of course Mr. Pullman. These names furnish gilt-edged security for the safe-keeping of the workingmen's hard earnings. The savings deposits, according to the last report, amount to $273,000. No other bank of the kind in this State can make an equally good showing. The deposits now reach $300,000, and the depositors number 1,200. The average for each depositor is, therefore, $275. Some have as high as $1,500 and $2,000 on deposit. Many of these are young women employed in various branches of work in the factory. Fully 60 per cent of all the employés in the shops are investors in the building or loan associations or depositors in the bank, which speaks well for the thrift, temperance, and steadiness of the employés as a whole. The bank is kept open during the period of pay-time three or four days after the 6th and 21st of each month, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, to accommodate the depositors. The average earnings of the Pullman employés last year, males and females being included in the computation, was $601. The unmarried portion of the workers can easily save a large portion of their earnings. The bank statistics go to show that they save more and more every year, and that the number of those who save also increases. Thus in October, 1885, the number of depositors was 652, and the aggregate of the deposits was $108,200—being $165 per capita. The depositors now number 1,200, the aggregate is about $300,000, and the per capita is $275. This is a most gratifying showing and proves that paternalism, despite all that is said against it, has its advantages.


SWEDISH CHURCH.

A GREAT PEOPLE FOR SOCIETIES.

As might be expected in a highly intelligent community of workingmen like Pullman the number of societies and clubs, social, literary, and benevolent, is large. Nearly all the adult males belong to some organization or other, and more than half of them to more than one. There is a Masonic lodge with a large membership, including most of the leading men of the town, a lodge of Odd-Fellows, also of respectable membership, a council of the Royal Arcanum, an Anglo-American and a Scandinavian branch of the Knights of Pythias, a court of the Ancient Order of Foresters with a large membership, a division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a section of the Scotch Clan of the MacDonalds, a St. George Society, a British-American Association, branches of the Order of A. O. U. W., Knights of Labor, Knights of Honor, Knights of Sherwood Forest (mostly Englishmen), Ancient Order of Noah, and several other organizations.

The Presbyterian or "Green Stone Church," as it is called, is the rallying point of a number of ladies' charitable and benevolent societies. There is an industrial sewing circle in connection with the church and a social club includes most of its members. The Good Templars' Temperance Society has a quasi connection with it. Several organizations of a semi-literary character are affiliated with it. The pastor is a well read, much traveled, cultured gentleman of varied learning. He intends to lecture during the winter on subjects which have come within his observation while serving as a missionary in the Hawaiian Islands from 1880 to 1884. Miss Henrietta Moore, an eloquent temperance lecturer, delivered an impressive discourse in the church last evening. Throughout the winter the edifice is frequently filled with large audiences, attracted by well known speakers on public, patriotic, and philanthropic schemes. The other Protestant churches perform their part in the general educational scheme of the community, though their societies are not so numerous or flourishing as those affiliated with the Presbyterian society. The Swedish Lutherans, and indeed the Swedes of all the sects, have several literary societies, all conducted in the language of their native country. They are an educated people with a literary turn of mind, eager for knowledge, and studious in their habits.

The Catholic church is of course the centre of the social, benevolent, and patriotic organizations of the people of that faith, and the priest, Father Tynan, is the discreet and zealous spiritual director. There is a large and flourishing division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which has its usual number of parades under the "sunburst" entwined with the Stars and Stripes. The green and gold are conspicuous on these occasions. There is a new but vigorous branch of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, which gains in membership weekly, and a Catholic Young Men's Society of recent organization. There are in addition numerous sodalities and confraternities which combine religious discipline with benevolent purpose. Nearly every member of Father Tynan's congregation belongs to this organization. They have already collected the nucleus of what promises to be a large library—consisting mostly of books of a religious character.

BRITONS WELL REPRESENTED.

The British residents, including in that term only the English, Scotch, and Welsh, constitute an important element in the non-Catholic societies. A Scotchman, as not unusually happens, is at the head of the Masonic fraternity. He is also the Chief of the Clan MacDonald of the place, which has about seventy-five members, who turn out occasionally all plaided and plumed in their Highland array. The distinctively British societies of Pullman have a membership of 600. All those natives of England who have resided there for any length of time belong either to the St. George Society or the British American Association. The former has a membership of 175, of whom over a hundred are active. The latter has about seventy-five members and is growing. The President, Mr. C. S. Dawson, and the Secretary, W. H. Meigund, are Democrats—the latter being Secretary of the Pullman Cleveland and Thurman Club—while the Vice-President and Treasurer are Republicans. The members are fairly divided between the two great parties. The Britishers who work in the foundry attached to the works are to a man Republicans, while some of the clerks and a few bosses are Democrats. The British ironworker does not want British free trade any more than does the Irishman or the American.

The British residents of Pullman, it may be added, are nearly all of them mechanics or workers in the foundry. They are progressive, intelligent men, and make excellent citizens. They are on excellent terms, too, with the natives of the step-sister isle, and make common cause with them in unions and labor organizations. They agree so well that the people of other nationalities wonder why they do not get on better together across the sea.

KEEPING THE STREETS CLEAN.

How It Can and Should Be Done—A Weak Excuse.

There are several ordinances in the municipal code which were passed with the intention that they should be rigidly enforced in order to keep the streets of Chicago in a clean, orderly, and decent condition worthy of a city of its size, repute, and importance. These ordinances seem to have been forgotten by the health authorities, the Superintendent of Streets, and the police officials who ought to make an effort to enforce them. The Superintendent of Streets when asked about the enforcement of those ordinances is in a state of utter bewilderment, as he is about most other things pertaining to his office. The health officers fall back on the inevitable apology for failure to do their duty, "It is utterly impossible." The policemen say that they have enough to do without enforcing street ordinances. Even Commissioner Swift, usually resourceful and energetic, seems to be powerless. When his attention was called to the flagrant violation of these ordinances he said: "If we undertook to enforce the ordinance there would be a terrible howl and kick from the business-men all over the city. But in New York the streets are kept clean. We sweep and clean the streets often enough, but saloon and store keepers throw out this filth as fast as we can sweep. It is a matter of great regret to us, and yet if we attempt to remedy the evil we have to fight the whole of Chicago. Our people don't seem to realize the necessity and beauty of tidy and clean streets. The evil has been tolerated so long that it has grown into habit, and it is as hard to break up a bad habit in a community as in an individual. If the people would meet the city officials half way in this matter there would be no trouble."

Mr. Swift is mistaken. The ordinances can be enforced. Public sentiment will sustain the authorities in doing so. No decent business-man should object to the prosecution of saloonkeepers and storekeepers for creating a public nuisance. It is intolerable that the thoroughfares should be littered by slops, bones, dead animals, refuse, and filth, quids of tobacco, and cigar stumps. The sidewalks are completely appropriated in certain sections of the town, and when an effort is made to enforce the laws the fronting store owners howl that their property rights are invaded. It is high time that those men should be brought to a proper appreciation of their position under the municipal ordinances; that they should be made to understand that the public has some rights in the streets which the store owners, saloonkeepers, and others are bound to respect.

Mayor Roche, in speaking on this subject recently, made an excellent suggestion, which, if carried into effect, may be productive of great good. He said it would be an excellent idea to make an abstract of the principal municipal ordinances relating to the comfort, health rights, and convenience of the people, to print this abstract in handy pamphlet form, and supply a copy to every police officer, health officer, and street department official in the city, with instructions to promptly report violations of the ordinance that they might be punished. Why not carry this into effect? There seems to be now a divided duty in reference to the enforcement of the ordinance. The health officer thinks it is the policeman's duty. The policeman thinks it is the health officer's duty. The street officials shirk it on one of the other two. They seem to have no comprehension of city ordinances. The Mayor would do well to carry out his suggestion, and in the meantime to read a much-needed lecture to the Street Superintendent and the chief functionaries of the Health Department. The police officers will enforce the laws if they are called on to do so. The city does the scavenger work in the business district. With proper attention from the proper officers there ought to be no occasion for complaint about filty streets or overcrowded sidewalks in future.

The Board of Trade Directors.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon a committee of three, composed of Messrs. C. M. Favorite, C. D. Hamill, and J. M. Wanzer, was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers. The board decided to recommend an amendment to the rules by making the hour for afternoon delivery 1:30 p. m. to 2 p. m., instead of 1:15 to 1:35 p. m., as now in force, in view of the vote which will doubtless pass today abolishing the afternoon session. This recommendation is simply to make the rules conform in all respects to this contemplated change. It was also decided to take steps to secure the Minneapolis quotations.

THE HAYMARKET HEROES.

THEY HAVE NOT BEEN REMOVED FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

Carter Harrison's Organ Resorts to Malicious Fabrication in Its Wild Anxiety to Find Fault with Mayor Roche's Administration — Its Latest Sensational "Fake" Shown to Be a Mass of Misrepresentations—"Haymarket Heroes" Who Were Not at the Haymarket.

Unvarnished falsehood and double-leaded hypocrisy have succeeded diplomacy with the local Democratic sheets now actively engaged in paving the way for the election to the Mayor's office of Carter H. Harrison. It remained for the *Herald* to cap the climax, which it did in two productions under the captions "Brave Men Neglected" and "Bombs for Brave Men." A general review of the five columns printed would be devoting too much to current fiction. It will be enough to treat of but one paragraph, the following, which was published yesterday:

> The haymarket victims who have been discharged from the police force since Mayor Roche took up the reins of the City Government are as follows:
>
> Lieut. James Stanton, who received a shell wound in the right side, bullet wound in the right hip, shell wounds in both hips, and a bullet wound in calf of leg. Lieut. Stanton was reinstated on the force as a patrolman.
>
> Michael M. Cardin, bullet wounds in both legs.
>
> Andrew O'Day, wound in breast.
>
> James Plunball, hit by club and trampled upon.
>
> Frank Murphy, trampled upon and three ribs broken.
>
> Bernard J. Murphy, bullet wound in left thigh, wound in right side of head and on chin.
>
> Fred A. Andrews, wounded in leg.
>
> Louis Baumann, slightly hurt by shell.
>
> Other officers who participated in the riot and who have been discharged are:
>
> Capt. William Ward,
> Lieut. Ed J. Steele,
> Lieut. Jas. A. Bowler,
> John J. Collins,
> George Kernan,
> Dan P. McCarthy,
> Dennis Durn,
> R. J. Walsh,
> Michael Carden,
> Frank Murphy,
> Augustus G. Delamater,
> G. L. Kaiser,
> Dennis F. Tearney,
> Jeremiah Grogan,
> George Lynch,
> Michael Moran,
> James Plunkett,
> Thomas Brophy,
> Peter McHugh,
> Matt Wilson,
> Louis Bauman,
> John Magis,
> Andy O'Day,
> David Pembroke,
> James Conway,
> M. N. Walton,
> Peter Burns,
> H. H. Cluett,
> Pat Wiley,
> Thomas Halley,
> J. J. Daly,
> William Kelly,
> P. J. Murphy,
> John S. Kelly,
> C. W. Crowley,
> Fred A. Andrews,
> M. T. Connolly.

A silly and transparent attempt at fraud is stamped upon the face of this statement. The seven names following Lieut. James Stanton are duplicated in the list of "other officers who participated in the riot and who have been discharged." Some of the names are spelled different, and in one case initials substituted for the full name. "Andy" is substituted in the second list for Andrew, "Plumball" becomes Plunkett, while the remaining names are simply repeated. The wonder is that, with thirty-eight names at his disposal, the enterprising writer did not make a column of the startling record.

What are the facts? THE TRIBUNE proposes to give them.

Of the thirty-eight officers named by this reliable sheet as having been discharged, the following are now members of the Chicago Police Department, and are drawing pay as such:

James Stanton,
Bernard J. Murphy,
James A. Bowler,
John J. Collins,
Dan P. McCarthy,
R. J. Walsh,
G. L. Kaiser,
Dennis F. Tearney,
Peter McHugh,
Matt Wilson,
James Conway,
W. N. Walton,
H. H. Cluett,
Pat Wiley,
Thomas Hally,
J. J. Daly.

The records of the Police Department show this. They are open and can be examined at any time. The record has decreased from forty-five to twenty-two, and a further examination may throw some light on the subject.

George Kernan—Discharged March 2, 1888. He was found guilty of intoxication, gross neglect of duty, and lounging on his post. When charged with the above he made little or no defense.

Dennis Durn—Discharged Aug. 8, 1882—four years before the haymarket riot. How he can be classed with the haymarket heroes is a mystery. He was drunk a number of days and charged with other practices peculiar to the Harrison Administration.

Michael Cardin—Discharged Oct. 20, 1887. Michael was not present at the haymarket. The night of Oct. 17 Cardin went on a spree with a couple of abandoned women, during which he grabbed a watch from one of them, and in other ways conducted himself in a manner unbecoming a gentleman and an officer. He was carried home by brother officers, and when sober enough tried, found guilty, and discharged. It was by no means his first offense.

Frank Murphy—A savory case. Discharged May 26, 1887. The night of May 21 Murphy approached Mr. and Mrs. Wean, who were returning from a dance. Murphy was in a beastly state of intoxication, as he afterwards pleaded in self-defense. He ordered Mr. Wean to go into a saloon and get him a match. While the husband was gone Murphy attempted to assault Mrs. Wean. She fought bravely and successfully, and during the struggle tore Murphy's watch from his pocket. This took place in a vacant lot, where the watch was found the following day. Mrs. Wean was not expected to recover, but lived to see her villainous assailant discharged from the position he had so disgraced. This happened three days later and was followed by Murphy's arrest and trial for criminal assault. It may be gleaned from the above that reasons other than political aided in Frank Murphy's discharge.

August G. Delameter—Was found asleep on duty. Explained that he worked in a laundry and was tired.

Jeremiah Grogan—He was hired by a newspaper to furnish inside information about police cases. The information when printed frustrated the work of the Police Department in several cases.

Michael Moran—Discharged May 5, 1888. Was reported sick May 1. An officer called at his home and found him apparently all right and able to work. He was ordered to report to the Board of Examination. Refused to do so and said he would neither resign or quit. Discharged. Feb. 8, 1888, Moran was suspended ten days for intoxication.

James Plunkett—Discharged Aug. 4, 1886. A few evenings previous Plunkett, in citizen's clothes, boarded a Madison street night-car. He was drunk and refused to pay his fare. The conductor insisted upon his paying. Plunkett thereupon attempted to arrest the conductor and dragged him to a patrol box. The passengers interfered and Plunkett was roughly handled.

Thomas Brophy—Discharged Feb. 12, 1888, for grossly immoral conduct.

Louis Baumann—Discharged Nov. 14, 1887. Found guilty of inattention to duty and disobedience to orders. Baumann was assigned to duty around the station, but could not be found when wanted. On one occasion was absent from duty from 2 until 6:30 in the afternoon. Was cautioned, but declined to take warning.

John Magis—Discharged March 15, 1888. Was found guilty of repeatedly going into saloons when not in performance of his duty. Was found the nights of March 13 and 14 in a saloon half a block from his beat. In addition, there were substantiated charges of inattention to duty. On trial Magis admitted the charge to be true.

Andrew O'Day—Was recently discharged for insubordination and "backcapping" his superior officers.

Daniel Pembroke—First discharged Feb. 2, 1885, by Austin Doyle. Was reinstated, discharged several times later, and finally dropped Dec. 3, 1887, for a complication of causes, including intoxication, inattention, and sleeping on duty.

C. W. Crowley—Discharged for repeated drunkenness.

Fred A. Andrews—Discharged for intoxication and inattention to duty.

George Lynch—Fined, discharged, and reinstated a number of times, and finally discharged March 26, 1888. Was found asleep in a switch-shanty while on duty.

M. T. Connolly—Discharged Nov. 9, 1887. Found guilty of neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. Was assigned to polling-place No. 157 West Lake street. Was not there from noon until 4 o'clock.

The records in the cases of Peter Burns, John Kelly, and William Kelly could not be found yesterday, and it is probable that their dismissal dates back several years.

Capt. William Ward and his friends need not be told why he was discharged. He was charged with a too intimate acquaintance with West Side gamblers and houses of ill-fame, from the proprietors of which he is said to have accepted many costly tokens of respect and friendship. His administration of the office was notoriously corrupt, and no record at the haymarket could save him under a decent and honest City Administration.

Lieut. Ed J. Steele was found guilty of circulating a petition directed against Capt. Hathaway, to whose position Steele aspired. This act was deemed unpardonable in an officer and his resignation was requested and given.

Such are the plain, open facts. They are not matters of conjecture, but of record. Chief Hubbard stated the truth yesterday when he said:

"There has not been an officer discharged for political reasons. The charge that participants in the haymarket riot have been sacrificed to a political machine is maliciously false. The exact opposite is true. Men have been and are now being retained for no other reason than that they faced the Anarchists the night of May 4, 1886. The truth is that many of the men discharged took advantage of that fact and assumed that they could not be removed for any reason whatever. Trifling faults were overlooked, but the charges proven against the discharged men could not be condoned."

Let the campaign of lying go on.

"BOB" WILBANKS DECAPITATED.

Dismissed Under Charges of Insubordination—His Successor.

Bob Wilbanks is no longer Superintendent of Mails at the Chicago Post-Office. The order of peremptory dismissal reached Chicago from the Post-Office Department at Washington Monday morning, and Lyman A. Prater, late of Vandalia, Ill., was temporarily installed in Wilbanks' place yesterday morning. The news of this change caused no little surprise in political circles. Few men were regarded as having a firmer grip on their positions than Wilbanks. Col. Morrison is his steadfast friend and up to this time that gentleman has been credited with more influence at the White House than any other man from Illinois. Besides Col. Morrison Mr. Wilbanks had the strong friendship of Representatives Townshend, Lane, Landes, and Anderson, who personally interceded for him when W. C. Goudy first carried charges against him to Washington during the latter part of June. The friendship then shown by the Postmaster General for Wilbanks was marked. He always laughed when talked with about the Judd-Goudy charge that Wilbanks had engaged in political work at Springfield and St. Louis without a leave of absence, and he assured every one that Wilbanks was in no danger. This assurance of friendliness seems to have worked Wilbanks' downfall. Since receiving it he has not paid much attention to the wishes of Mr. Judd, has denied Judd's jurisdiction or control over him, and has insisted on doing various things to which Mr. Judd objected. This gave the Postmaster a chance to file charges of insubordination against him, and all the interviews with Wilbanks in which he denied Judd's jurisdiction over him and his criticisms of the Postmaster's official acts have been sent to Washington as evidence against him.

The first charges were taken to Washington by W. C. Goudy the latter part of June. They were the outgrowth of the political fight at St. Louis in which Mr. Goudy wanted to secure control of the National Committeeship but was beaten by Mr. Morrison and his friends. Wilbanks operated with Morrison in that fight. The first charge was simply that Wilbanks had been away from his duties without leave. They were ignored by the department. In the meantime the personal enmity between Judd and Wilbanks grew. Judd sent new charges to Washington early in the present month. In them he accused Wilbanks of gross insubordination and asked for his removal. One of the specific acts Judd complained of was that Wilbanks had repeatedly disobeyed his order that no unofficial visits be received during office hours. The chances are that this order was mainly directed against Wilbanks. Judd wanted to cut down his visiting list. Wilbanks declined to admit that Judd's jurisdiction went so far, and continued to receive his friends. In the last charges sent to the department by Mr. Judd he accused Wilbanks of disregarding this order, which had been recommended by the commission which investigated the office, and named Mike McDonald, Bill Fitzgerald, Billy Whelan, and "discharged employés" as those received in the office in defiance of orders. Wilbanks was also charged with conspiring at Washington and Chicago for Judd's removal and various acts of insubordination.

On these charges the department seems to have acted. The order came to Railway Mail Superintendent White, who was directed to detail a clerk from Class 5 to temporarily take charge of the office. Lyman A. Prater was called in from Mendota and temporarily given charge yesterday morning. He has been in the postal service since April, 1886. Before that he taught school and studied law at Vandalia. John R. Eden, the then Congressman from the Seventeenth District, recommended his appointment to the railway mail service. He was a year in Capt. White's office, but lately has had charge of the mail route between Centralia and Mendota.

There are many who believe the dismissal of Wilbanks will lead to a change of Postmasters. The fight between him and Judd became so bitter that Judd could not be put out unless Wilbanks were also dismissed, and besides, subordination had to be preserved. "I should have resigned long ago," said Mr. Judd yesterday, "if it had not been for the fight made on me. I could not go under fire. If I get out of this office it will be by my own free will."

"Is such action likely to be taken by you?"

"I cannot say anything about that now."

Mr. Judd declined to give out the correspondence he had with the Post-Office Department, but gave in a general way the complaints he had against Wilbanks, as heretofore stated. He seemed to feel as though he had downed another enemy, "but if Wilbanks, Morrison, Townshend, and the rest of them do not bring about his own official death a good many people will be fooled.

Mr. Wilbanks preserves an air of confidence, the reason for which he declines to divulge except to a few of his select friends. Papers are said to be in his possession explaining his "suspension," and if the statements of those nearest to him are to be relied on he has assurances that in the near future he will be elevated to a more responsible, lucrative, and influential position than that of Superintendent of Mails—that of Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. The "knowing ones" aver that his "suspension" was primarily decided on to facilitate the removal of Mr. Judd and enable the department to make a clean sweep.

JUDGE GRESHAM IS HOME.

What He Has to Say About His Trip Abroad.

Judge Gresham is stopping with his family at the Avenue House, Evanston. To a reporter who questioned him about his trip abroad this summer he said:

"During my absence I visited England, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and the north of Italy. I like the Germans better than other people I fell in with. I found them to be a sincere, hospitable, good-hearted people, entirely free from pretense. They were easy to get acquainted with and inspired one with confidence. They are economical and vigorous, both mentally and physically." Concerning France, he said: "It is manifest to any casual observer that there is great irritability on the part of the French people toward Germany. The young Emperor seems to take pleasure in announcing that he is willing to fight, but the Germans are cool and William II. is surrounded by conservative influences. Germany does not want war, and will not fight unless France forces the issue. The war spirit pervades all classes in France—the higher as well as the lower. I talked with a great many Frenchmen who declared their country would be a great deal better off with a stronger Government. They have no confidence in the Republic and desire the restoration of the Empire. Boulanger commands no respect from the sensible men of France, for he is vain and frothy, without much ability; but he appears to have the majority with him."

The Judge declined to talk of England and free trade. He was quiet at London and saw only some lawyers and Judges. Questioned concerning American politics, he said he was not informed as to the situation, and that, being on the bench, it was not proper for him to say anything on the subject. He seems to be in excellent health, and declared that he greatly enjoyed his brief trip across the water.

LAKE VIEW SHOULD DRINK MORE BEER.

A Brewing-Company Finds It Cannot Make Ends Meet.

The brewing company at Lake View run by Henry Kagebein and John Fostoff was closed by a Deputy Sheriff yesterday on judgment notes held by Albin Greiner for $4,416.65, $6,267.50, and $2,100, John A. Hefner $857.50, and Hefner, trustee, $1,407.50. They have been in business about five years and have been losing steadily the last year, mainly through the quality of their beer, which has not been up to grade. Their total liabilities will be $25,000, and they will be nearly or quite covered by the assets, though there is a first mortgage on the property.

Minor Troubles.

Additional executions were yesterday sworn out against the Germania Hotel and Ernst H. Overbeck by Carl Sehnert for $8,915 and John Ruprecht for $2,301.10.

The Chicago Coöperative Brewing Company of the Town of Lake was closed yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Henry Beers on a judgment note of Albert Florus for $2,075.

The drug store of Julius Mayer Jr. at No. 675 West Lake street was closed by the Sheriff yesterday on executions in favor of Asa Hall for $1,297.21 and the Winnebago National Bank of Rockford for $875.80. Mr. Mayer recently bought the store and found business so dull that when the payments came due he was unable to meet them. The assets will nearly cover the liabilities.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, highly concentrated, is the most economical blood purifier that can be used.

RALLY AT ROGERS PARK.

A ROUSING TIME IN CHICAGO'S PLEASANT NORTHERN SUBURB.

Villagers from Surrounding Points Gather in Large Numbers, the Evanston Marching Club Gives an Exhibition Drill, and Gen. H. H. Thomas and Others Stir the Hearts of the Crowd with Ringing Republican Speeches—The Campaign Fairly Opened in the Suburbs.

The Village of Rogers Park was ablaze with torchlights and excitement last night on the occasion of the grand Republican rally, which marked the inauguration of the campaign in that district. The wooded lanes leading from the railroad station to the school-house, where the rally was held, were lined with flaming beacons, the stores in the vicinity of the station brilliantly illuminated, and, as every deputation from neighboring villages arrived, the crowd at the station awarded them an enthusiastic reception.

The finest display was made by the Harrison and Morton Club of Evanston, which, under Capt. George A. Harrison, marched sixty-five strong, their white plug hats, torches, and numerous National colors looming up in great style.

Long before the hour fixed for opening the school-house was well filled, and when the meeting was called to order the crowd overflowed the limits of the hall, blocked up the stairway, and congregated in groups under the windows on the grass plats outside, from whence every word of the speeches could be distinctly heard.

When Chairman A. A. Exline called the meeting to order there were present on the platform Gen. Thomas, John R. Rice, John L. Healy, Dr. Lowell, C. J. Neeley, M. H. Lowell, E. H. Baker, Ex-Senator Voris, A. B. Flag, A. C. Reed, J. T. Morse, S. T. Lanphaer, John Lendley, H. C. Foster.

ADDRESS BY GEN. H. H. THOMAS.

Gen. H. H. Thomas was the first speaker, and for nearly an hour commanded the earnest attention of his hearers, as he eloquently scored the faults of the Administration by comparison with its predecessors, and urged upon them the necessity of united action to a better state of things after November.

"I take issue," he said, "with the Democratic party at all times and in all places, from the days of its formation under Andrew Jackson, when the pernicious doctrine of the victors and the spoils was first promulgated, through a succession of Democratic Presidents harboring traitors as Cabinet Ministers, down to the time when the grand old party freed the country of the slavery which enthralled it from such misgovernment. Receiving as a legacy a treasury absolutely impoverished, an army useless, a navy rotten to the core, our great and venerated leader, Abraham Lincoln, was the first man to turn the head of the ship of State toward the haven of prosperity, in which direction, under Republican steering, it has traveled the last quarter of a century. The achievements of that party during their twenty-five years of office should, in the opinion of any fair-minded man, entitle them to at least twenty-five years more.

"Four years ago there marched at the head of the hitherto invincible Republican column a leader and statesman of whom any country or party might justly feel proud. The Pharasaical mugwumps, the 'I am holier than thou' sort of men, could not in their little minds grasp the grandeur of a character like James G. Blaine, and in their difficulties they turned to one more akin to their narrow minded views—and elected Grover Cleveland. They made a great cry of turning the rascals out and counting the money. Instead of doing so they let the rascals in, and they did count the money. A two cent piece shortage represented the rascality of twenty-five years of Republican rule. When we, my friends, turn the real rascals out next November there will not be only two cents or two million cents short—we shall be lucky if there are two cents left.

CLEVELAND'S FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

"How is our Nation represented abroad at the courts of the world? Ex-Rebels or worse; Copperheads like E. J. Phelps, whose patriotism could only see in President Lincoln 'a gorilla'—such are the men whom this Democratic Government has commissioned to represent the country preserved and unified by the blood of patriotic American soldiers.

"What shall we say of the statesmanship of a Government that tries to play off a little one-horse lawyer against such men as Chamberlain and Tupper, the Minister of Canada? Of course we got the worst of it in the Canadian fishery business, and we ought to be thankful that Cleveland didn't manage things worse than he did. After pocketing so many insults it was a wonder that the Canadians did not try to annex this country altogether.

"Coming nearer home we have a beautiful specimen of the blessings of a Democratic Government in our Chicago Post-Office. Cleveland and Judd, the two ready letter-writers, squeezing the poor letter-carriers of their wages. Behold their wonderful ingenuity in covering up their tracks—the wicked partner and the innocent reporter. Poor 'Bob' Wilbanks, too, sacrificed as a victim to their idol of civil service reform because he had grit enough to stand up before Postmaster Judd and tell him there should be no highway robbery in his office."

THE OTHER ADDRESSES.

Ex-Senator Charles Voris referred to the time when he was in the Legislature and ex-Gov. Palmer was Governor of Illinois. The trouble with Palmer was that he was subject to fits of pique and wouldn't play. During the war he had a fit of the kind and would have thrown up his command but that his Republican friends coaxed him into staying. At the time of the Chicago fire he had another fit. When Gen. Sheridan, that grand Republican hero, wanted to clear the streets of the suffering city from the hordes of thieves and thugs, Palmer went off into a fit of sulks again, and he hasn't got out of that fit yet. His dickering with Anarchists and trying the cheap dodge of flourishing the Pinkerton flag are too transparent to be worth notice.

Referring to the Democratic criticism on the alleged free whisky plank in the Republican platform, the speaker continued: "If we were the free whisky party, I should tell you to go home right now. Don't waste another cent in campaigning, for it's all foolishness; we shall win anyway. That free whisky business will do the trick for us as certain as molasses attracts flies; so surely will all the Democrats flock to us when voting time comes. There won't be a corporal's guard of Democrats outside any free whisky party, I don't care what you call it."

E. S. Taylor of Evanston delivered a powerful and lengthy argument on the tariff question. He illustrated the benefits of protection in a novel manner. Addressing himself to one of the audience who looked like a respectable shopkeeper he said:

"You, my friend, have a store here in Rogers Park. You pay taxes and try to make a fair profit on your goods. Pretty soon along comes a peddler, who can sell exactly the same class of goods you are selling at considerably less prices. He has no rent to pay; he carries his stock in trade in a gripsack. What are you going to do about it? Move out or close up your store? Neither. You just make that fellow pay a steep hawker's license for the privilege of selling goods in Rogers Park, and if he does any trade then, why, the whole community is the better for it to the extent of his license. But does he undersell you then? Well, hardly."

At the conclusion of the speeches a marching club was formed, to be called the Rogers Park Harrison and Morton Club.

The St. Clair Canal in Canadian Territory.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—An officer of the Government who has been looking over the case says there is no doubt that the St. Clair Flats Canal for the most part runs through Canadian Territory. The $20,000 contributed by the Canadian Government in 1857-'58 was expended, it appears, on the old channel, which was subsequently abandoned. The new channel was built altogether by American capital, but still nearly the whole of it is on Canadian soil. The total length of the canal is 8,000 feet, and it may be that a small part of the upper end is in the United States. The old channel was abandoned on account of its tortuous course and the difficulty of navigation.

How Mrs. Smith "Played" Mr. Smith.

The case of Saloonkeeper John W. Smith against his wife, charging her with obtaining money under false pretenses, was on hearing before Justice Blume yesterday. Smith explained to the Judge how his wife, "by pretending love," played him for a "sucker" and got all his earthly possessions. When she obtained everything she shook him cold. The case will be finished Monday morning.

Want to Be Doctors.

Women are taking advantage of the opportunities for education at the London University. Already this summer 181 have matriculated.

THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE IS HERE.

It Is in Secret Session, and Talks Politics—What Does It Mean?

About 150 Grievance Committeemen of railroad engineers have been in secret session at McCoy's Hotel for two days. They represent the St. Paul Road, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Wisconsin Central, and other roads running in Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas. Among them are Le May of the Northwestern, Conroe of the Santa Fé, Hoge of the "Q.," Farley of the Wisconsin Central and others.

Just what their business is can only be surmised, as the men are as close as clams and will not talk. The probabilities are, however, that these meetings are held for a political purpose. Frank Lawler visited the men a few days ago, and it is also asserted that several prominent Democrats in the city, trusted friends of President Cleveland, have been in close consultation with the engineers. The Santa Fé men allege that they are here simply on business in connection with their road, and that neither politics nor the defunct "Q." strike has anything to do with their presence in the city today. Two meetings were held yesterday at McCoy's. None of the engineers would give the least information concerning the business transacted or the matter under discussion.

The Grievance Committee of the locomotive engineers on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé system held a conference yesterday in the Rialto Building with Vice-President Robinson and General Superintendent Chase. The conference, it is claimed, had no special significance, but was in conformity with an established rule to have such meetings between the engineers and the officials of the road for the discussion of matters of mutual interest twice a year. Those meetings are generally held at Topeka, but as Vice-President Robinson has just returned to this city from the East and will remain here several days the members of the Grievance Committee were requested to come to Chicago.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 18.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen took formal action today, indorsing federation with the engineers and switchmen. It is said upon good authority that the Knights of Labor will amalgamate with these orders, making it all one organization. In addition to an indorsement of the federation scheme the brotherhood voted an assessment of $5 per month a man for the benefit of the Burlington strikers. Chief Arthur now favors amalgamation.

INTERVIEWS WITH TRAVELERS.

The New Catholic University at Washington—The Whisky Trust.

"We are canvassing Chicago this week," said the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Kane, who with Bishop Spaulding is in the city in the interest of the new Catholic University in Washington, "and have been among people likely to give their subscriptions in aid of the university. Substantial proof has been given us of their willingness to further the project. The building will be completed by next winter, and teaching will commence in November, 1889. The university and grounds will occupy sixty-five acres adjacent to the Soldiers' Home property. It will take $1,000,000 to endow the first faculty and $10,000,000 to endow it in full, but to secure the latter it will take forty or fifty years. Next Sunday I will preach in the morning at the Jesuit Church on West Twelfth street and Bishop Spaulding at the same time at St. Patrick's Church, the subject of both sermons being in the nature of an appeal in behalf of the university. We will both be in St. Paul when Archbishop Ireland receives the pallium, which will occur Sept. 27."

C. W. Fairbanks of Terre Haute, Ind., member of the Whisky Trust, was in town yesterday. He said the trustees would meet in Peoria today. There was some complaint among the stockholders because their dividends were not as large as some of the others, but the disappointed ones would have to stand it. It was a joint stock company and the stockholders were bound for twenty-five years. About fifteen distilleries were now in operation as compared with eighty-five before the trust was formed and the distilleries not running were broken up. There has been no change in the price of whisky since the trust was organized and there were no indications of a rise. The Shufeldts still remained out and would probably continue to go it alone. The new process whisky turned out by the trust was aged by electricity. It was claimed for it that fusel oil was eliminated and that it was not any more injurious than the Kentucky whiskies aged by retention in bonded warehouses for years.

NEWSBOYS' PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.

Help During the Winter and a Night School Its Objects.

Last evening at No. 169 Desplaines street was organized a Newsboys' Protective Society. The projectors of the scheme are John Ryan and Thomas Lavelle, two of the oldest "hustlers" in town. The general object of the society is to aid the boys in winter by buying them clothing and helping them out when they get into other trouble, which is quite frequent with the street merchants. The one principal object of the society is to get the young "hustlers" together and to form a night school. In this way they hope to bring them all together and try and lift them up to a higher scale. As the officers and members are all old newsboys they know best how to treat their younger brothers. No Treasurer was elected, as the boys wish to get one of the head men from one of the newspaper offices. There is considerable talent in the society and it will give an entertainment in the near future. Following are the officers and members:

John Ryan, President; Thomas Lavelle, Vice-President; Leon Goodfellow, Secretary; Ben Black, Manager; Joseph Malloy ("Pinafore"), Theodore Johnson ("Waffles"), Jimmy Manney, Tom Dutton, Frank Lally, Harry Gould, Will McInerey, Eddie Cummings, Frank Andrews, Tom Burns, "Blink" Herman, John McFadden, John Smith, Bartley Thorton, John Burns, Willie Campbell, Pat McLaughlin, Jackey Rogers, Jackey Spellman, and Jimmy Foltz ("Dolly Varden").

MORE CHARGES AGAINST WULFF.

There Doesn't Appear to Be Much in Them.

The Public Service Committee took up the report of the special committee of investigation on the conduct of the County Clerk's office yesterday. After a motion to place the report on file had been voted down the committee went into executive session to consider it, inviting County Clerk Wulff to be present with them. The consideration was continued for over an hour and then action on it was deferred till Friday. When seen after the adjournment Mr. Wulff said the charge that has been made that marriage licenses have been suppressed and fictitious names given to the press was true; that whenever a good reason for requesting the suppression of a license was given it was alwas done. "For instance," said he, "in one case a man and woman had been living together as man and wife, though never married, for over twenty years. They had a family of children, some of them grown. On the advice of their pastor, a Catholic priest, they decided to be formally married. To have published their license would have been simply to bring scandal into their neighborhood and disgrace and heart-burnings to their children. They and their pastor asked to have the license suppressed, and it was. There are frequently cases where there are just as strong reasons for suppressing a license, and it is done." Mr. Wulff succeeded in explaining satisfactorily to most of the Commissioners, and it was seen that there was little in the charges.

Married and Off for Europe.

Miss Fannie C. Morse was wedded last evening to Mr. Kenneth Barnhart at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Morse, No. 3639 Grand boulevard. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Locke of Grace Church, and was witnessed by about 150 guests. The bridemaids were Misses Bessie Ross, Marion Cole, Ethel Quigg, and May Morse. N. C. Barnhart and Dana Corbin were ushers. Following the wedding was a reception, during which fully 500 friends extended congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart, who start today for a European trip. They will be at home at No. 3659 Grand boulevard Nov. 6 and 9.

Shot in the Nose.

At 1 o'clock this morning Mr. Hallinger, who lives at No. 417 Belden avenue, heard a noise in the rear part of his house. He armed himself and went into a back room, where he saw a man trying to get in. He fired two shots, one of which struck the intruder on the left side of the nose, going through his cheek. He was taken to the station, where he was found to be intoxicated. He said his name was Valentine Fleming and that he worked for Marshall Field & Co.

LIFE IN A GREAT CITY.

EVENTS OF THE DAY OBSERVED BY "THE TRIBUNE" REPORTERS.

The Lincoln Cycling Club Throws Open Its New Headquarters for the Inspection of Its Friends—Mollie Smith's Sad Experience—An Oily Tongued Prisoner Escapes from a New Man on the Force—Other Local Happenings.

The Lincoln Cycling Club formally threw open its new headquarters at No. 235 La Salle avenue to the inspection of friends last evening. It was unquestionably a successful and pleasant occasion all around. The new club-house is a three-story brick dwelling, just north of Chicago avenue, which has been leased for three years. The basement will be used as dining-rooms for the club. On the main floor there are two reception rooms, spacious and airy, connected by folding doors, which on special occasions can be opened, making of the two rooms a continuous parlor where dancing can be enjoyed. Directly back of these rooms is the library and adjoining on the right a small hall-room to be used as a card room. The second floor will be occupied by members of the club. Of the five rooms two will be used as card rooms. The third floor is arranged for billiard and pool rooms.

The reception last evening is but the first of a series to be given this winter by the club. Each floor was brilliantly lighted, while the large yard in the rear was gayly decorated with multi-colored Chinese lanterns. The early part of the evening was spent in social converse, interspersed at times by instrumental selections by a reed and string orchestra. At 9 o'clock there was dancing lasting till nearly midnight, when supper was served in the dining-rooms.

The new club-house will be kept permanently and if suitable arrangements can be made it is the intention of the club to purchase the place. The large barn in the rear will, at an early date, be transferred into a gymnasium. The Lincoln Club, though young in age, is one of the hardiest and thriftiest of the cycling clubs. It was organized a year ago and already boasts a membership of 125. Edwin Oliver is its President and A. W. Harris is Road Captain. Much of the club's success has been due to the untiring efforts and enthusiastic zeal of F. W. Genould, a well-known cyclist of the North Side.

A Little Country Girl's Misfortune.

Mollie Smith, of La Salle, Ill., came to this city about three weeks ago, intending to go to school in a convent on North Market street, in which one of her sisters is a nun. She in some way fell in with Mrs. Lawler, who keeps a saloon at No. 101 South Canal street, and through her she met John McGowan, one of Mrs. Lawler's roomers. She is a young girl, modest appearing and pretty. Officer Kelly, in passing Mrs. Lawler's saloon Monday, saw the girl inside, and, thinking her respectable, stepped within and asked her a number of questions. He took her to the station, and on the strength of her story McGowan was arrested and booked for abduction, and Mrs. Lawler was booked for disorderly conduct. On the advice of City Attorney Richolson the charge of abduction against the young man was nolle prossed and that of disorderly conduct was entered instead. Mrs. Lawler was fined $75 and McGowan $85. The girl will be sent to her home in La Salle.

A Bold Thief Gets Nine Watches.

F. A. Lindrand, the proprietor of a large jewelry store at No. 179 Twenty-second street, was the victim of a bold thief last night, losing nearly $700 worth of watches. About 8:30 a well dressed young man entered the store and asked to be shown some fine gold watches. He looked over a couple critically and asked to be shown others, until nine were before him on the case.

A man and woman then entered the store to get a watch that had been left for repairs. The jeweler left his first customer to get the watch. The thief grabbed the time-pieces on the counter and briskly walked across the street, and before the jeweler could run around his twenty-five feet of showcases the man was far up the alley. The jeweler says his carelessness was due to the fact that the fellow had been in several times before. He did not in the least suspect him of being a thief.

The City Is $100,000 Ahead.

City Treasurer Plautz made his monthly report to Controller Burley yesterday, and at the same time turned into the City Treasury the $100,000 guarantee placed in his hands by the representatives of the elevated alley road, legally known as the Chicago & South Side Elevated Railroad Company. Mr. Burley was, of course, delighted to become custodian of the fund in the city's behalf. It was a glorious victory over the technical lawyers who advised Mr. Plautz to hold on to the money. "It's all right and safe now," said Mr. Burley, "and neither the Alley 'L' nor any other corporation nor individual can get it out of the City Treasury without an appropriation by the Council, approved by the Mayor." "We are $100,000 ahead," said Ald. Dixon, "and we may thank THE TRIBUNE and the Mayor for it largely. The Alley 'L' road is not going to be built in two years."

The Waifs' Mission Concert.

The undoubted popularity of the series of concerts held at the Cavalry Armory in the aid of the Waifs' Mission was evidenced last night by a large increase in attendance. The program was a good one, and all the performers did their best to make it the success it proved to be. The program for tonight will be as follows: Overture (Wagner), Reminiscences of Offenbach; cornet solo by A. F. Weldon; Battle Hymn of the Republic, by the Columbia Quartette; recitation by Miss Sadie Kirby, "Bay Billy"; fancy drill by Miss Hattie Ely; saxophone solo, by F. A. Maginel; double quartette, "Poor Little Jo," by the waifs; "Happiest Land," by the Columbia Quartette; (*a*) Spanish fantasia, (*b*) Spanish fandango (Misud); galop, Tally-Ho (Bernstein); exhibition drill, by Battery D. A. D. Harlow, Director.

How Frank Smith Got Away from an Officer.

Officer Jarvis, a new man on the force, traveling from the Harrison Street Station, had an unpleasant experience with an oily-tongued prisoner Sunday night. Frank Smith, a laborer for an ice firm, was arrested by Jarvis on complaint of Mrs. Smith, and the pair started for the armory. On the way Smith told a tale of woe, and with honeyed words disarmed the officer of his caution. When within a few yards of the station entrance Smith whacked the policeman over the face with an umbrella he carried, and, while the officer was recovering from the shock, made for the railroad tracks near by. Jarvis gave chase and emptied his revolver at the fleeing man, but the latter disappeared amongst the cars and escaped. Officers are now looking for him.

Order of Railway Station Agents.

The fourth annual meeting of the Railway Station Agents' Association will begin this morning at 10 o'clock at the Grand Pacific. Headquarters were open yesterday. It is expected that there will be 150 delegates present, representing twenty States and Territories and Canada. The association is peculiar among organizations of railway employés in the fact that it is not a secret organization, all its meetings being open to the public. Its objects are mutual aid and benevolence. At this session a proposition will be made to incorporate a scheme of mutual insurance in the association. The officers of the association are L. A. Clark of Carlsbad, Cal., President; F. D. Lindsley of Iowa City, Vice President; O. L. Rickard of Merrillan, Wis., Secretary; and G. L. Spink of Princeton, Ky., Treasurer.

Superintendent Squires Suspended.

Sept. 11 Assistant Postmaster Rea suspended Superintendent of Registry Collins S. Squires for one week for neglecting to report the loss of eight registered letters for nineteen hours after he knew of the loss. He also suspended indefinitely a carrier named De Wolf, who lost the letters on his route. De Wolf received the letters from certain registry clerks for delivery the 10th, and left them without knowing it at a business office. They were recovered.

Thomas W. O'Connell, a West Division mail-carrier, was held yesterday in $1,500 bonds to the Federal grand jury by Commissioner Hoyne. He got drunk and spread his mail all around a saloon wash-room.

Killed by a United States Mail-Wagon.

Last evening at 6 o'clock a young woman 20 years old, and employed in the cloak manufactory of G. L. Essinger, No. 165 Market street, while crossing the street in front of the building was knocked down and run over by a United States mail-wagon driven by Patrick Larkin. When picked up she was insensible, and an examination of her injuries at the County Hospital showed that she had suffered a compound fracture of the skull at the base of the brain and that her right leg was broken near the ankle. At 10:40 o'clock she died, and up to that time nothing could be learned about her name or address.

Medical College Openings.

The thirteenth annual opening of the Chicago Homeopathic College was held last evening at the college building, Root and York streets. Prof. Curtis M. Beebe made the welcoming address. The junior class this year is the largest in the history of the college, and numbers 125 students.

The opening exercises of the twenty-ninth annual session of the Hahnemann Medical College were held at the hospital last night. The class numbers 165.

A Highland Brigade in Prospect.

The Highland Association held a meeting last night at the First Methodist Church Block. The movement afoot to organize a Highland brigade to be enrolled as a part of the Illinois National Guard received a hearty indorsement.

VISITING THE CANDIDATE.

THREE DELEGATIONS RECEIVED BY GEN. HARRISON YESTERDAY.

Republicans from Danville, Ill., and Kentucky Pay Their Respects, and the Association of Ex-Prisoners of War Call—The General Makes a Felicitous Speech to Each Party—The Kentuckians Hear About Henry Clay and Protection.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18.—This was one of Gen. Harrison's busiest days. He passed the morning at his desk. In the afternoon and evening he received and addressed three visiting delegations.

The first delegation to arrive came from Danville and other points in Vermilion County, Illinois, numbering 1,200 to 1,500. Three bands accompanied them. Gen. Harrison received them at University Park. W. R. Jewell, editor of the Danville *News*, acted as spokesman for the visitors. Gen. Harrison, in response, said:

MY ILLINOIS FRIENDS: The people of your State were early in giving evidence to our people and to me that they are deeply and generally interested in this campaign. I welcome you and accept your coming as evidence that the early interest you manifested has suffered no abatement. It was not an impulse that stirred you, but a deep conviction that matters of great and lasting consequence to your country are involved in this campaign. Your representative in Congress, Joseph Cannon, is well known in Indiana. [Applause.] I have known him for many years; have observed his conduct in the National Congress, and always with admiration. He is a fearless, aggressive, honest Republican leader. [Applause and cries of "Good, good."] He is worthy the favor and confidence you have shown him.

If some one were to ask today, "What is the matter with the United States?" [laughter, and cries of "She's all right"] I am sure we should hear some Democratic friend respond, "Its people are oppressed and impoverished by tariff taxation." [Laughter.] Ordinarily our people can be trusted to know when they are taxed, but this Democratic friend will tell us that the tariff tax is so insidious that our people pay it without knowing it. That is an unhappy condition indeed. But his difficulties are not all surmounted when he has convinced his hearer that a custom duty is a tax, for history does not run well with his statement that our people have been impoverished by our tariff system. Another answer to your question will be perhaps that there is now a great surplus in the Treasury—he will probably not state the figures, for there seems to be a painful uncertainty about that. I have sometimes thought that this surplus was held chiefly to be talked about. The laws provide a use for it that would speedily place it in circulation. If a business-man finds an accumulated surplus that he does not need in his business, that stands as a bank balance and draws no interest, and he has obligations outstanding to mature in the future, he will make a ready choice between leaving his balance in the bank and using it to take up his obligations. [Applause.] But in our National finances the other choice has been made and this surplus remains in the National banks without interest, while our bonds, which, under the law, might be retired by the use of it, continue to draw interest.

You have a great agricultural State. Its prairie soil offered the most tempting invitation to the settler. I have heard it suggested that one reason why you have outstripped Indiana in population was because the men who were afraid of the "deadening" passed over us to seek your treeless plains. [Applause.] But you have not been contented to be only an agricultural community. You have developed your manufactures and mechanical industries until now, if my recollection is not at fault, for every two persons engaged in agricultural labor you have one engaged in manufacturing, in the mechanical arts, and mining. It is this subdivision of labor, these diversified industries, that make Illinois take rank so near the head among the States. By this home interchange of the products of farm and shop made possible by our productive system Illinois has been able to attain her proud position in the Union of the States.

Shall we continue a policy that has wrought so marvelously since the war in the development of all these States that have given hospitable access to manufacturing capital and to the brawn and skill of the workingman? [Cries of "Good! Good!" and cheers.]

A KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

The delegations from Louisville and Covington, Ky., about 800 in number, arrived at 4 o'clock and were received at University Park. Their enthusiasm ran high. A. E. Wilson of Louisville spoke briefly on behalf of the Kentuckians. Gen. Harrison responded as follows:

MY KENTUCKY FRIENDS: There have been larger delegations assembled about this platform, but there has been none that has in any higher degree attracted my interest or touched my heart. [Applause.] It has been quite one thing to be a Republican in Illinois and quite another to be a Republican in Kentucky. [Applause.] Not the victors only in a good fight deserve a crown; those who fight well and are beaten and fight again, as you have done, deserve a crown, though victory never yet has perched on your banner. [A voice: "It will perch there, though; don't you forget it."] Yes, it will come, for the bud of victory is always in the truth.

I will not treat you today to any statistics from the census reports [laughter], nor enter the attractive field of the history of your great State. I have believed that these visiting delegations were always well advised as to the history and statistics of their respective States. [Laughter.] If this trust has been misplaced in other cases, certainly Kentuckians can be trusted to remember and perhaps to tell all that is noble in the thrilling history of their great State. [Great applause.] Your history is full of romantic and thrilling adventure, and of instances of individual heroism. Your people have always been proud, chivalric, and brave. In the late War for the Union, in spite of all distraction and defection, Kentucky stood by the old flag. [Applause.] And now that the war is over and its bitter memory is forgotten, there is not one, I hope, in all your borders who does not bless the outcome of that great struggle. [Applause. Surely there are none in Kentucky who do not rejoice that the beautiful river is not a river of division. [Great applause.]

And now what hinders that Kentucky shall step forward in the great industrial rivalry between the States? Is there not, as your spokesman has suggested—in the early and thorough instruction which the people of Kentucky received from the mouth of your matchless orator, Henry Clay [applause]—a power that shall yet and speedily bring back Kentucky to the support of our protective system? [Applause.] Can the old Whigs, who so reverently received from the lips of Clay the gospel of protection, much longer support a revenue policy that they know to be inimical to our National interests? If when Kentucky was a slave State she found a protective tariff promoted the prosperity of her people what greater things will the same policy not do for her as a free State? She has now opened her hospitable doors to skilled labor; her coal and metals and hemp invite its transforming touch. Why may she not speedily find great manufacturing cities springing up in her beautiful valleys? Shall any old prejudice spoil these hopeful visions? [Great applause.] I remember that Kentucky agitated for seven years and held nine conventions before she secured a separate Statehood. May I not appeal to the children of those brave settlers who when but few in numbers, composed of distant and feeble settlements, were received into the Union of States to show their chivalry and love of justice by uniting with us in the demand that Dakota and Washington shall be admitted? [Applause.] Does not your own story shame those who represent you in the halls of Congress and who bar the door against communities whose members and resources so vastly outreach what you possessed when you were admitted to Statehood? We look hopefully to Kentucky. The State of Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln [enthusiastic cheering] cannot be much longer forgetful [cries of "No," no"] of the teachings of those great leaders of thought. I believe that Kentucky will place herself soon upon the side of the truth upon these great questions. [A voice—"We believe it." Another voice—"We will keep them out of Indiana, anyhow." Great cheering.] Thank you. There is no better way that I know of to keep one detachment from reinforcing another than by giving that detachment all it can do in its own field. [Applause and laughter.]

At the conclusion the Kentuckians shook hands with the General and heartily cheered him as he left the park.

EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

The last visitors of the day to call upon Gen. and Mrs. Harrison were the hundred or more delegates in attendance upon the annual meeting of the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War. Every man had undergone imprisonment at Andersonville, Libby, or some of the less noted Southern prisons. The veterans arrived at the Harrison residence at 6 o'clock and were informally received by Gen. Harrison. After shaking hands and exchanging greetings they gathered around Gen. Harrison, and Gen. W. H. Powell of Iowa addressed him briefly and touchingly, referring to the perils and hardships they had survived. Gen. Harrison was greatly affected by the words of the spokesman and the presence of the veterans grouped silently and so closely about him. So manifest were his emotions that it seemed he scarcely dared trust himself to speak, and paused after a few words as if to control his feelings. Then in a low conversational and sympathetic voice, and with an expression of seriousness reflected on every face, he addressed the veteran prisoners as follows:

GEN. POWELL AND COMRADES: I am always touched when I meet either with those who stood near about me in the service or those who shared the general comradeship of the war. It seems to me that the wild exhilaration which in the earlier reunions we often saw is much sobered as we come together now. I have realized in meeting with my own regiment this fall that it was a time when one felt the touches of the pathetic. And yet there was a glow of satisfaction in being together again and in thinking of what was and what is. The annals of war fail to furnish a sadder story than that of the host of Union veterans who suffered war's greatest hardships—captivity. The story of the Rebel prison pens was one of grim horror. In the field our enemies, always brave, were generally also chivalric and humane. But the treatment of the captured Union soldiers surpassed in fiendish cruelty the best achievements of the savage. It is the black spot without any lining of silver or any touch of human nature. But they have cause for congratulation that you have been spared to glory and prosperity that your services and sufferings have brought to the Nation. The most vivid imagination has drawn no picture of the full meaning to our people and to the world of these simple words: We saved the Union, perpetuated free government, and abolished slavery. [Prolonged applause.]

MR. CURTIS' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The Nominee for President of the National American Party.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—James Langdon Curtis of this city today issued his letter of acceptance of the Presidential nomination tendered by the convention of the National American party. He says the party was forced into being by the evils of unlimited floods of bad elements from abroad, while each of the big parties outvies each other in courting for their votes. It is as much the right of a government as of a society to determine who shall be admitted to membership and who shall not. A foreigner should not vote until twenty-one years a citizen here. Mr. Curtis urges free technichal schools, so that the American boy may acquire the skilled industries from which he has been hitherto barred by the organized leagues and unions of organized labor from foreign lands. "I freely concur in the sentiment that except in the observance of international courtesy none but the American flag shall be known to our people and none but Americans shall fill the public offices of the country. America for Americans, now and forever."

GENERAL POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Candidates Hovey and Matson Return to Their Desks in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Candidates Hovey and Matson were greeted by their fellow members of the House today. Both are weary with the canvass; both declare their confidence of success, and both say they will soon go back to continue the campaign. Mr. Matson says the Democrats are going to carry the State. Gen. Hovey says as to his own election that it is only a question of the size of his majority. He says that he and Gen. Harrison, between them, will get nearly every soldier vote that has heretofore gone with the Democrats, and that the State will go Republican all around. Privately, Gen. Hovey told his friends that he looked for a majority of not less than 10,000.

Official Returns from Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 18.—Official returns of the Maine election have been received at the office of the Secretary of State from all voting places save a few remote and unimportant plantations. The result gives Burleigh (Rep.), for Governor, 79,513; Putnam (Dem.), 61,018; Republican plurality on Gubernatorial vote, 18,495. The pluralities for Congressmen are: First District, Reed, 2,437; Second, Dingley, 5,473; Third, Milliken, 6,583; Fourth, Boutelle, 4,810. The Republicans have thirty-one Senators to none for the Democrats, and 125 Representatives to twenty-six for the Democrats. Of ninety-nine county officers—Sheriffs, Probate Judges, County Attorneys, etc.—the Republicans elected ninety-six and the Democrats three.

Railroad Men Form a Harrison Club.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Last night one of the most notable events of the campaign occurred in the organization here of a Harrison and Morton Railroad Club. It was an enthusiastic demonstration, and 133 signed the roll. This club was organized for the purpose of repudiating the lies circulated that Gen. Harrison is unpopular among railroad men. Vincennes and Indianapolis are the principal Indiana cities that figured in the 1877 strike, and the railroad men here know Gen. Harrison's connection with it. D. W. Robinson made a ringing speech. Mr. Robinson is a pioneer in railroading. He is the father and founder of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Gov. Foraker to Speak in the East.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Gov. Foraker has been invited to take part in the campaign in the East and will speak in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Next Saturday evening the Governor will speak in Cambridge, O., after which he will go East. The exact dates for his speeches have not yet been decided upon, but his first meeting will be some time next week. The 29th he will be at the great Polo Grounds meeting in New York City with James G. Blaine and other distinguished leaders of the Republican party.

Will Vote for the Grandson.

Dr. Robert W. Patterson of Evanston, Ill., visited Gen. William Henry Harrison and his family at North Bend in the spring of 1838; heard his farewell address at Cincinnati, when he was on his way to Washington in 1841; preached a sermon at Peoria, Ill., in relation to his death in May of the same year, which was published in the local papers of that city; would have voted for him in 1836 and 1840 but for absence from home in college and the theological seminary; and now intends, for many reasons, to vote for the grandson, Benjamin Harrison, in November, 1888.

The Traveling Men to Go to Indianapolis.

The Republican commercial traveling men of Chicago will start from this city Saturday morning at 8 o'clock to pay their respects to Gen. Harrison. A meeting was held at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon attended by upward of forty men. Mr. Rood was elected President and F. F. Haigh Treasurer. A cordial invitation is extended to the commercial travelers of all branches of business in this city to go with the party to Indianapolis. The round trip will cost $3, and a special train is retained. Tickets may be procured of F. F. Haigh at Sweet, Dempster & Co.'s.

New York Wants Thurman Again.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—It is not improbable that after the Brooklyn demonstration in October Mr. Thurman will speak in this city, to make up for his failure to speak at Madison Square Garden. Tammany is already appealing to the National Committee to arrange for a speech here by the Old Roman, and the appeal is received favorably, as Judge Thurman, before leaving the East, declared that New-Yorkers would hear him yet.

Glassworkers to Vote for Harrison.

FINDLAY, O., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—In this city there are about 700 glassworkers, all of whom by reason of the recent action of the Glassworkers' Assembly, Knights of Labor, of Pittsburg, declaring in favor of Harrison and protection, will this year support the Republican candidate for the Presidency, regardless of former political affiliations. Many of these men—in fact, the majority of them—voted for Cleveland in 1884, but this year will vote to protect themselves.

Mrs. Emery Withdraws from the Ticket.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sarah E. V. Emery, Union Labor candidate for Superintendent of Public Institutions, withdraws from the ticket and writes a letter charging the leaders of the party with accepting wholesale bribes from Republicans who are prominent Knights of Labor. She says the nominees on the ticket are honest, but their names are being used as tools by unprincipled men for infamous work. Mrs. Emery carefully refrains from giving names.

Democratic Barbecue at Keokuk.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 18.—The Tri-State Democratic barbecue was held here today. It is estimated that there are 20,000 strangers in the city from Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri. Speeches were made at the grove by J. J. Seerly of Burlington, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and F. W. Lehman of Des Moines. The affair concludes tonight with a parade and illumination.

Bert Stewart Rants About the Pinkertons.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Bert Stewart, Democratic-Labor fusion candidate for Congress in this district, delivered his set address in Austin Township tonight, discussing in his peculiar way the tariff question, and hurling invectives at the Pinkerton detectives, whom he assails as "robbers, incendiaries, and murderers, and the slums of the slum cities of the State."

Thurman's Letter Not Yet Commenced.

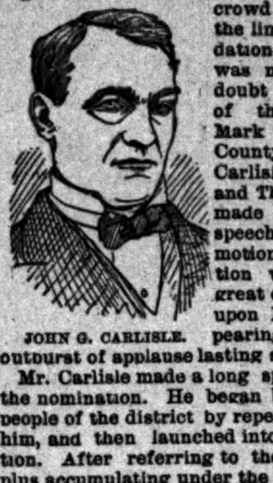
COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—It was expected that Judge Thurman would furnish his letter of acceptance to the press today, but it now transpires that he has not even commenced its preparation. The document will be brief, and will go to the country some time this week.

CARLISLE ON THE TARIFF.

THE SPEAKER MAKES A SPEECH TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Renominated for Congress for the Seventh Time by the Convention in Covington, Ky., with Much Enthusiasm—Warner Miller Speaks Before a Large Meeting in New York—Private Fifer in Aurora—Candidate Curtis' Letter of Acceptance—General Political News.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 18.—The session of the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Sixth Kentucky District today in Covington was an interesting occasion. The crowd was far beyond the limits of accommodation, although there was no shadow of doubt as to the action of the convention. Mark Gray of Grant County placed John G. Carlisle in nomination and Theodore Hallam made an eloquent speech seconding the motion. The nomination was made with great enthusiasm, and upon Mr. Carlisle appearing there was an outburst of applause lasting several minutes.



JOHN G. CARLISLE.

Mr. Carlisle made a long speech accepting the nomination. He began by thanking the people of the district by repeatedly honoring him, and then launched into the tariff question. After referring to the Treasury surplus accumulating under the existing system of taxation, he said:

Now the great question you are to decide is whether this system of taxation shall be continued indefinitely or whether the country will return to the methods of taxation which prevailed in this country before the war. For the first time in the history of this country, so far as I know, the Republican party has substantially declared in its platforms in favor of reducing the revenue by increasing the taxes. [Applause and laughter.] It declares that it deems it necessary to reduce the revenue by checking the imports of such articles as can be made here, and if that be not sufficient it will repeal the whole internal revenue tax on whisky rather than surrender any part of the protective system. This proposition is put forth upon the idea that the people of this country can be benefited individually and collectively by imposing taxes on themselves. It might as well be said that a man can make himself rich by picking his pocket as to say he can increase his wealth by imposing a tax on himself. [Applause.]

MR. BLAINE AND TRUSTS.

In addition to the fact that this system of taxation is imposing enormous and unnecessary burdens upon the people, that it has accumulated in the Treasury large sums of money which ought to be in the hands of those who earn it by their labor and skill, it is the parent of trust and combination and conspiracy to control products and prices of the necessary articles which the people are compelled to use. When I see Mr. Blaine, who seems to be the mouthpiece of the Republican party, has given quasi indorsement, at least, to these monopolies, I believe that when a man attends his own funeral he ought to be allowed to go at the head of the procession. [Laughter and applause.] But it seems Mr. Harrison is not to enjoy this privilege. [Applause.] Mr. Blaine is the great central figure in this campaign, and he tells the people, in the face of the platform of his party, in the face of the declarations of his political friends on the stump and neighbors, that these trusts are private affairs in which neither the President nor anybody else has any particular right to interfere. [Applause and laughter.] Why, my friends, larceny is a private affair—a very private affair—[laughter]—and yet it is not supposed improper to interfere with it by law. The highwayman who meets you on the public road and demands your money or your life is engaged in the transaction of a private enterprise, but still the law takes cognizance of his act and punishes it as a crime. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, Mr. Blaine has not been occupying a good position from which to view the interests of the American workingmen, farmer, or consumer. The top of Mr. Carnegie's coach as it bowled along with its liveried outriders over the hills of Scotland is not a good place to look at the interests of America. [Applause.] Nor are the festal halls of Cluny Castle a good point either. [Applause.] Mr. Blaine had better stay at home or stay abroad—one or the other. [Cheers]. Had he come here to his own country and mingled with the farmers, with the consumers, with the laboring men of the land, he would have a far better opportunity to know what they desired than he could possibly have dining and wining with the aristocracy of Europe.

THE TARIFF AND WAGES.

On the subject of the effect of the tariff on wages he said:

If I had time I think I could show to the satisfaction of every intelligent and candid man within the sound of my voice that the wages of labor are no more affected by the rate of duties upon imported goods than the yield of corn to the acre on your farm is affected by it. [Applause.] The system of taxation is continued on the ground that it increases the rates of wages of the American laborer. There are two or three facts which show conclusively that this argument is not sound. In the first place, it is a conceded fact that there is as much difference between the rates of wages paid in this country to laborers engaged in the same occupation in different parts of the country as there is between the difference of the average rate of wages paid here and in European countries, and yet the same tariff law prevails throughout the whole United States. [Applause.] You will find by an examination of the labor statistics that from 1850 to 1860 as high as 100 per cent more is paid for labor in the same occupation in Chicago than is paid in New York or Philadelphia. If the tariff regulated wages I submit that the rates of wages would be the same, would be uniform in the same occupations throughout the United States under the same tariff. [Applause.]

Another fact is that the greatest differences between the rates of wages paid here and the rates paid in European countries are found in those occupations which nobody pretends can be protected under the tariff laws. For instance, there is a far greater difference between the rates of wages paid here to carpenters, plasterers, painters, stone and brick masons, teamsters, railroad employés, steamboat employés, and the rates of wages paid the same classes of workingmen in Europe than there is between the rates of wages here in your mills and cotton factories and the rates of wages paid in the same industries in Europe. The rates of wages paid in this country, too, in the unprotected industries are larger on the average than the rates of wages paid in this country in the protected industries, and the difference between them in the one case and those paid in Europe in the other case is still plainer—much plainer.

Another fact is that since 1846, when the English corn laws were repealed and England entered on free trade, the rates of wages have increased from 50 to 75, and even as high as 100 per cent in some occupations. Can we trace that increase in this country during the same time?

Another fact is that the rates of wages in the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the United States increased far more during what is called the free trade period—from 1850 to 1860—than they have ever since that time. [Cheers.]

I simply state these facts without going into argument to prove them. I can produce abundant and overwhelming testimony from laboring-men, from manufacturers, from testimony given before investigating committees in the House to prove the truth of every statement I have made upon this subject. [Applause.]

MANUFACTURERS IN NO DANGER.

But they say if you reduce these duties this country will be overwhelmed with foreign cheap goods, and all our manufacturing and mercantile industries will be ruined. Why, gentlemen, if all the ships in the world were employed continuously in bringing goods from Liverpool to New York it would take them two years to bring as much as a single railroad in this country carries in one year. If all the Cunard vessels plying between Boston and New York and European ports were to be employed it would require them seventy-five years to bring to this country as much goods as the Pennsylvania Railway carries in one year. [Applause.] And yet these gentlemen expect sensible men to believe that a reduction of the taxation on the people will close up all our manufacturing establishments and compel people to rely alone upon foreign products for the necessaries of life. The proposition is too absurd and preposterous to be argued. From 1850 to 1860, when we had low tariff, our manufacturing and mechanical industries prospered as never before, and not only that, but the great agricultural interests of the country, which we all know is the only safe and sure foundation for its prosperity and its purity, prospered along with them.

Mr. Carlisle then passed to the effect of tariff taxation on the farmers, showing how they sell their products at the prices prevailing in pauper Europe, while everything they buy, if imported, is taxed, and if it is not imported the seller is enabled to increase its price to the extent of the tariff, which is often done. He continued:

The Republican platform declares that they will repeal the whole internal revenue system rather than surrender any part of the protective system. Now, the duty upon sugar is a part of the protective system. The high duty upon woolen goods and cotton goods and upon steel and iron is a part of the protective system. The true meaning of the Republican platform is that it will repeal the tax on whisky, and beer, and cigars, and cigarettes, and cheroots, but it will repeal no part of the duty upon the articles I have mentioned. Are the people ready to indorse that doctrine? [Cries of "No."] Would you rather have cheap clothing and cheap agricultural implements than cheap whisky and tobacco? Would you rather that your family and yourself should have cheaper and better clothing and agricultural implements, and medicine, and books, and cheaper and better cooking utensils, and furniture, and material to supply your homes than cheaper whisky, or beer, or tobacco? The time will soon come when the Republican party will be compelled to choose between the total repeal of the internal tax and the reduction of duties on imported goods.

WARNER MILLER IN NEW YORK.

The Gubernatorial Candidate Addresses a Big Meeting in Cooper Union.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—So great was the crowd that poured into Cooper Union tonight to attend the Republican mass-meeting that every seat was taken at 7:30, while ten minutes later all the aisles and lobbies were packed, and as the orator of the evening, Warner Miller, started his address fresh contingents, headed by fife and drum corps, tried in vain to gain a foothold on the outskirts of the hall. The din of music interfered seriously and frequently with the Republican Gubernatorial candidate's rather solid and meaty introductory remarks. Cornelius N. Bliss was selected as the President of the meeting. A number of prominent Republicans assisted as Vice-Presidents, including Chauncey M. Depew, Clarence A. Seward, H. K. Thurber, Jesse Seligman, Howard Crosby, Elliot F. Shepard, and D. O. Mills.

Tumultuous applause shook the great hall as Mr. Miller stepped forth. For five minutes he could do nothing but bow and wave his handkerchief in acknowledgment of the tribute. When he could be heard the speaker said he would dwell first on National politics. "The Democratic party as organized today has been substantially a free trade party since the days of Jackson and Van Buren," he said. "But they have come to believe during the twenty years that free trade has been held in abeyance that their party is as good a protection party as any." Going into a historical review of the Democratic Representatives in Congress from the close of the war to the present time, Mr. Miller argued that the Mills bill was the real issue on which the Democrats appealed to the country. "And where does the present menace come from?" he asked. "It comes from the Southern Democrats. Sam Randall [applause] held the civil forces of his party by the throat for years, but with Mr. Mills of Texas they have at length brushed past him and assumed supremacy for their pernicious free trade doctrines."

Though denying any intention of waving "the bloody shirt," Mr. Miller spoke for nearly an hour against the Southern Democracy, declaring that it was only by forcible suppression of the colored vote that the Democratic Administration had an existence.

"We have been told that the Mills bill is not a free trade bill," he continued. A voice in the audience yelled: "But don't you believe it!" With a pungent satire he drew attention to the feature that a protective duty of 68 per cent is retained for sugar and nearly 100 per cent for rice—both Southern products—by the Mills bill.

"And now I come to the discussion of State issues," said Mr. Miller, with a prospective Republican majority smile. "Don't give them Hill but give them h—l!" shouted a stentorian-voiced Republican in the rear of the hall, amid thundering applause. He held that the expectation of the Democrats that the great foreign population would vote against high license was a slander on their morals and an insult to their intelligence, and was a woeful mistake.

Again, ballot reform was the first condition necessary for the Republican party to obtain a majority in the House of Representatives. After Mr. Miller had resumed his seat other addresses were delivered, one by Col. Cruger, candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

PRIVATE FIFER IN AURORA.

The Republicans Give Him a Rousing Reception, but Abandon Their Parade.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The heavy rains of the last few days left the streets in an impassable condition, and the proposed parade was accordingly postponed. The reception to Private Joe Fifer was none the less cordial, however, and his greeting in Aurora was enthusiastic. The exercises were held at the opera-house and it would not hold the many who desired to gain admission. As Mr. Fifer arose to be introduced the applause was so tumultuous that the Chairman was obliged to wait several minutes before introducing the Governor.

When silence was restored Mr. Fifer announced that he would speak again tonight, and would only pay his respects to the Pinkerton detective talk of Gen. Palmer, which he did. He reviewed the public utterances of Gen. Palmer on that subject, showing his inconsistencies. He showed that there is now a law, passed by a Republican Legislature, to punish the thing complained of. He showed also that the enforcement of the law rests with the courts and not with the Executive. Mr. Fifer gave his hearers to understand that Gen. Palmer's outcry is made to catch a few votes and for no other purpose.

Maj. McClaughry and ex-Gov. Hamilton also made telling speeches, and tonight Gov. Fifer, Col. Dan Munn, Lyman Ray, and Isaac Pearson addressed an enthusiastic gathering at the opera-house. E. O'Connell also spoke to a large gathering of Irish voters at the city hall.

CLEVELAND'S $10,000 CHECK.

Col. Brice in a Quandary Whether He Shall Publicly Declare Its Bogus Character.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Col. Calvin S. Brice, nominally Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, was more depressed today than usual. He is in a quandary, it is said, as to what should be done about the alleged check of President Cleveland. Whether to come out boldly and "bulletin" to the world—as Ira Shafer said this morning he had been doing all along with the news he obtained—that the check business was bogus, or let a great number of mugwumps and Democrats forever remain under the delusion that it was a bona fide $10,000 donation, is the question that disturbs the Colonel's equanimity. The tale telegraphed from the West about the Colonel's diplomacy in imparting to the impecunious Democratic leaders the fact that President Cleveland never really contributed a dollar was the theme of conversation today among politicians up-town. They all agreed that it was peculiar tactics to pursue when such prominent men as Ira Shafer assert that Col. Brice is going about "taking people into his confidence." Many leading Democrats when questioned about the check were silent or laughed at the game that had been played.

NEW YORK POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Gov. Hill to Make Speeches in Indiana, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Gov. D. B. Hill arrived here today, and at once put himself at the disposal of the Democratic National and State Committees, particularly the latter. Warner Miller is going to canvass about the interior counties, and David is anxious, also, to prove his fealty to the National ticket, and therefore, after he has looked after his own fences, he will go as a missionary to Indiana, Connecticut, and New Jersey. All this was arranged today in a consultation with Col. Brice, Chairman Murtha, and Robert A. Maxwell. He will speak twice in Indiana, then he will come East again, appearing twice in Connecticut and twice in New Jersey.

Mayor Abram S. Hewitt will be renominated by the County Democracy, and shortly, too, if the stories made current at the New Amsterdam Club today are to be believed. Moreover, the report is that the County Democrats will nail their flag to the mast, and, relying on an independent citizens' tidal wave, will nominate a full county ticket.

A rumor industriously circulated today that Tammany Hall and the Counties had practically agreed upon William R. Grace as a compromise candidate was ridiculed as absurd by men on the inside.

Ex-Congressman John J. Adams wagered $1,000 in the Hoffman House tonight that Mr. Hewitt would be reëlected if he were nominated by the County Democracy. Sub-Way Commissioner Jacob Hess took Mr. Adams' bet, and the money was placed in the hands of E. S. Stokes.

General Political Notes.

Gov. Gray and James McCabe addressed Democratic meetings in Kokomo, Ind., yesterday.

H. J. Hamlin of Shelbyville, Ill., addressed the Republicans of Mattoon at the opera-house last night.

The Democrats of the Tenth Missouri Congressional District renominated Martin L. Clardy for Congress.

Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District of Massachusetts.

Adams County Republicans nominated the following ticket: For member of the Legislature, Capt. A. S. McDowell of Clayton; for Circuit Clerk, Renard Cook of Burton; for State's Attorney, Thomas R. Petri of Quincy; for Coroner, Dr. J. F. Durant of Quincy.

The Prohibitionists of the Eighth Wisconsin District have nominated Dr. Charles A. Alexander of Eau Claire for Congress.

James P. Walker was nominated for reëlection to Congress yesterday by the Democrats of the Fourteenth District of Missouri.

The Union Labor Party convention for the Second Iowa District decided yesterday to support the Republican candidate for Congress.

It is expected that ex-Senator Thurman will, besides his appointment at Shelbyville, Ind., the 15th, speak at Peru the 18th and Brazil the 20th.

Gen. George A. Sheridan opened the campaign for the Republicans in Goshen, Ind., last night. He was listened to by thousands from all parts of the country.

The Democrats of the Fourth Iowa Congressional District have nominated H. D. Reque, President of the Norwegian Lutheran College at Decorah, for Congress.

John R. Zinc of Wabash, Ind., always a Democrat, is now for Harrison. Monday he raised a Republican pole in front of his residence in the presence of a large crowd.

Minor T. Cole, member of the last Michigan Legislature and author of several important acts regulating insurance, was yesterday renominated by the Republicans of the First Lenawee Representative District.

Gen. Lucius Fairchild addressed a large Republican meeting in Delphi, Ind., last night, discussing the tariff question and Cleveland's vetoes. A large number of old soldiers were present and the meeting was an enthusiastic one.

James Cline, a lifelong and prominent Democrat of Columbus, Ind., yesterday publicly announced himself as a convert to Republicanism, and said he will support the entire Republican ticket. This accession has caused consternation in the ranks of the Democrats there.

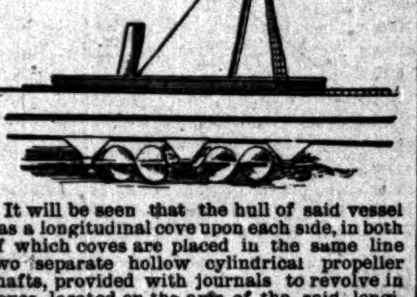
Capt. Samuel P. Snyder of Minneapolis has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth Minnesota District. This is the largest Congressional district in the United States, containing a population of about 500,000. Snyder is an attorney and has large lumbering and mining interests.

TO EUROPE IN FOUR DAYS.

A Steamer with Side Screws Designed to Eclipse All Previous Efforts.

The problem which has for many years attracted the greatest attention in marine circles, says the Philadelphia *Record*, is: "How to utilize the expansive power of steam in order to secure economical speed." Recent developments and improvements warrant the hope that the end is not yet. The City of New York may be regarded as the pioneer in the new era of fast, large, and luxurious passenger steamers, and the question of rapid transit at sea is the one which is engaging the attention of the most distinguished inventors of the world. It has attracted the attention of the Government at Washington, which has agreed to pay a bonus of $50,000—in addition to the stipulated price—for the war vessels which it is building for every quarter knot per hour in excess of nineteen knots.

The latest invention of this kind, and one that is destined to become famous for its speed, is that of Col. T. T. Woodruff, inventor of the Woodruff palace-car, and now a resident of this city. The invention is called "Woodruff's patent mid-ship floating screw-flange propeller," an illustration of which is here given, showing the side elevation of a vessel having it attached.



It will be seen that the hull of said vessel has a longitudinal cove upon each side, in both of which coves are placed in the same line two separate hollow cylindrical propeller shafts, provided with journals to revolve in boxes, located on the axis of the said longitudinal coves, securely held by the shaft-hangers depended and extending from the hull of the vessel.

By means of these propellers, which are in sets (one set upon each side of the vessel), with their independent driving engines, either of which can be reversed in propulsion and yet drive in conjunction, one with the other, the vessel can be run and guided at sea without the aid of a rudder, or, if necessary, can be swung around as upon a pivot in a space the diameter of which is not greater than the length of the vessel, which would be advantageous in harbor movements.

The inventor declares there is no limit to the speed of a well modeled vessel excepting its power, and to illustrate this he has patented the "mid-ship floating screw-flange propeller," which he claims will run at a greater speed than thirty knots an hour, and says that old seamen say that the faster the speed of the vessel on the high seas the less danger there is in rough weather.

"The great object of the invention is the attainment of high speed, and we propose," said the inventor, "to propel a vessel at a greater speed than thirty knots an hour."

A stock company of Philadelphians interested in the patent is being formed, and will proceed at the earliest moment to build a vessel to give the invention a practical test.

THE OLD EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

The Annual Reunion an Exceedingly Pleasant Affair.

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry held their annual reunion at the Sherman House yesterday. At 11 o'clock the veterans met in the club-room to exchange soldierly greetings and hear the address of welcome by the President, Amos Churchill. At half past 12 about 100 with their ladies sat down to dinner in the ladies' ordinary. At 3 o'clock the annual business meeting was held. Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Lieut. A. B. McCrea of Chicago; Vice-President, Lieut. Harry Pearson of Evanston; Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. W. C. Hazelton of Forest Glen. Among the decorations at the dinner table were a Rebel flag captured by the regiment at the battle of Barnstown, Md., in 1863, and an American flag presented to the regiment by the ladies of Alexandria, Va., in 1862, a few months after the regiment was mustered into the service. At the business meeting a resolution was adopted providing that when the organization ceased to exist through the death of all its members the flag presented by the ladies of Alexandria should belong to the descendants of Gen. John F. Farnsworth, the first Colonel of the regiment, and the Rebel flag to the descendants of Capt. A. W. Kinley of Company K, now living at Aurora, who captured it. In the evening the regiment held a camp-fire in the ladies' ordinary. Speeches were made by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, of Washington, D. C., who is in the city to attend the annual convention of the Army of the Cumberland; ex-Gov. Beveridge, Joseph Medill, and by John White, who was a member of Mosby's command and who bears on his face the scar of a sabre-stroke given him by a member of the Eighth Regiment. Capt. Forreston, another ex-Confederate, who belonged to Morgan's raiders, also spoke. The program included several songs by Miss Flag and Miss Kuhn, both of them daughters of comrades of the Eighth Regiment.

J. B. Hull, who voted in '36 and '40 for Harrison, is now 74 years old. He fought in the war in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and will vote again for Harrison.

Prisoners of War in Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—About 100 ex-prisoners of war, representing nearly all the States which contributed to the Union armies, assembled here today in sixteenth annual convention. Gen. W. H. Powell of Belleville, Ill., is President of the association and Maj. L. P. Williams of South Bend, Ind., Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, is Secretary and Treasurer. The annual report of the Secretary showed that forty-eight new associations had been enrolled and that the organization was in excellent condition. The feature of the day was an address by Gen. John Coburn of this city, who gave his experience as a representative from Gov. Morton to President Lincoln to intercede for the exchange of Indiana prisoners of war. This afternoon, after having held a brief session devoted to routine work, the veterans called on Gen. Harrison. Tonight a campfire was held at Tomlinson Hall. The annual election is to be held tomorrow.

The following officers were chosen: President, Thomas N. McKee, Washington D. C.; Vice-President, F. H. Williams, Indiana; Secretary and Treasurer, L. P. Williams, Washington, D. C.; Chaplain, C. C. McCabe, New York; Historian, Frank F. Morgan, Philadelphia. The next annual meeting will be held in Milwaukee.

Reunion of Southern Illinois Veterans.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The sixth annual reunion of the soldiers, sailors, and marines of Southern Illinois opened here today, with Gen. J. S. Martin, Commander, in the chair. An address of welcome was delivered by Dr. L. Dyer, Chairman of the Executive Board, to which Gen. C. W. Pavey, Capt. Ike Clemens, Col. J. A. Sexton, Gen. Abbott, H. P. Thompson, Chaplain Greene, and Gen. Martin responded. A local glee club, sixty in number, rendered several songs. The attendance exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine. About 4,000 veterans arrived today, and three times that number will be here tomorrow. Abe Cantwell enlivened the meetings with his famous songs. The usual camp-fire scenes were the order of the evening. Tomorrow Gov. Oglesby, Logan H. Roots, and Maj. Connolly will speak.

THE GOVERNMENT'S STRONG BOX.

Where the Millions of Surplus Silver Dollars Are Stored.

Philadelphia *Times:* This great steel cash-box of the Government, which has just been put in readiness to receive the overflowing millions of coin of the Republic, is the largest construction of the kind in the world. It lies buried under the north court of the Treasury Building, where all the hundreds of millions of the people's money is kept. It consists of outer walls of masonry and brick and a covering of iron girders, brick arches, and concrete five feet thick, with an inner lining of heavy plates of steel. The inside measurements are 80x50 feet and 12 feet high. For the convenience and additional security of storage, the interior is divided into sixteen steel lattice cells, 20x10 feet, with a capacity for 6,500,000 silver dollars each. They are surrounded by an outer corridor, and open upon a transverse passage.

The inner door of this immense coin chest is a massive construction of steel, 8x6 feet, 6 inches thick, and weighs 5,000 pounds. An apparatus, consisting of levers and a combination of cogs, is required to open and close it on its tracks. A half dozen men can barely move it unaided by this mechanical appliance.

A practical idea of the size of this immense subterranean cash box may be formed by showing its holding capacity in silver coin. It is estimated to accommodate $104,000,000 in the cells or sixteen lattice subdivisions, or in round numbers $100,000,000. The silver is packed in heavy canvas bags 18x10 inches, each holding 1,000 silver dollars and weighing about fifty-nine pounds. Each cell contains $6,500,000, which is 6,500 sacks, making 384,500 pounds of silver coin, or equal to over 192 net tons. The sixteen cells will hold $100,000,000, or 100,000 bags of dollars, weighing 5,900,000 pounds, or about 3,000 net tons. The outer corridors and passage will store $28,000,000 more, or 28,000 sacks, or 1,592,000 pounds, equal to nearly 800 tons more; or an aggregate storage capacity for $128,000,000 in 128,000 sacks, weighing 7,492,000 pounds, or 3,746 tons.

In event of a sudden necessity to remove this immense bulk of treasure it would require about 1,900 four-horse wagons carrying two tons each and making a treasure train thirty-six miles in length, or it would take a railway-train of 187 cars, each car carrying twenty tons of coin.

An Absolute Cure

Of a most distressing Skin Disease, by the Cuticura Remedies.

In the winter of 1879-80 I found myself afflicted with a singular eruption on my limbs, to which I had hitherto been a stranger. The trouble appeared in large blotches, upon which the skin was raised, but no gathering under it. No particular pain attended it, save a burning, stinging sensation and an intolerable itching, such as was never before experienced. After becoming satisfied that it had come to stay, I called my physician, who, after a thorough examination, pronounced it a case of eczema. He comforted me by saying he could cure it; that it was merely a skin disease incident to old people; was neither dangerous nor contagious, but if not arrested would prove exceedingly troublesome and annoying to me. I asked him to prescribe, which he did; powders and pills to be taken inwardly, and a wash for outward application. I attended faithfully to all directions, but the wash only aggravated the irritation, and after a few applications had to be abandoned. Becoming thoroughly alarmed, I asked my physician to call counsel, which he did. The case was examined, the medicines changed. I obeyed orders to the letter, all to no purpose. The blotches would disappear in one place (leaving a stain upon the skin as if some dark liquid had been spilled over it), only to appear in another. It had been a part of my early education to discountenance all advertised medicines as a delusion and a snare, but one day, in glancing over a newspaper, I noticed under the head of your CUTICURA REMEDIES a case precisely similar to my own, and after reading it over several times I went immediately to the nearest drug store, purchased a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and a box of CUTICURA, resolving to use them clandestinely, carefully noting the effects. The result of the first bath, with an after application of the CUTICURA, was most grateful and astonishing, quickly allaying the burning, itching sensation, and making me almost forget it ever existed. I persevered until an absolute cure was effected. I consider your CUTICURA REMEDIES invaluable, and cheerfully recommend them as such. One of your "Seven Cuticura Boys," which has gone all over the world, is my grandson, and the remedies that effected his speedy and wonderful cure was applied upon my recommendation.

AUGUSTA B. SMITH,
Ashland, Ohio.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

IT STOPS THE PAIN

Aching Muscles, Back, Hips, and Sides, and all Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. The first and only pain-subduing Plaster. 25 cents.

DECKER BROTHERS'
ESTEY PIANOS.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., 49, 51 & 53 Jackson-st.

EXPOSITION BUILDING,
EXPOSITION
FULLY COMPLETE.
Open Day and Evening, Except Sundays.
ADULTS..........25c
CHILDREN..........15c
RAILROAD FARES AT REDUCED RATES.

NAVAL BATTLE.
Merrimac AND Monitor. 25c ADMISSION DURING SEPTEMBER
Michigan-av., opposite Exposition.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST WEDNESDAY MATINEE. LAST WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
IMRE KIRALFY'S RAVEL PANTOMIME,
MAZULM, THE NIGHT OWL. GRAND SPECTACULAR FEATURES, Ballet and Specialties.
"The best thing Kiralfy has offered in years."—Tribune.
Next Week, The Favorite LOTTA In Pawn Ticket 210.
Sale of Seats Tomorrow, Thursday morning.

CHICAGO BALL PARK.
Van Buren, Harrison, and Loomis-sts.
BASE-BALL.
PHILADELPHIA VS. CHICAGO,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.
Game called at 3:30.
Tickets for sale at A.G. Spalding & Bros.', 108 Madison.

WEST SIDE PARK.
RUNNING RACES.
5—RACES TODAY—5
WITH 60 ENTRIES.
Admission to grounds and grand stand, 50c.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
Randolph-st., and two Bijou Theatres | near Clark
NEW CURIOSITIES IN THE WONDER HALLS.
Stage Shows Every Hour.

Pure Blood

Is absolutely necessary in order to have perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier, quickly conquering scrofula, salt rheum, and all other insidious enemies which attack the blood and undermine the health. It also builds up the whole system, cures dyspepsia and sick headache, and overcomes that tired feeling.

"My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofulous sore neck from the time she was 22 months old till she became 6 years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, causing great annoyance, and two of them, after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, broke and discharged. One became a running sore for over three years. We decided to give

Hood's Sarsaparilla

a thorough trial. We began in January, and in a few months, after she had taken five bottles, all suppuration had ceased. We then waited three months, when, as a new lump was beginning to form, we again gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla. After she had taken less than two bottles the lump and all indications of scrofula had entirely disappeared, and now she seems to be a healthy child." J. S. CARLILE, Nauright, N. J.

Worst Type of Scrofula

"My son was afflicted with the worst type of scrofula, and on the recommendation of my druggist I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. Today he is sound and well, notwithstanding it was said there was not enough medicine in Illinois to effect a cure." J. CHRISTIAN, Ilipolis, Ill.

Salt Rheum

"I have taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla for salt rheum and dyspepsia, with which I was troubled very much. After taking this medicine I am feeling as well as ever in my life." G. W. ROSE, Pottsville, Pa.

N. B.—If you want a good medicine get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON..........Manager.
Matinee Today at 2.
PRICES FROM $1 to 25c. TONIGHT AT 8.
Last Week of the Comedy Success,
NATURAL GAS
DONNELLY, GIRARD,
And a GREAT COMPANY.
General Admission..........50 Cents.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 24.
FOR THREE WEEKS,
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
EDWIN LAWRENCE
BOOTH-BARRETT,
And a Superb Dramatic Company in a series of Grand Shakspearean Revivals.
THE REPERTOIRE:
FIRST WEEK,
JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. Booth—BRUTUS. Mr. Barrett—CASSIUS.
SECOND WEEK,
Merchant of Venice.
ENTIRE PLAY—SIX ACTS.
Mr. Booth—SHYLOCK. Mr. Barrett—BASSANIO.
THIRD WEEK,
OTHELLO.
Mr. Booth—IAGO. Mr. Barrett—OTHELLO.
New and elaborate Scenery, Costumes, and Armors historically correct. The plays presented with a splendor of detail never before equaled.
Sale of Seats now in progress for the entire three weeks. Prices: Lower floor, $2.50; first two rows in balcony, $2.50; next seven rows, $2; balance balcony, $1.50; family circle, $1; gallery, 50c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
THIS WEEK ONLY. BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE FAMOUS EMMA
ABBOTT
GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
Matinee Today. | TWO PRIMA DONNAS And Entire Company—50c, 75c, $1.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
TONIGHT—ABBOTT as "YUM-YUM." The
MIKADO.
THURSDAY—ABBOTT'S Greatest Success as Leonora in Verdi's
IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, Grand Revival of Balfe's melodious opera,
ROSE OF CASTILE.
EMMA ABBOTT as Queen of Spain. Entire Company. Enchanting Music. Gorgeous Costumes and Scenic Effects.
SATURDAY NIGHT—ABBOTT'S FAREWELL—By request, ABBOTT as Arline in Balfe's Charming Opera.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
EMMA ABBOTT and Entire Company.

HOOLEY'S—Tonight at 8.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Inaugural of the Regular Season.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S
LYCEUM THEATRE CO. OF N. Y. The Wife.
Every Evening (except Sunday) this and next week.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
Matinee Today at 2, Evening at 8.
CHAS. ERIN VERNER AS SHAMUS O'BRIEN
Next Sunday Night—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

EDEN MUSEE, Wabash-av. & Jackson-st.
Open from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
EDEN MUSEE
Afternoon at 2, Evening at 8—MME. PAUL OLAH'S HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.
Admission to all 50c. Children 25c.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE,
North Clark and Division-sts.
Today at 2, Tonight at 8.
LILLIAN LEWIS.
Last Two Performances of
AS IN A LOOKING-GLASS
Tomorrow—L'ARTICLE 47.
Sunday, Sept. 23—LITTLE NUGGET.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY,
Halsted-st., near Madison.
—ONE OF THE FINEST!—
Everything new. See the Great Water Tank Scene. 10c Admission. Reserved Seats, 20c, 30c, 50c. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Week Sept. 24—WE, US & CO.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
Matinee at 2, Night at 8. Intensely interesting.
GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.
FUN! MUSIC! SENSATION!
Monday—VERNER in "Shamus O'Brien."
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.

PARK THEATRE—State near Harrison.
J. W. KELLEY and MALONE'S BORDERS.
Jas. Drew, Lottie Forrest, Plimmer & Haney, The McCarthys, &c., this week.
Admission, 10 cents. Smoking permitted.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Truly a Great Show.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Every evening during the week, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, MR. McKEE RANKIN, supported by MISS MABEL BERT and an excellent company, in
THE RUNAWAY WIFE.
A Great Success. Popular Prices.
Next Week—"ONE OF THE FINEST."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
THE GREAT FAVANELLI TROUPE.
"National" Troubadours. 10,000 Curiosities.

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Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
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Nos. 63 and 64 Tribune Building, New York City.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

☞ Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request, or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to the office.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AT ROGERS PARK.

Mr. E. A. Sharp has agreed to take subscriptions for THE TRIBUNE at the rate of 12 cents per week for the daily issue and 17 cents for the daily and Sunday (delivered). This rate is satisfactory to THE TRIBUNE Company. We have no other interest except to protect our subscribers, who are practically accorded city rates now in all the suburbs of Chicago.

THE money market was steady and a little more active, especially in the supplying of funds to the country. Local securities were dull, except a good demand for gas bonds. New York exchange was easy. Stocks in Wall street were firmer, with good buying of St. Paul and New England.—The Chicago grain markets were less active, and averaged easier, wheat being weak on free long selling, while provisions were steadier. As compared with Monday, October pork and oats closed unchanged, lard 12½ cents higher, ribs 5 cents higher, wheat 2 cents lower, corn and rye ½ cent lower, barley and flaxseeds firmer.

AT a debate at Shelbyville, Ky., the 12th inst., between the Hon. Augustus E. Willson, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and the Hon. John S. Rhea, Democratic Elector for Kentucky, the latter said:

> There is not a drop of blood in my veins, from the topmost hair on the crown of my head to the dust on the bottom of the sole of my shoe, but is Rebel Democratic. If the issue was to come again, by G—, we would do it over."

This sentiment could not have been provoked by personal excitement, as the debate was confined to the tariff. As it was most enthusiastically applauded by the Democrats, however, it must be good Kentucky Democrat doctrine, profanity and all, and shows what are considered to be the correct qualifications in a Democratic Elector from that State—though they don't usually blurt it out so loud.

NAVAL snobbery appears to have reached its most disgusting pitch in the preparations for the launching of the cruiser Baltimore. Thursday last the Navy Department announced that she would be launched Saturday, but Friday the order was countermanded and no reason was assigned. It now appears that Messrs. Cramp, the builders, were desirous that Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Naval Constructor, should have the honor of christening her. The Secretary of the Navy approved their choice and Mrs. Wilson gladly accepted the invitation. Certain naval officers at once objected and declared she should not launch the cruiser—first, because it is a tradition of the navy that no married woman, unless she is the wife of the Secretary of the Navy, shall baptize a vessel; and, second, because Mrs. Wilson in her youth had been a governess. Secretary Whitney has taken the question under consideration, but it may safely be said that Mrs. Wilson will not baptize the vessel, whatever his decision may be. Commodore Wilson, the lady's husband, is greatly aggrieved at the petty meanness of his brother officers, but of course has no redress under the circumstances; more's the pity.

THE Democrats of the Fourth Illinois Congressional District have picked out the man whom George E. Adams is to contest with. It is Mr. Jonathan B. Taylor, who ran two years ago, and would have been elected if he could have scraped together 5,000 more votes. He is a radical free-trader who does not conceal his views, but owns up boldly to the faith that is in him. He wants the custom-house taxes taken off of all articles that come into competition with American manufactures and put simply on things and luxuries like coffee, tea, sugar, spices, liquors, etc., like the British system. The Mills bill is with him simply a step toward an end, and were he in Congress he would make a long stride where that makes a short step. This gives the voters of the district the advantage of a plain, clear issue, and it will be interesting to see how many ballots will be cast in November for a candidate who represents unequivocally the principle of free trade regardless of the effect on wages for the Chicago workingman. The Socialists and Henry George men of the district will take kindly to his views, but will they be popular among the rolling-mill hands?

OCCASIONALLY a Southern politician under stress of excitement blurts out the real truth about things. Such a one is Capt. B. R. Tillman of Edgefield, S. C., who spoke in Charleston a few days ago. The *News and Courier*, in its report of the meeting, says:

> He said he had organized a company in 1876 at a little town in Edgefield, where there were 200 white men and 600 niggers, "odds," he added, "that you never had down here." He described the militia riots, the Ned Tennant episode, and other incidents, calling attention to the fact that in 1876 the box at Shaw's Mill, in Edgefield County, which had before that polled 1,000 Radical majority, went Democratic. He next read editorials from the *News and Courier* condemning the Hamburg killing as a horrible crime. "As I stand here," he said, "I believe, before Almighty God, that but for that Hamburg riot Chamberlain would have been Governor of South Carolina and the State as safe today for the Republicans as Vermont or Massachusetts. I proclaim it aloud that I was one of the Hamburg rioters who dared even the devil to save the State."

Even the Democratic *News and Courier* is constrained to say that "Capt. Tillman boasts he is a redhanded murderer of defenseless negro prisoners at Hamburg." Democratic newspapers never tire of shouting "bloody shirt" when Republicans denounce outrages upon the blacks, and of denying that they are deprived of their right of suffrage; and yet here is a leading Democrat who makes the public announcement that South Carolina would have been Republican to this day but for butchery and murder!

THE announcement made in a foreign dispatch that the London *Daily News* contains a belligerent article upon threats of secession and annexation made in the Province of Quebec will occasion some surprise in this country. Either the *News* has been misinformed or utterances have been made in Quebec which have not yet reached this country. It has long been manifest that there is not the best of feeling between the French and British provinces, but that discontent has been carried to the extent of public threats of separation and annexation will be news on this side of the line. Since the President's retaliation message the tone of criticism about Quebec has been peculiarly hostile, and the most belligerent speech yet made has come from Sir Adolf Caron, the French Minister of Militia, who said the 6th inst.:

> A threat comes to us from a great and powerful people; but if that Nation is proud of its flag, of its wealth, of its power, and its population of 60,000,000, I, as a French-Canadian, say that I am as proud of our 5,000,000 inhabitants, and of our flag, which is the emblem of liberty and justice. We are absolutely fearless and independent, and since President Cleveland's message has been published I have been proud to see that we have closed up our ranks without regard to party, ready to stand by our country in her hour of danger.

This does not sound much like annexation. It would indicate, on the other hand, that the French-Canadians are as pro-British, or at least as anti-American, as they were in the Revolution.

SEVERAL of the Republican county conventions in Texas, among them McLennan, Travis, Dallas, and others, have met and selected delegates to the State convention, but at the same time have adopted resolutions that it is both inopportune and injudicious to nominate a State ticket. The outlook of the situation now is that the Republicans will join hands with the Labor men in the hope at least of reducing the Democratic majority. The following resolution which was passed in the Dallas County Convention sufficiently explains the action of the Republicans:

> That crimes of the darkest diabolism have been committed within the confines of our State under Democratic rule, and their perpetrators have gone unpunished because of an inefficient administration of the law; that Democratic legislation has been in the interest of monopoly; that the magnificent public domain, once the pride and glory of this State, has been wasted by improvident Democratic legislation and is now owned and controlled in enormous bodies by foreign corporations, syndicates, and alien aristocrats in violation of the State Constitution; that citizens of Texas have been deprived of life, liberty, and property without process of law, by armed force and lynch law, and that no effort has been made by a Democratic Administration to bring the offenders to justice, or repress this species of crimes; that others have been expatriated and their expatriation justified solely on the ground of political necessity; are facts which none can deny, but which we believe is the natural consequence and inevitable result of the apathy in public opinion created by the enormous Democratic majorities.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" "WANT ADS."

The classified advertisements that fill so many pages of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE are thoroughly read. If figures are to be trusted they receive more attention and are more studied over than cable dispatches and perhaps than base-ball scores. The total number of classified "ads" which appeared last Sunday was 2,287. Of these only 839 were to be answered by addressing the advertiser through this office. In all the others the store or house was to be called at. There were received during Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday morning in answer to these 839 "ads" 10,731 letters, an average of nearly thirteen replies to each of them. Assuming, as there is reason for doing, that each of the advertisements where a house, store, or office was given as the place to call at had as many replies, either in person or by letter, then they had 28,610. This would make a total of over 29,000 persons—men, women, and children—who read THE TRIBUNE advertising columns with so keen an interest that they answered something they found there either personally or through the mails. These were the ones who read the "wants" with active interest. Of course there were many who glanced at them with mere idle curiosity. But leaving them out of the count this sum total of 29,000 shows what an important part of the daily paper the advertisements are.

Just think of that army turning Sunday morning to the columns of THE TRIBUNE to find there the means of earning a livelihood, a chance of buying or of selling. The small details of what is ordinarily called news drop into insignificance when they are put in comparison with the brief advertisements. Nothing can escape the eyes of those who search with a motive, and hence it is that every "ad," no matter how brief it may be, is sure to reach its aim if it finds place in the pages of THE TRIBUNE. A form of advertising which meets with such a response as that mentioned above has real social significance. Everybody who has had any practical experience knew that, but few probably had any idea of the thousands who read the paper with an eye singly to what are called "want ads." Not all the intelligence offices and employment bureaus in Chicago, added together and multiplied by ten, do anything like the work in the way of getting employment for those who need it or of bringing capital and labor together that is done by the Sunday edition of THE TRIBUNE alone. What an army of advertisement readers this paper has behind it!

CLEVELAND'S RETALIATION POLICY.

Senator Sherman hit Cleveland on the raw yesterday. He was discussing the course of the latter in yelling and shouting at little Canada, all to catch, if possible, the Irish vote. In the course of his remarks he made this point, which unmasks the President's false pretenses and leaves him without a leg to stand on:

Back in 1886, the treaty having expired, Canada began her policy of refusing American fishermen permission to ship their catch in bond through her territory to the United States. She began denying the American sailors the right to buy food, cut wood, or enjoy any of those privileges which half-civilized nations are not in the habit of denying to mariners cast upon their shores. These things were known to the President, and in March, 1887, Congress passed an act giving him full power to retaliate in kind. Authority was put in his hands to prevent the importation of a single lobster or barrel of Canadian fish on any terms—not to increase the duty on it, but absolutely to keep it out. He was also authorized to deal with their vessels as they dealt with ours; to deny what they denied, and to grant only what they granted.

But he did not take advantage of that act. He allowed the Canadians to send here all their surplus fish, paying only the ordinary low duty, and collecting from the purchasers. He allowed their vessels all privileges in our ports. He kept his eyes shut to Canadian discriminations and American wrongs. What he did was to go to Congress in 1888 and ask authority to do—what? To strike a blow at American interests which had nothing to do with the fisheries. To cripple an American commerce amounting to a hundred million a year. To stop the shipment of Manitoba wheat to St. Paul to be turned into flour and then shipped back to Canada. To prevent the Minnesotians the right to export wheat and flour part way to New York over competing Canadian roads. To hurt the trade of Chicago and Milwaukee via the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk, of Minnesota and Michigan, of New York and New England, which had done nothing deserving of such punishment. To deal several American railroads a blow which would be fatal to some of them. To cause trouble and loss from ocean to ocean; to destroy a carrying trade worth many millions. And all for what? Simply to have a chance of blustering at Canada and make the Irish believe that if they would vote for him he would dispose of Great Britain as summarily as he threatened to dispose of her province.

If, as Senator Sherman pointed out, he had meant to do the right thing by this country he would, with the powers given him in 1887, have retaliated in kind at once. He would have stopped all importation of Canadian fish into this country, and in a short time the Canadians, seeing that we were in earnest and that they had a lot of mackerel and herring on hand that they could not dispose of elsewhere at living prices, would have come to terms and abandoned their unchristian policy. That retaliation would have hurt no American interest. It would have hit those who hit us and would swiftly have accomplished its purpose. That would not do, though. There was no chance for fuss and froth there. Hence this latest appeal for powers with which to menace American interests and American citizens under the pretext of hurting Canada.

THE CREEDS OF THE TWO LABOR PARTIES.

There have been many inquiries of late by perplexed readers as to what is the actual difference, if any, between the creeds of the so-called "Union Labor" and "United Labor" parties. Each has its Presidential candidate. Each is holding meetings, advocating its claims as the "old original Jacobs," and denouncing the other. In the meanwhile the average voter can no more tell one from the other than they can tell tweedledum from tweedledee. There is, however, an essential difference on National issues. The "United Labor" folks, who have nominated Mr. Cowdrey for the Presidency, hold to the Henry George scheme of raising the $400,000,000 of revenue that the Government needs by an enormous direct tax on land—the country farms, city lots, and village gardens—and the adoption of absolute free trade. They want to do away with all custom-houses and all internal revenue taxes. They want whisky as free as water and our ports as open as the air to all foreign goods and products.

The "Union Labor" people, who have honored Illinois by selecting A. J. Streeter as their Presidential nominee, reject the single tax theory. They want land ownership limited, speculation in land stopped, the exemption of the homestead from taxation to a limited extent, and the abolition of an idle aristocracy which lives on the rents of its property. This party also looks with disfavor on whisky and tobacco taxes and opposes duties on imports as a means of raising Federal revenue, and proposes to substitute for them "a graduated income tax," which shall shift the burdens of taxation from property or consumption to earnings of labor and capital, progressing in per cent in some ratio to the income.

These two sideshow parties are both radical free-traders. Each wants to do away with all protection, and both are for free whisky. Each asks the protected workingmen of this country to espouse a free trade policy which shall require them to compete in the workshops with the labor of Europe, so that they may have a chance to show whether they can fight and overcome it, or whether it will get the better of them and force their wages down to the standard which now obtains in the Old World. The invitation is frankly made, but it is doubtful if many will accept it and come to the cheap labor feast which these two organizations are offering. There is an impression among the wage-workers of America that they are not yet ready to challenge "all the world and the rest of mankind" to any such perilous conflict.

But here the two parties diverge. Agreeing in the destructive part of their mission, they are at odds in the constructive part. One is for raising all revenue by the land tax; the other for raising all revenue by the graded income tax.

Gentlemen who have been in doubt as to what they would do with their Presidential votes between those Labor parties can now make their choice intelligently. As the variance is only on National issues, the two organizations will probably unite, in Illinois at least, on a joint State ticket.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST CHICAGO.

Two weeks ago THE TRIBUNE called attention to the outrageous discrimination against Chicago merchants of the new transcontinental freight rates from here to San Francisco. They had evidently been prepared in the interest of New York, so that the trade of that city with the Pacific coast might have nothing to fear from the competition of places west of the Alleghenies. By this extraordinary schedule the rates on cotton goods from here to San Francisco were made $3.90, while from New York to the same point they were but $1.80. As a result of this perversion of all law and common sense the Chicago merchant can ship cotton goods to New York, paying therefor 50 cents freight, send them thence by boat to San Francisco, and do it all for $1.60 less than the freight rates from here to the coast. Of course the seeming gain is offset by the loss of time in delivery, and hence there is practically no competition. In order to stop the interference of soapmakers in this city with the New York manufacturers the rates were so manipulated that the man at the seaboard was charged only $1 a hundred to San Francisco, while the Chicagoan was called on to pay $1.85.

Such rates are among the mysteries of railroading. It is hopeless for those who are not in the business to see either their lawfulness or their common sense. They have to the untutored mind of one who has not had the advantages of a railroad education a rank flavor of discrimination. Why it should cost almost twice as much to carry an article much the shorter distance is something that they cannot get through their heads.

The Chicago merchants, while willing to put up with any amount of fair competition and to take their chances in coming out ahead, could not stand this kind of treatment, which they believed was prompted simply by a desire to help Eastern men at their expense. So they protested, and the representative of the combination of transcontinental roads promised that the rates should be modified, so that commodities produced here should not be so severely discriminated against. That promise he has failed to keep. While this city is given only fifteen commodity rates St. Louis is favored with 150, the only apparent reason being that the Chairman of the Rates Committee has his headquarters at St. Louis and wishes to gain favor among the shippers there. So when it comes to articles like pickles, preserves, paints, cutlery, rubber belting, etc., there is a great discrimination, not merely in favor of New York but also of St. Louis. In view of this last piece of work, and of the further fact that the rates on dry goods and hardware have not been modified, it is the intention of Chicago shippers to make an appeal to the Inter-State Commission and see if they cannot get there that justice which the confederated Pacific road robbers deny them. There is some hope, however, that the Burlington and Santa Fé, both of which are members of this transcontinental agreement, will see that they cannot afford to go into any such law-defying business, and recognize the wisdom of making common cause with Chicago merchants, with whose interests their own are so closely allied.

THE TUGS AND THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

The tugmen all admit that the present City Administration has done much for them. It has dredged the bad places in the river, has made it as navigable by night as by day, has shortened the delays at the bridges has given them more hours in which to use the stream, has reduced collisions and delays, and has helped them in many ways. Now, is their feeling of gratitude strong enough to induce them to do something for the city and its people in return? Will they play fair? Or do they expect to get through this world taking and never giving favors?

They are the most notorious and visible violators of the smoke nuisance ordinance. Their tugs, traversing the city from end to end, from Bridgeport to the North Side Rolling-Mills, flaunt the defiance of their black, sooty banners in the faces of the tens of thousands whose misfortune forces them to cross the main stream or any of its branches in those grimy, defiling clouds. The smoke that is poured out from lofty chimneys is thinned out, more or less, before it reaches poor mortals on the ground. That from the tugs is emitted on a level and comes to our nostrils undiluted. But the personal discomfort the tugs cause, great as it is, is the least part of the evil they do. Their low-level sooty smoke finds its way into every room of every house within many blocks of the main river and its branches. The foul soot clings to walls and furniture and bedding. It ruins fine paper and costly frescoing. It destroys pictures, books, and draperies, and defiles clothing. It mars and hurts the exterior of a building as it does the interior. It saturates the indraft air which furnaces use for heating homes, so that the grimy smoke of tugs finds its entrance not merely through doors and windows but through the ventilators that give out heat. It is impossible to fly from it. No bars and bolts can keep it out. It cannot be denied admittance to the homes of rich or poor.

This is what these Chicago tugmen, for whom the city has done so much, are doing in return. To save one dollar in expense of coal they damage the property and persons of other people ten dollars. They do it with impunity only because they are big offenders. If a man blows tobacco smoke in another's face on the street he gets knocked down. A tug puffs its foul black essence of sulphurous carbon iniquity into the faces of thousands and is not meddled with by public or private justice.

Where do these thirty or forty tugmen get their right to commit such a nuisance? Do they base it on the fact that they save a dollar every time they damage others ten? Are they willing to have others act on that principle in dealing with them? Did they think that was good reasoning when it came to them with the old Bridgeport stinks? The smoke nuisance of the tugmen is a relic of barbarism, and it must go. If the present city officers cannot stop it, others who can will be chosen. If the present law officers will not do their duty, others who will must be employed.

FALSE INFORMATION.

The senior Democratic organ in this city has been misled by some credulous partisan or some ignorant reporter who has filled it with false information. It said yesterday:

> The report that the Republican canvass of Illinois shows the defeat of Private Fifer in the counties other than Cook, in which no canvass has been made, is not improbable.

Yes, it is—quite so. There has been no canvass which showed anything of the kind. THE TRIBUNE, which knows more of the secrets of the work of the Republican State Central Committee than its misguided contemporary, hastens to relieve its apprehensions. Not all the counties outside of Cook have yet been canvassed, but taking those that have been gone over, and making estimates of the others based on what has been heard from them, the figures show that Private Fifer will come up to this county more than 30,000 ahead of Palmer. Many other items of interest might be given, but it is enough to say that if Cleveland and Palmer can carry Cook County by 30,000 votes they may by a scratch get the State; if not they may as well hang their harps upon the willows now and give those tuneful instruments a rest during the remainder of the campaign.

The senior organ is also wandering away from the truth of history in some other statements it makes. As its error is unintentional, it will be pleased to be set right and will tell its readers the facts. Private Fifer has not "apologized" for the increase in State taxation. He has—which is a different thing—pointed out that it is due in good part to the deficiencies caused by the big appropriations but small tax levies of the Haines hippodrome of 1885 and in part to the need for the establishment of the new Soldiers' Home and the requirements of other State institutions. Fifer regrets that Democratic extravagance should have led to increased taxation, but he is not called on to apologize for it, and has not done so. That he will do what he can to run the State economically when Governor all believe. He is no pliant tool; he is no man's man. He may be trusted to do his duty.

As to lavish praise of Palmer's candidacy, that is to be expected from the senior State sovereignty organ. It knows that all he has to say about the need of law against the Pinkertonians and his talk about making taxes low, if elected, is all humbug and rot.

CARSON'S CAREFUL BLUFF.

Mr. William Carson, who is described as a rich lumberman of Eau Claire, Wis., is out with an offer to put $10,000 in trust for the benefit of poor or disabled ex-soldiers, provided any one will prove the charge that Mr. Cleveland is favoring free trade.

At first glance Mr. Carson's proposition might indicate that the gentleman is quite free with his money, but a careful reading of the terms of the offer will suggest that he sets quite as high a value as most people on $10,000. He says:

> I will give the sum of $10,000, to be paid to and held by Gov. Rusk of the State of Wisconsin, in trust for the benefit of poor or disabled ex-soldiers of the Rebellion, if on submission of President Cleveland's last annual message—known as the tariff message—to three Republican Judges of Wisconsin—two Circuit Judges and one Supreme Judge—they decide, as such Judges and jurists, that such message is a free trade message.

Why does Mr. Carson fail to include the letter of acceptance? Why confine the question to the "tariff message"? The letter of acceptance is the President's last utterance and must be regarded as stating his latest and best considered opinions, as on that deliverance he is soliciting the votes of the people. Why, then, does Mr. Carson confine the question to the December message? Why does he not at least provide that the message may be read and interpreted in the light of last week's letter of acceptance? Evidently Mr. Carson realizes that there is quite a difference between the message and the letter, and that the latter document is much the bolder and franker in using genuine free trade arguments to set forth the need and purpose of tariff reduction. In the message tariff reduction was urged avowedly to prevent the collection and deposit in the Treasury of more revenue than was needed for the current support of the Government, while in the letter the principle of protection itself is assailed and condemned as unwarranted and unjust.

The argument adopted by the President is exactly the same as that used by free-traders the world over, and no other meaning can be drawn from it than a condemnation of protective tariff taxes as wrong in themselves.

If Mr. Carson had provided that the message and the letter should be taken together and the question then determined whether the argument made for free trade, he would have lost his money as certainly as he put it in Gov. Rusk's hands. The whole matter turns on the question whether the tariff shall be dealt with in a manner to foster and preserve all needed and adequate protection, or whether it shall be both disjointed and cut down with a view merely to secure enough revenue, and not to protect any industry.

The fundamental argument used in the letter of acceptance is against the theory of a protective tariff tax, as it recognizes no other basis for such tax than the raising of revenue (a tariff for revenue only), and distinctly asserts that protection is incompatible with the principle of fair or just taxation. When the President thus commits himself to the doctrine of free trade and shows that he has its purpose at heart it is not a matter of any great practical importance whether he would attain his end by a rush, a jump, or by steps and stages. This is simply a question of method and policy. Having declared his opposition to the *principle* of protection and his belief in the principle of free trade Mr. Cleveland is, of course, entitled to his personal opinion as to the best method and the proper rate of speed in reaching the free trade result. He is none the less a free-trader in principle because he will not go as fast at present as some others towards ultimate free trade. If Carson puts up his money on the letter of acceptance the Judges must turn it over to the disabled soldiers. They can decide on the evidence in no other way.

"I voted for William Henry Harrison," said Judge L. N. Baldwin of Port Gibson, Miss., "and I shall vote to keep his grandson out of the White House. I wish you would say that the story to the effect that the negroes are not allowed to vote in Mississippi is a lie. I have 500 negroes on one of my plantations and some of them vote the Democratic ticket and others the Republican ticket, but none of them vote at the same precinct with me. I am free to say that we don't encourage them to vote, telling them that their interests are identical with ours, and as they care little about voting many of them keep away from the polls."

A few figures will show the brass of Judge L. N. Baldwin of Port Gibson, Miss. On a full vote of Mississippi four years ago there were by the census of 1880 108,254 whites and 130,278 colored people, which would indicate a Republican majority of about 22,000. If there had been no interference with the rights of Republicans to vote or if their votes had been counted that would have been the result in round numbers. Of the 108,254 white votes Cleveland received 76,510. Of the 130,278 remaining votes Blaine received 43,509. What was done with the other 87,000 Republican votes? Evidently they were not allowed, or if they were voted they were thrown away. In 1880, of the 108,254 votes 75,550 were returned for Hancock. Of the 130,278 Republican votes but 34,854 were counted for Garfield. Weaver had 5,797, which clearly enough were given to Blaine in 1884. More white men voted the Republican than black men the Democratic ticket. The inevitable inference from these figures is that four years ago 87,000, or, making allowance for those who did not go to the polls, 80,000 votes were thrown away, for Judge Baldwin says that all the negroes are allowed to vote. Henri Watterson once said that the Southerners were an emotional people and never paid any attention to mathematics. The statement of Judge Baldwin confirms the truth of the remark. A short sitting with the *American Almanac* would have shown Judge Baldwin the folly of his display of Mississippi brass.

IT is truly edifying to read that the engagement of Miss Endicott, daughter of the Secretary of War, to Mr. Chamberlain of the English Fisheries Commission has been kept a secret, so far as possible, on account of a Democratic fear that the report of such an engagement would tend to alienate the Irish vote. There appears to be no doubt among the knowing ones that the story is true, both as to the engagement and the attempt to suppress the news of it. Mr. Cleveland's motto, "Tell the truth," is flexible in its application to love and politics in Cabinet circles.

A NEW journalistic candidate for public favor, the *Rostrum*, has made its appearance in New York. It advocates a graduated tax of one mill for every $100 of regularly assessed property, a property qualification as a necessary prerequisite to the exercise of suffrage, absolute free trade, North American territorial annexation, and the encouragement of foreign immigration. It will be likely to have the rostrum all to itself for some time.

"I UNDERSTAND, sir," said the applicant, "that you have lost your balloon-jumper. I would like the job."

"Have you ever had any experience?" inquired the manager.

"Four years as a jumper of board bills."

"You're the man I want. My last man was killed by a fall. He lit on his cheek."

"WHY do cousins marry?" asks an exchange. If the answer isn't because they fall in love with each other we give it up.

WHO is Harrison, anyway?—*New York Herald.*

See election returns Wednesday morning, Nov. 7, 1888.

IF ex-Warden McClaughry of the Joliet Penitentiary feels as sorry to leave Illinois as Illinois is to lose him he will never be happy in Pennsylvania.

WHY four people in one day should commit suicide in St. Louis when it only costs a cent a mile to leave the town is one of the mysteries of the day.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.*

They lacked the cents. There is no other solution of the mystery possible.

CANADA may come into the Union, provided she leaves her notorious thistle behind.

THE street crossings are for the use of the people. Make the railroads build viaducts or dig tunnels.

"MY friends," said Mr. Clugston, editor and proprietor of the Doodleville *Yelper*, on being called upon to make a few remarks at a public meeting, "the object for which we have met this evening has my warmest approval. We have assembled, my friends," he continued impressively, "to agitate the scheme of boring a coal-hole. It has long been my belief, gentlemen, that a vein of coal of superior quality lies under Doodleville. Then I say: Bore for it! As a molder of public opinion, to some extent, you may count upon my hearty coöperation. While some may pass the subscription paper around to collect the mere dollars and cents necessary for this enterprise, and while others may give of their means to further it along, I shall contribute my time, gentlemen, and my talents to the education of the public mind in this emergency. Without the education of the public mind, gentlemen, we shall fail. It shall be my duty to set forth the brilliant future that lies ahead of Doodleville if we strike a vein of good coal. I shall agitate the boring of that coal hole, gentlemen, if it costs all the money in the village treasury. We live in an age of enterprise, and Doodleville must not take a back seat. In the name of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Horace Greeley, in the name of American liberty, gentlemen, in the name of American progress, we must arise to the occasion. We must mount up to—er—to the needs of the hour and bore that coal-hole, and to help in this enterprise. I promise the whole influence of the *Yelper*, which you will permit me to say is only $1.50 per annum, cash in advance. Discount of 25 per cent for clubs of ten or more, with extra copy to getter up of club. Best advertising medium in the county. Job work of all kinds executed promptly and at low rates. Now is the time to subscribe."

IT is the opinion of the Hon. Bill Morrison that Illinois will go Democratic this fall. If the Hon. Bill doesn't know any more about the Inter-State Commerce law than he appears to know about Illinois politics he ought to be ashamed to draw his salary as a Commissioner.

"THE harvest moon will be at the full Wednesday," observes the Cincinnati *Enquirer*; "give us a clear sky and pleasant weather, Mr. Clerk." This does not sound much like a prayer, but it is perhaps as near an approach to one as the editor of the *Enquirer* ever permits himself to make.

NOW comes the regular dispute among the doctors as to the cause of Prof. Proctor's death. Several kinds of fever, of which no two are alike, have been designated already as the disease that carried him off, and the controversy has only begun.

"THIS is a great year for Oregon. Big crops all through the State and good prices." These are words which are frequent in interior exchanges.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Oregon started out well politically this year and deserves all her prosperity.

IT has been decreed that the Psyche knot must go. It is not adapted to the American female head. There is a line beyond which even fashion refuses to go in the matter of grotesque hideousness.

THE Chicago *Herald*, in the course of a long article in yesterday's issue under the heading, "Prof. Boltwood Bolts—The Principal of the Evanston High School Gives His Reasons for Becoming a Democrat," reiterates the "bolt" in these words:

> He has but rarely actively exerted himself in politics, but he is going to do his share in the coming campaign this fall, and all because of the fact that the tariff has been made the issue between the two parties. Prof. Boltwood was one of the earliest members of the Republican party and has never so far voted the Democratic ticket, but he is *going to do it this time.*

The professor himself wrote to THE TRIBUNE yesterday defining his position and denying that he had bolted, saying:

> I occupy the same ground substantially that THE TRIBUNE has regularly held. I have had no recent new light upon the subject, nor have I ever announced my intention of supporting Cleveland. My two appointments to speak on tariff reform are under local committees, and not under the State Democratic Committee.

It is fair to presume from this statement that however much he may differ from the views of such statesmen as Blaine, Kelley, or McKinley on the tariff he intends to vote for Gen. Harrison and the Republican ticket. He evidently sees a vast difference between a modification of the tariff and an abolition of protection or the adoption of free trade.

SAYS the Toledo *Blade*: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE quotes incorrectly from Harrison's letter of acceptance when it prints the sentence, "We do not offer a *mixed* schedule, but a principle." The word is "fixed," as will be seen by reading the whole of the paragraph:

> "We do not offer a fixed schedule but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent prevision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people."

It was an error of the transcriber or proofreader. It was correctly printed yesterday on the editorial page.

THE Hon. William L. Scott of Erie, Pa., has grown tired of Congressional life and peremptorily refuses to serve any longer than his present term. The Democrats have been obliged to tender the nomination to one John Burns. Mr. Scott has been elected to Congress several terms in a strongly Republican district in spite of the most strenuous efforts to defeat him. Scott is a man of enormous wealth, made out of the profits of hard coal, railroading, iron manufacturing, and other lines of business. He employs thousands of men living in his district and has managed to get their votes, although most of them are Republicans. His vast wealth has overcome all opposition. Scott carried his district two years ago by 1,213 majority, while it gave the Republican State ticket 2,856 majority; and in 1884, by 662 votes, while Blaine's majority was 3,884.

His great gains have been in his own County of Erie, where he has run 3,000 or 4,000 ahead of his ticket. At the last election Scott subscribed $50,000 to the Cleveland campaign fund, and he has given as much this year towards his reëlection. He exercises great influence over the "fat man" in the White House.

CURRENT NOTES.

The world moves—possibly because it finds moving cheaper than paying rent.—*Journal of Education.*

This is the season of the year when the wood man shakes hands with you and predicts an early fall.—*Smithville News.*

The base-ball player has no fear of his cheek. That is hard and durable. He puts on the muzzle to save his nose and front teeth.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

There is only one sure way to stop a small boy from asking questions, and that way is not satisfactory if you have any further use for the boy.—*Journal of Education.*

Young man, ere you decide that the majority of feminine acquaintances have small feet remember that it's only the small ones you get to see.—*Terre Haute Express.*

Citizen (to lawyer)—I want you to get me a pension. Lawyer—Yes, sir. Where were you wounded? Citizen—O! I wasn't wounded; but my substitute was killed.—*New York Sun.*

First Philadelphian—"I don't see Blinks around." Second Philadelphian—"No. Coming up from the shore yesterday he started through the train to take a straw vote, and——" "I see. At what hour is the funeral?"—*Philadelphia Record.*

Mormon suitor (who has just been accepted)—And now can I see your—your—— Young lady (shyly)—My father, Mr. Brigham? Mormon suitor—N—no; your sister, darling; and then I can see your father about you both.—*New York Sun.*

Mrs. Jason—"Mr. Jason, you were drinking last night. Don't try to deny it." Mr. Jason "Yep." "Well, I should think you'd want to go somewhere and hide your diminished head." "It hasn't begun to diminish yet."—*Terre Haute Gazette.*

Wife—"My dear, the pew rent is due today." Husband—"Well, I can't attend to that until I settle with my friend Blifkins. I owe him $100 on a horse race, and debts of honor should be paid first, you know."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Won't your husband score you when he comes home and sees what awful bills you've been running up?" asked Mrs. Timid. "No, indeed," replied Mrs. Highball; "my husband is centre field in the Indianapolis; he never scores."—*Burdette.*

Brown (to Sarcophagus, the undertaker)—What in the world induced you to settle out at Blankville? There's hardly a dozen families there, I'm told. Sarcophagus—True, there are not many people there, but then there are three grade crossings within half a mile of my house.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Those stockings are all wool, I presume," she said, as she requested the clerk to wrap her up a half-dozen pairs. "O, yes, miss," he answered in thoughtlessness, "they're all wool and a yard wide." "Sir!" she exclaimed indignantly, and before he fully realized what he had said she whisked out of the store.—*Washington Critic.*

"Fond of music, Mr. Thorobass?" "Passionately; music is life to me; it is rest and food and sleep; I hunger for it. I haven't heard a concert for nearly three months." "Why, that's singular, when you are so fond of music; what is the reason?" "Why, there isn't a concert garden anywhere in our neighborhood where you can get a glass of beer."—*Burdette.*

PERSONALS.

Washington Irving Bishop, the mind-reader, is giving séances in the City of Mexico. So far he has not appeared at the headquarters of the United States Legation.

Mrs. Polk, widow of President Polk, is in her 87th year. She is feeble and rather forgetful, but she maintains her cheerfulness and her interest in the world about her.

The Duke of Edinburg has been made a member of the Order of the Golden Fleece by the Queen of Spain. Tradesmen all over Europe say the tight-fisted Duke is well fitted for the honor.

The Prince of Wales has purchased a new uniform, his eightieth. Each new costume of military character that he buys costs him about $450. He therefore owns about $36,000 worth of uniforms.

Editor John P. Irish of the San Francisco *Alta* has declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in his district. This is creditable to his discretion rather than to his modesty, for the district is largely Republican.

The Czar spends little time in his study, as he is more afraid of his stoutness than of political plots, and is consequently in the habit of receiving his Ministers in the grounds, walking up and down an avenue while listening to their reports.

Senator Sawyer, who is at his home in Oshkosh, Wis., expresses the opinion that "Congress will not adjourn at all, but will expire by limitation." The reporter probably misunderstood the Senator. He doubtless said it would die of inanition.

Col. Cockerill of the New York *World* says a letter from the physician who is traveling with Mr. Pulitzer in Europe states that Mr. Pulitzer's condition is much improved and that he only requires a few months more of perfect rest to restore his sight and fit him for active employment.

Grandpa Leahey, who lives at Literberry, Ill., was born in Ireland 103 years ago. He says that the Duke of Wellington paid his passage to America. He shook hands with Lafayette at the Village of Kaskaskia, lived two years with Senator Benton, and played rich jokes on John C. Fremont when that gallant youth was courting the charming young Jessie. Mr. Leahey is the father of eight children, and says that all of them were born Friday. He is still hale and hearty, does all his chores, walks about five miles every day, and looks much younger than any of his boys. He has been a widower for several years, and says he doesn't care to embark on the matrimonial sea again.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Grand Opera-House last evening the Abbott company was seen in Planquette's "Chimes of Normandy." The opera may fairly be ranked among the most pleasing, musically, of the light operas. Much of the music is bright and spirited, besides possessing more of genuine merit than the majority of similar works. In addition to this there is no deficiency of life and vigor in the action, while the story is not too improbable to be accepted "and no questions asked." Miss Abbott was the Mignonette of the cast. She interpolated in one of the scenes the "Slumber Song" from "Erminie." In this it is but fair to acknowledge that her singing was comparatively, though not wholly, free from the faulty tone production and thin, not to say nasal, quality which is so frequent a feature of her work. Aside from this the absence of sustained power was less noticeable than the previous night, a fact entirely due to the nature of the music, and not at all to any improvement in method. Miss Annandale as Germaine sang with real feeling. In the scene in the castle hall with Mr. Pruette (the disguised Marquis) both acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. Mr. Walter Allen made a good Sheriff, and Mr. Tarpi an amusing notary. Sig. Montegriffo sang the music of Robin More in a skillful manner, and his acting was acceptable. By far the strongest impersonation was that of Mr. Broderick as the old miser, Gaspard. One would not wish or expect to see anything better of its kind. It was thoroughly artistic, and its merit was fully recognized by the audience, as proved by the really spontaneous and hearty applause which it secured. This evening the "Mikado" will be given.

The program for the Booth-Barrett engagement of three weeks at the Chicago Opera-House, commencing Monday, Sept. 24, is as follows: First week, "Julius Cæsar," with Mr. Booth as Brutus and Mr. Barrett as Cassius; second week, "The Merchant of Venice," with Mr. Booth as Shylock and Mr. Barrett as Bassanio; third week, "Othello," with Mr. Booth as Iago and Mr. Barrett as Othello. New scenery, costumes, and properties have been specially prepared for this production. "The Merchant of Venice" will be given in its entirety instead of being cut down to three acts, as has been the usual custom. A double quintette of vocalists have been engaged for the serenades and dirges in the productions.

"Grandfather's Clock" at the People's Theatre is doing a good business. The piece is called a pastoral comedy-drama dealing with New England life, and its author, Mr. Will C. Cowper, plays the leading part. The efforts of the actors are fully up to the requirements of their parts. Characteristic songs by the Bijou Quartette scattered liberally through the program win nightly applause from the patrons of the well-appointed little theater.

Manager Daniel Frohman started for New York yesterday morning, leaving the Lyceum Theatre company in the capable charge of Mr. H. C. Warner. The first performance of "The Wife" at Hooley's satisfied Mr. Frohman that he need have no further apprehensions regarding the Chicago engagement. When the curtain had fallen finally Monday night he sent the following telegram to Mr. Hooley at Stamford, Conn.:

> Your production of "The Wife" is sumptuous and excels my original scenes at the Lyceum Theatre. Many thanks for your coöperation. Have faith that the public will appreciate your efforts fully.

McKee Rankin, supported by several clever people, in "The Runaway Wife," is making the most of a bad play at the Criterion. Mr. Orrin Johnson, Miss Mabel Bert, Miss Jennie Lee, and Miss Gracie Bliss contribute to an entertainment that is fairly profitable.

The sale of seats for the three weeks' engagement of Booth and Barrett at the Chicago Opera-House commenced yesterday morning two doors west of the regular box-office. The advance sale promises to be large.

The sale of seats for Lotta's engagement at McVicker's will begin Thursday morning. It is said that "Pawn Ticket 210," in which she will be seen, has been rearranged and considerably improved since last season.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy," which received its American production at the Boston Museum Monday night, has been secured by the Columbia Theatre, where it will be seen some time in November.

There is "standing room only" at the Chicago Opera-House for the last performances of "Natural Gas."

The Lyceum Theatre is drawing good houses with Luigi Dell Orv's novelties and other specialties.

Joseph Levy, business agent for Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett, is here.

Senator Sherman on Tariff Revision.

An interview with Senator Sherman in last Saturday's New York *World* contains the following:

THE TARIFF NEEDS REVISION.

I asked Mr. Sherman if he believed in the necessity of the tariff measure.

He replied to this, saying: "I certainly do. I think the tariff needs certain legislative consideration every four or five years. Legislation is now needed on account of a number of hardships brought about by recent decisions of the Treasury Department. Then the changes in prices of commodities imported require every few years modification of the law."

Mr. Sherman was asked if he thought there was any popular demand for a reduction of taxes, and whether he thought there was any one who felt the burden of National taxes.

Mr. Sherman said in reply to this that he did not think that the National taxes were felt by any one. He believed, however, in a reduction of taxes in spite of that. He would leave the tax on whisky where it is. He would take off other internal revenue taxes, however. He discussed the Mills bill and said that it did not follow of necessity that this measure would cause a reduction of the customs revenue and the consequent reduction of the surplus. A reduction of tariff duties might secure such an increased importation as to increase the revenue. The change concerning wool, however, would make a marked cut in the revenues, as this tax in the Mills bill was taken entirely off. While this reduction would undoubtedly please the manufacturers it would wipe out entirely the raising of sheep in this country.

I asked Mr. Sherman about his opinion concerning the placing of raw materials on the free list.

He said undoubtedly that it was all right to place such materials as were not produced in this country upon the list. The Democrats had thus far ventured to experiment with only one material—wool. The effect of this would be to wipe out one of the most profitable features of agricultural production in the country.

Tom Henderson's District.

The Republican Committeemen of the Seventh Congressional District have made a careful poll of the voters, and the result shows a clear majority for the reëlection of Gen. Tom Henderson of 4,797 over the bolter Lovejoy, who went off to the Democrats on the free trade issue, he being bitterly opposed to the principle of protection. In this canvass all "doubtful" voters were excluded from the Henderson side of the reckoning. The district is composed of Bureau, Henry, Lee, Putnam, and Whitesides. The great bulk of the voters are farmers. Two years ago Gen. Henderson was elected by 4,855 majority over Dickenson (Dem.), and at the last Presidential election, when Blaine ran, his majority over Eckels was 4,855. His friends insist that his majority over the free-trader will exceed 5,500. Two years ago the "drys" polled 1,296 votes for their Congressional candidate; but the poll of the voters just made indicates that "Thank God" Rebel Brooks will not get 500 votes, which is 500 more than such a malignant, Union-Republican-hating, ex-slaveholding Rebel should receive in so patriotic and respectable a district.

For the Interest of Workingmen.

Charles H. Litchman of Philadelphia, who declared a few days ago that he believed it important to the interests of workingmen that Harrison should be elected, and who resigned the position of Secretary of the National Board of Knights of Labor to enter the canvass in support of Republican principles, has arrived in Indiana to fill appointments for speeches. "It is a matter of indifference to me as to how my action has been received," he said. "The letters that I have received are of a nature that give me no cause to regret the step that I have taken. It is strange to me that there can be so much misrepresentation of the question at issue. In Massachusetts I have satisfied myself from the testimony of foreigners that the condition of the working people is much better here than it is in England, and I do not see how there can be any mistake as to what is most to their interest."

Fortunately Absent.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*: The Boston *Globe* "opines" that Gen. Harrison's letter lacks the ring noticed in the document of President Cleveland. The administration of Harrison will also lack the "ring" which surrounds President Cleveland, of which Attorney General Garland is a prominent segment.

Going Short on Votes.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin*: The Democratic campaign managers are complaining of a lack of funds. Less than two months hence the lament will be of a lack of votes as well as of funds.

OPPOSITION TO LAWLER.

THE RENOMINATION OF "OUR FRANK" NOT AT ALL CERTAIN.

There Is Much Opposition to Him Among the Rolling-Mill Employes — Taylor Named in the Fourth District—A Republican Wigwam Dedicated in the Twelfth Ward—Capt. Farrell Nominated in the Sixth Senatorial District.

The Second Congressional District Democratic primaries will alone determine whether Frank Lawler is to be renominated. There is so much opposition to him among the rolling-mill employés and others, who held an indignation meeting at McMahon's Hall, at No. 3157 Archer avenue, last night and protested against his renomination, that his friends are worried. On the other hand, Joseph P. Mahoney, the only opponent Lawler will have at the primaries, who was refused a judge by the Lawler Central Committeemen, has organized the numerous candidates for the Legislature who were also refused a judge, and they are going to make a fight together, aided by Clayton L. Crafts, Joe Schofield, and several of the Government Building leaders. There was so much feeling yesterday among the supporters of Mahoney over the action of the Lawler committeemen the night previous that Clayton L. Crafts and Jonas Hutchinson quietly called the committeemen together again last night. As was expected, a wrangle ensued, and it was finally decided that the two Committeemen in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards appoint two of the judges and Chairman Jonas the third judge. This gives Lawler two judges in the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards and Mahoney two in the Seventh, and when this result was announced Mahoney's friends said they could "beat Lawler to a standstill." No matter what the outcome of the convention, though, there will be a wide breach among the Democrats in the district.

TAYLOR NAMED AGAIN.

J. B. Taylor, who was so badly beaten two years ago when he ran for Congress against George E. Adams in the Fourth District, was renominated by the Democrats, who held their convention yesterday in the Revere House. J. B. McAbee almost defeated him by characterizing him as "a poor man." Some of the delegates were ready to take offense at the accusation, and they thought more of Henry D. Lloyd, whose wealth would have made him popular in their estimation; but he would not allow the use of his name, and this operated in Taylor's favor. Mr. McAbee defended Taylor against the charge that he had not paid his debts contracted in the campaign of two years ago, and when Thompson of Lake View and Gus Riehl volunteered to each put up $500 to cover up any shortages there was a stampede. Fred Griesheimer quickly suggested the propriety of securing the money before further action was taken, but the liberality of Messrs. Riehl and Thompson was vouched for, and contrary to general expectation there were no evidences of dissent.

J. M. Brown of South Evanston, a member of the old Democratic County Central Committee, was nominated for the State Board of Equalization, and Samuel B. Chase and De Witt C. Cregier were chosen as the Congressional Committeemen. Mr. Taylor then made a speech in which he pledged himself to do everything everybody asked him to.

A TWELFTH WARD WIGWAM.

The Twelfth Ward Republican wigwam was formally dedicated last night. Under the supervision of the Twelfth Ward Republican Social Club the spacious hall has been made to blossom out in patriotic colors. The walls are completely covered with bunting, the red, white, and blue streamers being caught up in festoons at the base—a most effective design. Portraits of Harrison, Morton, Blaine, Grant, Logan, and Garfield adorn the walls. The platform is enveloped in the National colors, and as a whole the Twelfth Ward wigwam takes the cake.

When Col. Wheeler, President of the club, called the meeting to order the building was crowded, hundreds being unable to get in. Seventy-five members of the club in full uniform filled the front seats, and did not forget to yell when there was a good chance. Frankenstein's full band rendered patriotic airs and escorted the marching club into the hall. The speakers of the evening were State's Attorney Longnecker and Corporation Counsel Green. Mr. Green was in his best form and made an address bristling with good points, which were greeted with wild applause. At the close of the first speech Capt. J. E. Stewart, on behalf of the club, presented the wigwam with splendid portraits of Gen. Harrison and Levi P. Morton. The initial meeting was a great success.

IN THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Capt. James Farrell was nominated for the Lower House in the Sixth Senatorial District. The convention was a unanimous affair in its way and it ignored the instructions of the State Committee by passing a resolution providing "for but one candidate for the Lower House, and that the Campaign Committee under no circumstances interfere with the action of this convention in naming but one candidate for Representative." Frank X. Brandecker Jr., a young German-American, the editor of the *German Roman Catholic Weekly*, was the only aspirant for the Senatorship, and he of course had no opposition, and Capt. James H. Farrell, who served one term in the Lower House and whom Fred Griesheimer eulogized as "a sterling Democrat, a worthy citizen, and an old soldier whom we all can support," was renominated by acclamation. Mr. Donlin was reëlected Senatorial Committeeman.

BRENAN HASN'T REFUSED TO RUN.

At the meeting of the Republican Campaign Committee yesterday afternoon the resignation of Thomas Brenan had not been received, and consequently no steps were taken towards filling the vacancy. The various sub-committees of the Campaign Committee presented reports, and they indicate that the work so auspiciously begun is progressing satisfactorily. The registration needs attention in view of the sharp practice resorted to by the Democrats and free-lunch laborites in the selection of judges and clerks, and means are being devised by which every voter will be registered either Oct. 9 or 16. The Campaign Committee fully understands that many voters now registered do not realize that everybody who wants to vote this fall must register anew, and it is to remove this impression and enable the Republicans to secure fair treatment that the managers are exerting themselves.

NOTES.

The Fourth Senatorial Republican Convention will be held Saturday next at 10 a. m. at the new Wigwam No. 887 Madison street. T. C. McMillan will be nominated for Senator and Richard Peacock or J. Q. Schott, and probably Assistant County Attorney John Meyers, for the Lower House.

Another naturalization bee was held by Judge Tuthill last evening at the Criminal Court Building, when 260 Swedes of the Twenty-third Ward were made voters "by the grace of God and the efforts of the Swedish-American Republican Club." Sam Erickson was godfather to the legion. While Judge Tuthill was busy in the court-room the clerk issued first papers to 180 Swedes.

Over 100 members attended a meeting of the Eighth Ward Republican Club held last night at No. 318 Blue Island avenue. George Lampe's resignation was withdrawn. A committee was appointed to secure permanent headquarters, if possible in the centre of the ward. The Secretary was instructed to get as many copies as possible of the tariff speech delivered by the Hon. William McKinley in the House of Representatives and distribute them throughout the ward.

Arrested for Robbing a Bank.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—John Murphy of Artesian City, Meade County, was arrested Monday by Sheriff Eckert and brought to Hutchinson and lodged in jail, charged with robbing the Van Worth National Bank of Greenville, O., of $10,000, the money being expressed from the First National Bank of Cincinnati. The prisoner made a confession to the Sheriff acknowledging his guilt. The theft was committed three years ago, Murphy being at the time a driver for the United States Express Company. He moved to Kansas one year ago, and was appointed Deputy Postmaster of Artesian City. The Sheriff recovered $8,000 of the money, most of the $2,000 missing having been spent in buying real estate in Meade Centre, Kas. Detective Byrne left with the prisoner last night for Greenville, O.

Fires.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The clothing store of C. H. Kutchback & Son at Crothersville was burned Sunday night by an incendiary. Loss estimated at $8,000 on goods, with an insurance of $6,000. Loss on building about $800, with no insurance.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The cooper-shop of Henry Shapperkotter in this city was burned early this morning with its contents. Loss, $10,000. The owner lives in St. Louis and the insurance is not known here.

The Manitoba Wheat Crop.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 18.—Charles A. Bell, Secretary of the Board of Trade, estimates the Manitoba wheat crop at 8,000,000 to 10,000,000

DEMOCRATS AFRAID TO ADJOURN.

A House Caucus Decides to Await Action by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The action of the Democratic caucus tonight shows that badly as the members want to get home they are are afraid to make the first move for adjournment. When it was known that the Senate would hold back any resolution coming from the House until its record on tariff legislation had been made, the members of the Ways and Means Committee were able to point out with much force that it would be useless to pass a resolution now. McMillin and Breckinridge of Kentucky were the spokesmen of the committee. A count showed that eighty-one members were present at the caucus, which was a large number than had been looked for. While the prevailing sentiment was against doing anything until the Senate has shown its hand, the kickers were pronounced in their views. Most of them declared they proposed to go home anyhow. It was also seen that the continuance of the House in session after the appropriation bills be out of the way might prove troublesome, because then the majority can have no excuse for not going ahead with other business. A good many bills offered in the interests of labor are on the calendar and the Democrats will have to filibuster against these almost daily. But this is looked upon as a lesser evil. So far as the action of the caucus concerns the Senate a member of the sub-committee drafting the tariff bill is authority for saying that it would make no difference what the House did. The bill would be reported some time in October, discussed possibly for a week, and then a recess taken till after the election. This is now the generally accepted view and Congress is pretty sure to be in session up till Oct. 20 or 25.

Mr. Cox of New York presided at the caucus. There were many speakers, the majority of whom took the ground that the House should not initiate an adjournment resolution. After many speeches a motion to adjourn was put and voted down by an overwhelming majority, the caucus formally deciding to continue the House in session until the Senate made known its intentions.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Burial at Galena of the Late Henry Corwith of Chicago.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The remains of the late Henry Corwith of Chicago, accompanied by the members of his family, arrived in Galena this morning by special car. The funeral took place at 11 o'clock from the South Presbyterian Church, where an impressive funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Smith, who was Mr. Corwith's pastor when he resided in Galena. The address was listened to by a large congregation, many of whom were far advanced in years, having been friends and acquaintances of the deceased in the years of his younger manhood. The remains were interred in the family lot at Greenwood Cemetery. The following gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers: Judge Thomas Drummond, the Hon. B. H. Campbell, Dr. C. W. Hempstead, and James Rood of Chicago, and Thomas Foster, F. Stahl, and W. H. Snyder of Galena. They were assisted by the Hon. R. H. McClelland, John Ross, E. C. Ripley, Walter Ford, T. B. Hughlett, Henry Davis, Dr. W. S. Crawford, and W. W. Wagdin, Esq., all of Galena. A special car arrived with the early morning train from Chicago, bringing a number of the Chicago friends and relations of the deceased.

Austin C. Wellington.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Col. Austin C. Wellington, the commander of the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, died suddenly this morning at his home in Cambridge from paralysis. He had been ill for several weeks, but there was no public apprehension of his death. A second paralytic stroke, however, this morning resulted fatally. Col. Wellington was the head of a large coal company here, and was born in Lexington in 1840. He became a clerk in a Boston flour store as soon as he came out of the public schools. He enlisted as a private in 1862 in the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment. He served throughout the war, and when the regiment at the close returned, the remnant that was left of them, he wore the stripes of a First Lieutenant.

Funeral of Mrs. Lizzie Tabor.

There was a large attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Lizzie Tabor yesterday afternoon at the residence of her father, John H. Wood, No. 3016 Michigan avenue. The casket was laid in the parlor, the walls of which were covered by portraits and paintings from the easel of the deceased. There were a large number of floral designs. Among those present were representatives from six of the Gospel Temperance Leagues, which John H. Wood had been instrumental in organizing, who came, not only to express sympathy for the father, but to mourn for her who had aided with purse and presence the Gospel temperance movement in Chicago by Francis Murphy. A quartette from Immanuel Baptist Church rendered several of Mrs. Tabor's favorite hymns. The Rev. Dr. Lorimer made a brief address and an affecting prayer.

Maj. Amasa B. Watson.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Maj. Amasa B. Watson, one of the wealthiest residents of this city, dropped dead at the depot at 11 o'clock tonight. Apoplexy was the cause. He was a prominent Republican, a delegate to the last National Convention at Chicago, and was a liberal, public spirited, and popular citizen. He was about 60 years of age.

The Rev. Dr. Travelli.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Travelli of Sewickley died here today, aged 80 years.

[He was the founder of the kindergarten system of education in America and was also prominently connected with the prison reform idea of the last two decades.]

Mrs. W. C. Quigley.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The funeral of Mrs. W. C. Quigley today was a large one. Many were present from a distance. She was a daughter of the late Cyrus Edwards and a niece of Ninian Edwards, Territorial Governor of Illinois.

Aaron Mayers.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Aaron Mayers, a prominent citizen of Bloomington, died today, aged 61.

Naturalization Denied a Chinaman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Judge Barclay, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, rendered a decision today that will hereafter be the law of Missouri. Argo Kannehome, and educated Chinaman, petitioned for naturalization. The Judge held that under the Constitution and acts of Congress none but negroes and Caucasians were eligible to citizenship. Every other race was barred—Mexicans, Moors, Mongolians, and the Asiatic races. The Chinaman retired disconsolate.

G. C. to Chairman Brice.

A campaign of intellect,
How charming to scholars;
Herewith find inclosed
My $10,000. G. CLEVELAND.

—*Washington Critic (Ind.)*.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Homeopathic Society of Pennsylvania began at Philadelphia yesterday.

The Western nail manufacturers yesterday reaffirmed the $2 card rate and also decided to allow no larger discount than 2 per cent off for cash.

Charles H. Harris, agent of the Santa Fé Road in Coleman, Tex., ordered William Attley, a drunken cowboy, out of the station. Attley shot him dead.

John Wright, a gambler of West Union, W. Va., had a fight with Sam Kidd, Marshal of the town. Kidd used his pistol, and Wright is dead from his wounds.

There are severe floods along the Delaware. A saw-mill, a tannery, and two dwellings were carried into the stream at Milford, N. Y. At Port Jervis streets and cellars are flooded.

The commission appointed by Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania to select sites for hospitals in the bituminous region has selected Mercer in the Third District, Connellsville in the Fifth, and Phillsburg in the Eighth District.

Ben Wallace, the well-known traveling showman, says he has seen more wrecked cars on Ohio roads during the last ten days than he ever saw before. He attributes it to the fact that so many excursion-trains carrying Grand Army men to Columbus were given right of way on all roads.

Near Lancaster, Tenn., John Smith Jr., a railroad contractor, was seriously shot by two men and robbed of $1,000. One of Smith's employés went in pursuit of the robbers and captured them, after fatally wounding one. The money was recovered. The robbers proved to be late employés of Mr. Smith.

DILLON IS AT LIBERTY.

THE GOVERNMENT COMPELLED TO RELEASE THE IRISH LEADER.

His Freedom Was Granted Without Condition or Pledge—The Lord Lieutenant Feared the Effect of His Failing Health Upon Public Opinion—Barttelot's Death Predicted in Mail Advices from Africa—Emperor William Experiments in War Railroading.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Mr. John Dillon, who is to appear before the Parnell Commission at its next session, has been released from the Dundalk Jail on bail. Preparations are being made for a great demonstration in his honor on his arrival at Dublin. His release is not in connection with the action of the Parnell commission. The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on account of the medical report on the state of Mr. Dillon's health granted him an unconditional release. The full term of his imprisonment would not have expired until the end of the year. On his arrival at Dublin this afternoon he was met by a host of friends, who greeted him warmly. Among those in waiting to receive him were Messrs. Thomas Sexton, Mr. O'Brien, T. D. Sullivan, Peter McDonald, and Joseph Edward Kenny. Mr. Dillon is much thinner and paler than when sent to prison and is obviously ill.

At 10 o'clock this evening Mr. Dillon addressed a crowd outside his house. He thanked those present for their kindly welcome. He explained that he had been released without conditions and without negotaiations of any kind. He said he intended to apply himself to the struggle in behalf of Ireland more diligently than ever. Mr. Dillon will seek to recruit his health at Ballybrack, near Dublin.

Mr. Parnell in a congratulatory telegram to Mr. Dillon says: "Your triumph over the brutalities of imprisonment is a great victory for Ireland and a signal discomfiture for Balfour's coercion."

The *News* says: "We believe there does not exist a man in the Kingdom, not excepting even Mr. Balfour or Mr. Goschen, who does not hope earnestly that Mr. Dillon has been released in time. If he was released because anything had happened to him in jail, Balfour's official existence would not have been worth a fortnight's purchase."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Mail Advices Arriving Which Predicted Barttelot's Death.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A letter from an official of the Congo State, dated July 26, reports a pitiable state of affairs at Aruwhime. The writer says: "Half the men died either from disease or from starvation. Those who have gone with Maj. Barttelot are too weak and emaciated to combat the difficulties before them. Great complaint is made against Barttelot for harshness and for his disregard of Stanley's orders to consult with the other officers, who have not a good word to say of him, while the men undeniably hate him, and several threatened to shoot him on the march. Tippoo Tib is so disgusted with him that he regrets having brought him men. Barttelot believes that Stanley has perished. I should not be surprised if Tippoo Tib's men, who don't relish the job at all, return in a few months with the story that all of the white men have been killed."

May Be the Eccentric Murderer.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The police have arrested a German named Ludwig on suspicion of being the person who committed the recent mysterious murders in Whitechapel. Ludwig had threatened to kill an abandoned woman in Whitechapel, and drew a long knife with which to carry his threat into execution. When searched a razor and a pair of scissors were found in his pockets. The prisoner does not speak English. He has been a resident of the city for three months.

Opposed to the Cotton Corner.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The executive of the United Cotton-Spinners' Association of Manchester announced that in reply to the circular issued by the association the owners of 15,000,000 out of 25,000,000 spindles have expressed themselves in favor of defeating the objects of those engaged in engineering the cotton corners in Liverpool and New York. The further distribution of circulars inviting replies on the subject has been ordered.

War Experiments in Railroading.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The railway regiment has erected a special station at Schnitz, the centre of the maneuvering-ground, and the railway company will attempt to bring all the troops home Wednesday afternoon, the Emperor superintending. The task will be three times as great as that expected of the strategic line in time of war. The result is awaited with interest.

Cable Notes.

The trial of the divorce case of King Milan and Queen Natalie has been fixed for Nov. 22.

Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, arrived at Friedrichsruhe yesterday. He was met at the depot by Prince Bismarck, who greeted him cordially.

La France says that on account of the inadequate harvests the French Government will probably suspend the import duties on cereals. The Council of Ministers will discuss the question Thursday.

Parliament at The Hague was opened yesterday. The Government intends to present bills for the modification of the constitutional law, a revision of the laws concerning primary education, for the division of the great towns into separate electoral districts, for the regulation of the labor of children in factories, and for a modication of the sugar tax. A credit will be asked for the completion of the strengthening of the navy. Mynheer Blockland, an anti-Revolutionist, was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

CATHOLICS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Pittsburg People Protest Against the Renting of School Property to the Catholics.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Two monster mass-meetings were held here tonight, one in Pittsburg the other in Allegheny City, to protest against the renting of public school property to the Catholics for school or other purposes. Both meetings were largely attended by prominent business-men, lawyers, and others. Red-hot speeches were made against the Catholics, and their interference with the public school system was scathingly denounced. A committee of ten was appointed to go to Harrisburg and lay the whole matter before the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He will be asked for his opinion. When that is given the committee will appear before the Attorney General and ask him to assume the legal fight for the maintenance of the public schools on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania. Eminent lawyers present said the renting of a portion of the First Ward building for a parochial school was clearly illegal. It was declared that the movement thus begun should not cease until the public schools of the State were placed beyond Catholic interference. The Pittsburg meeting was attended by over 3,000 people. The cheering elicited by the speeches shook old Lafayette Hall from cellar to roof. Other meetings will be held. The feeling against the Catholics is intense.

Superintendent Higbee's deputy wired from Harrisburg tonight that public school property cannot be used for sectarian purposes. This is supposed to reflect the Superintendent's opinion. If so, it settles the question, so far as the First Ward of this city is concerned. The letter was received just as the meeting at Lafayette Hall was breaking up, and caused an outburst of enthusiasm that lasted several minutes.

The Southern Estimate of Gen. Lee.

Talking of Robert E. Lee the other day, a Southern Congressman said he was the subject of two of the finest phrases of eulogy he had ever read or heard. One, which he quoted, was from Ben Hill's oration, when he said in his climax that Lee was "like Cæsar without his ambition, Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward"—the last clause summing up the whole Southern feeling toward Lee. The other quotation was from a panegyric on Lee delivered by Col. Richard Wintersmith of Kentucky at a dinner party, when he said of Lee that, "going to Heaven, he relieved Washington of his eternal loneliness."—*Washington Letter*.

Hard Lines.

Winks—"Say, Jinks, what on earth ails you? You've looked as blue as indigo for months."

Jinks—"The fact is, my old friend, I made a terrible mistake; I married for money. But, see here! I saw you on the dock last night acting as if you were waiting for a chance to jump in and drown yourself. What's the matter with you?"

"I married for love."—*Philadelphia Record*.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

Rand, M'Nally & Co. Enjoined from Publishing a Translation of Zola's Works.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today Judge O'Brien granted an injunction restraining Rand, McNally & Co., publishers, from issuing a translation of Zola's "Le Reve" ("The Dream"), and the petitioners, Laird & Lee, also in the publishing business, commenced suit to make the injunction permanent. Laird & Lee claim that previous to June 6, 1888, Emile Zola rewrote "Le Reve," and that previous to June 11, 1888, Zola transferred to Edgar De V. Vermont of this city the sole and exclusive right of translating and publishing that work in the United States. Mr. Vermont, it is further claimed, sold these rights to Laird & Lee, and Rand, McNally & Co. are said to have been aware of this fact, as they had previously been treating with Mr. Vermont, but could not come to terms with him on account of the price he asked for his work. In spite of this, Laird & Lee assert, Rand, McNally & Co. procured a copy of Edgar de V. Vermont's work, and under the same title issued "Le Reve" in its American dress, but concealed their edition while Laird & Lee widely advertised their version.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS NOT IN CONTEMPT.

A motion was argued today in Supreme Court chambers to have Elijah Smith, President of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Propher W. Smith, its Treasurer, Sidney Dillon, and John H. Hall, defendants in the suit of Brayton Ives, punished in contempt of court in continuing the building of branch lines and a bridge over Snake River and for transferring $1,200,000 from the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company despite an injunction issued by the Supreme Court. Judge Barrett decided that the order of injunction could not prevent the construction of the branch lines and decided to appoint a referee to consider the question of contempt in the disposition of the money.

UNITED TYPOTHETÆ OF AMERICA.

The United Typothetæ of America, an association composed of master printers throughout the United States, began its second annual meeting today at the Masonic Temple. Delegates were present from New York, Rochester, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Memphis, St. Louis, St. Paul, Louisville, Omaha, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Topeka, and Portland, Ore. A letter from the International Typographical Union inviting some arrangement whereby there might be a means of effecting arbitration and having at all times peace with honor was read. The subject of increased rates for typefounders' work was referred to a committee to report.

A DRY GOODS FAILURE.

Jacob L. Seixas, wholesale dry-goods dealer at No. 311 Church street, has become financially embarrassed and unable to meet his obligations in full. His creditors gave him a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar payable in four and six months' notes, and it is understood he will go out of business after the compromise be paid. His liabilities are about $45,000 and assets $35,000. Mr. Seixas is the oldest dry goods merchant in the city, being nearly 80 years of age and having been continuously in the business for over half a century.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S SILVER JUBILEE.

The sacerdotal silver jubilee of Archbishop Corrigan will be celebrated with much pomp and ceremony in St. Patrick's Cathedral in Fifth avenue Thursday morning. The celebration is in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of the Archbishop as a priest of the Catholic Church. Vicar General Donnelly will read an address in behalf of the priests of the Archdiocese of New York and present the Archbishop with a testimonial, subscribed by themselves alone, of close upon $20,000.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

William Bohan of Rockaway, who gouged out his wife's eyes, was sentenced today in Long Island City to twenty-six years and eleven months' imprisonment at hard labor. He was indicted on two counts. On the first he was sentenced to fourteen years and six months and on the second to twelve years and five months.

Oscar Falleur, a ticket-of-leave man from Belgium, tried ineffectually to get into this country today by way of the steerage of the Aurania. Thanks to Minister to Belgium Lambert Tree, the authorities were looking for him, and as a prejudice toward immigrants of that stripe exists here Falleur will be returned.

MEDICAL MEN IN COUNCIL.

The Physicians' and Surgeons' Congress Discusses Several Interesting Topics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—The annual session of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons convened at 1 o'clock today for preliminary organization, and received the report of the Executive Committee. Dr. Billings presided. Other meetings of the full body will be held each night, while eleven divisions will hold two daily sessions each. The surgical association this morning discussed "Excision in Articular Disease" and "Relation of Micro-Organisms to Injury and Surgical Disease," leading addresses being made by Dr. John Amhurst, University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Nicholas Senn of Milwaukee. Seven papers on various diseases of the head were read before the Otological Society, while the Ophthalmological Society gave up its morning session to eleven papers on cataracts and other diseases of the eye. Nervous diseases formed the subjects listened to at the session of the Neurological Association. The dermatologists first elected officers, and then three papers were read on subjects of their class, while the physiologists simply organized and arranged the program of their meetings. The orthopedists did likewise. Their program consists of over twenty papers and subjects. Over 350 physicians and surgeons are present.

Among the most important papers read before the American Otological Society was one by Dr. Samuel Sexton of New York City on the subject of excision of the drumhead and ossicles for the cure of long standing purulent discharges from the ear. Dr. Sexton said that in the greater number of cases of persistent otorrhœa the tympanic attic is the principal seat of disease and cannot be reached by the many remedies which are so often employed with great freedom before the case is seen by the surgeon. In no other branch of surgery has progress been so slow, or are obsolete practices so persistently maintained, as in the treatment of the ear. The doctor said he had been particularly interested in several operations upon the joints in the New York hospitals. The results of these operations were revelations when compared with those obtained but little over a decade ago. Thus cases of chronic synovitis of the knee joint had been radically treated and cured by removal with the knife of dead structures and the establishment of drainage. In chronic synovitis of the knee-joint the modern surgeon no longer poultices and blisters but promptly applies the knife for the removal of diseased structures and establishes drainage. A radical cure by the knife seems called for, as in disease of the joints, in cases where the attic offers great obstruction to drainage. In the evening a general session was held, and Dr. Nicholas Senn of Milwaukee, a professor in Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., read a paper.

SMITH CANNOT BE EXTRADITED.

Canadian Bankers Simply Say that He Acted "Irregularly."

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—It was rumored on the street today that a large amount of the paper of Smith, Fischel & Co. was fraudulent. Nash, the manager of the Union Bank of Lower Canada, which holds all the paper nearly, was seen, and denied that any forgery had been committed, but admitted that a portion of the paper was irregular. Smith had deceived the bank by giving them irregular accommodation paper, but he had been clever enough to keep himself outside of the pale of the law and, therefore, although criminal, would not be extradited. Smith has written saying that he will not return to Montreal and is now in Chicago. A. W. Stevenson, who has been appointed to examine the books, says he fails to find anything dishonest. The failure is a bad one, as the assets are nearly nil. Stevenson thinks that Smith must have borrowed several thousand dollars from his friends and, being unable to meet his liabilities, became discouraged and left.

They Are Going After Horse-Thieves.

LAMAR, Colo., Sept. 18.—The people of Richfield, Kas., Boston, Springfield, Vilas, Minneapolis, and Carris in this State are taking steps to organize 200 troopers to go into the neutral strip and retake stolen horses and other property and capture the thieves. Their principal object will be to get the outlaws, who are said to be fortified in Squaw Cañon, and persons who have seen the place say that it is a natural fortress and almost inaccessible, and that it will be hard to dislodge the men who have taken refuge there.

Punishment After Death.

The skin of murderers, tanned, has been used to bind books in England.

BRAINED WITH A HAMMER

HENRY KLEMME KILLED IN A FIGHT IN A BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The Police Learn of the Murder Three Hours After It Happened, and by That Time Tom Rooney, the Alleged Murderer, Had Escaped—The Story of the Fight as Told by an Eye-Witness—Michigan Street's Sensation.

A terrific fight in a blacksmith shop at No. 105 Michigan street took place between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening. The door was closed and locked while Tom Rooney killed Henry Klemme with a blacksmith's hammer. The peculiar phase of this murder lies in the fact that the killing was concealed from the police for three hours.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Henry Klemme, a driver for the Ætna Coal Company, went to the blacksmith shop of J. W. Mooney at No. 105 Michigan street to get his horses shod. In his company was John Foley, who also drove a coal wagon. From all the information that could be gleaned last night the two men remained at the blacksmith shop in the company of several others for an hour. At about 6:30 o'clock, after several pails of beer had been brought from a neighboring saloon, Henry Klemme got into an altercation with one of the helpers in the shop named "Big Tom" Rooney. It is alleged that Rooney seized a hammer from the forge and struck Klemme on the head, killing him instantly. Not satisfied with his work, he then took a pair of heavy tongs from the anvil block and belabored his victim over the head, scattering his brains about the shop.

After the murder everybody left the blacksmith shop except John Foley, the companion of the murdered man, who remained watching by the side of his friend. Half an hour later a Swedish doctor, whose name could not be learned, went into the shop, and, although he knew that the man lying by the side of the anvil was dead, he did not notify the police, and did not tell any one in the neighborhood. At 9 o'clock, which was fully three hours after the killing, two young men notified the police that a man was lying dead in a blacksmith shop on Michigan street. The patrol wagon, in charge of Officer Dave Little of the East Chicago Avenue Station, was driven to the blacksmith shop. Klemme was found lying dead, while his friend John Foley stood near his body. Foley could not give an account of the murder and was locked up. Officer "Sandy" Hanly was called in and in a few minutes found Fred Gutzlaff of No. 21 Bissell street, who was an eye-witness to the assault. He stated that a man named Rooney, a helper in the shop, was the murderer, and a dozen officers were sent out to find Rooney. At midnight he had not been found. The body of Klemme was taken to the morgue. He was a single man, 26 years old, and for six years had worked for the Ætna Coal Company. He was not of a quarrelsome disposition and always was industrious. Not much is known of Rooney except that he lived at the corner of Ohio and Wells streets.

CHINA'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

Correspondence Concerning the Immigration Treaty with the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—The President today transmitted to Congress in answer to a Senate resolution the correspondence in relation to the Chinese treaty. A letter dated Jan. 12, 1887, from Tsungli Yamen (the Foreign Office) to Minister Denby in regard to the coming of the Chinese to this country contains bitter complaints of violated treaty obligations and of cruel outrages upon the Chinese. The original project, submitted to Mr. Chang Yen Hoon by Secretary Bayard under date Jan. 12, 1887, embodied a proposition that "for a period of thirty years, beginning with the date of the exchange or ratifications of this convention, the coming of or return to the United States of Chinese laborers shall be absolutely prohibited; and if six months before the expiration of the said period of thirty years neither Government should formally have given notice to the other of an intention to treat such proposition as at an end, it shall remain in full force for another period of thirty years." But it is expressly understood that the provisions of this convention shall not affect the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects being teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, to come to the United States and reside therein.

Mr. Hoon in his reply to Secretary Bayard states that he has several things which he intends to propose, but cannot under his instructions do so until the outrage cases are settled. The correspondence shows that March 18, 1887, the Chinese Minister left a document giving in detail and minutely the plan proposed by the Chinese Government to prohibit the emigration of its subjects to this country. A part of this document, however, is in reply to Mr. Bayard's project. It declares, first, that China proposes to punish Chinese laborers who have never been to the United States and who fraudulently attempt to secure entrance into the United States, and as China does this of her own accord and for the protection of her subjects there is no necessity for fixing any limitation of time. Second, that Chinese laborers with property or relatives in the United States must satisfactorily prove the same and must henceforth when leaving the United States for China deposit with the Consul General at San Francisco a statement showing this to be the case, or otherwise they will not be entitled to return. Third, that Chinese shall be permitted to go through the United States in transit for other countries. Fourth, the exempt class of Chinese subjects such as teachers, merchants, etc., if possessed of certificates shall be permitted to land without detention under any pretense.

The document then requests that the President proclaim that, with a view of preventing its subjects from suffering ill-treatment, the Chinese Government has of its own accord prohibited the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States. It also asks that officers shall be appointed to be specially charged with looking after the safety of the Chinese in the West, with authority to call on the troops to protect the Chinese. A treaty of extradition by which Chinese criminals will be delivered up is also suggested, and the United States is asked to reduce the duty upon rice imported from China.

April 18, 1887, Mr. Bayard transmitted the draft of a convention to the Chinese Minister and invited him to meet him at the department for the consideration of the subject. The correspondence closes with a notification by Mr. Bayard to the Minister of the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, inclosing the two additional amendments adopted by the Senate and the Minister's reply, in which he says: "I have carefully examined these amendments, and, as they do not alter the terms of the original treaty, it will give me pleasure to accept them in due form."

Local Preachers Elect Officers.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 18.—The National Association of Local Preachers tonight elected the following officers: President, Christopher Peckler of New Jersey; Vice-Presidents: First, C. B. Seemen, M. D., Indiana; Second, R. E. Hudson, East Ohio; Third, F. C. Pearson, Philadelphia; Fourth, F. E. Marine, Baltimore; Fifth, R. S. McWilliams, Central Pennsylvania; Sixth, M. B. Chadwick, Columbus; Seventh, Thomas L. Jones, New York; Eighth, R. D. Callinan; Ninth, J. R. Wright, Washington; Secretary, J. W. Lee, Virginia Conference; Assistant Secretary, George B. Jones, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, C. C. Leigh, New York; Treasurer, James North, Baltimore.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The St. Paul Board of Carnival Directors met last night and decided to hold the fourth St. Paul carnival this winter.

The annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Ninth Congressional District of Illinois is in session at Paxton.

The Postmaster General has decided to create a new railway mail division in the Northwest, with headquarters at St. Paul. The district will include Wisconsin, Dakota, and Montana.

Monday night a burglar entered the jewelry house of Sheldon, Sweep & Co. in Terre Haute, Ind., and tried to overpower Edward Patterson, who sleeps over the store. Patterson resisted, and was badly cut with a razor. He fired five shots at the burglar, who escaped. The burglar tried to fire the building.

M. O. Easton, who attempted to carve his wife to pieces in Tuscola, Ill., a few days ago with a corn-knife while in a fit of jealous frenzy, has been declared insane by a jury and sent to the Anna asylum. His victim is still alive, though suffering from seven deep and ugly gashes made by the knife.

The State Dental Board has recognized the dental department of Howard University of Washington City, giving its graduates good standing in Illinois. A. L. De Camp, L. A. Lamar, and W. Fischer of Chicago, G. N. Gilbert of Pana, and F. F. Richards of Albion were admitted to practice dentistry in Illinois.

Wanamaker's,
State
and Adams Streets.

After we've fixed your attention firmly on the wonderful value in Made-to-Measure Trousers,

$5.00
$6.50
$8.00
$10.00

We'll take up our Ready-made.

WE are going for Fall Trade with goods we are making money on.

Does that fact look queer in type?

We know you're bright enough to like it. You want everybody to have a fair show for their work. Of course, you do. We like to sell goods on that basis.

True, the profit is quite small.

It's so small that you'll forget it in the big dollar's worth that falls to you.

Just so. The manufacturers make a profit off all these goods—nearly $1,000,000 worth of

Trouserings and Suitings.

Nobody else does. Nobody, except you and ourselves. They made them specially for us. Drew the line of cost to us at what they cost them—plus a manufacturer's percentage. And, so, you and we are in clover.

We're going to get trade both out of our prices and the styles. We're giving Trouserings the lead now. They're worthy to. Beautiful and more than a thousand styles. They'll be made as perfectly.

$10.00 for such as go for $15, $18, and $20.
$8.00 for such as go for $12, $14, and $16.
$6.50 for such as go for $10 and $12.
$5.00 for such as go for $7.50, $8, and $10.

You needn't spend above five minutes to see them and make choice. Your eyes are quick. That may be enough to choose you two or three pairs. We expect to sell hundreds a day. Our tailors will let no rust grow on their needles to keep time with you. The tailoring will grace the money saved.

Wanamaker & Brown.

Have you seen the new styles in Hats and Furnishing Goods?

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE.

Official Guesses Furnished by the Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—Indications: For Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, light showers on the lakes, fair in the interior, slightly warmer in the western portion, stationary temperature in eastern portion, southerly winds.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair except in eastern portion, light showers, slightly warmer winds, shifting to southeasterly.

For Missouri, fair, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds.

For Iowa, slightly warmer, fair winds, shifting to southerly.

For Minnesota, warmer, fair, followed Wednesday night by cooler in western portion, southerly winds.

For Eastern Dakota, fair, warmer in eastern portion, cooler in western portion, southerly winds becoming variable.

For Southwestern Dakota, cooler, fair, followed by light rains, winds shifting to westerly.

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer...	Thermometer	Maximum temperature	Direction of wind...	State of weather...	Rainfall for 24 hours...
New York	30.06	68	84	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Washington, D. C.	30.08	72	80	Calm.	Fair	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.08	72	82	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
New Orleans, La.	30.00	76	84	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.02	80	88	S.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.10	58	76	S.	Fair	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.06	68	73	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.06	68	70	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.06	64	66	S.	Cl'udy	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.10	63	72	N. E.	Fair	....
Erie, Pa.	30.08	63	72	S. E.	Fair	....
Cleveland, O.	30.08	64	70	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Sandusky, O.	30.06	62	70	S.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	30.04	62	68	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.06	60	64	S.	Cl'udy	....
Alpena, Mich.	29.98	58	60	S.	Cl'udy	.01
Green Bay, Wis.	29.88	54	62	S.	Cl'udy	.14
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.96	56	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	.10
Marquette, Mich.	29.92	52	54	N.	Cl'udy	.76
Port Huron, Mich.	30.00	60	60	S.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	30.00	58	66	S. W.	Clear	.06
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.96	54	58	S. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Duluth, Minn.	29.96	54	56	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.98	52	54	N.	Cl'udy	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.02	54	56	W.	Cl'udy	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.02	54	56	N. E.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.00	56	64	N. E.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.02	60	68	N.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.06	68	76	S.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.06	64	70	W.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.04	70	76	S. W.	Fair	....
Springfield, Mo.	29.98	65	78	S. E.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.96	64	70	N. E.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak.	29.90	62	72	S. E.	Clear	....
Yankton, Dak.	29.92	60	70	E.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.96	56	68	S. E.	Clear	....
St. Vincent	29.96	56	70	S. E.	Clear	....
Bismarck, Dak.	29.86	64	74	S. E.	Clear	....
Fort Buford	29.72	72	82	S. E.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont.	29.98	54	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.84	60	80	E.	Fair	.20
Denver, Colo.	29.78	70	82	S.	Fair	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.80	76	82	S.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.72	86	92	N. E.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.92	58	72	Calm.	Cl'udy	.28
Minnedosa	29.80	..	72	....	Clear	....
Fort Garry	29.94	56	72	S. E.	Clear	....
Medicine Hat	29.86	58	60	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.12	78	86	S.	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.10	76	86	S.	Cl'udy	....
Montrose	29.74	76	76	S. E.	Fair	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.14	76	92	W.	Rain	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.10	76	84	S. E.	Cl'udy	....

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Arrived, the Queen, from New York.

GLASGOW, Sept. 18.—Arrived, the Furnessia, from New York.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Passed the Lizard, the Switzerland, from Philadelphia for Antwerp; Auerley, Efficient, Wangates, and Wesser, all from Baltimore, respectively for Dunkirk, Rouen, Havre, and Bremen. Arrived, Monarch, from New York.

BREMEN, Sept. 18.—Arrived, the Ocean, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 18.—Arrived, the Alaska, from New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Arrived, the Fulda, Bremen, and Crystal, from Leith and Dundee.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 18.—Arrived, the Nederland, from Antwerp.

Summer Colds and Chills.

SUMMER colds and chills are very serious, affecting in most cases the stomach and bowels, and bringing on those debilitating attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, and other ills from which the patient is slow to recover.

Sanford's Ginger, an unrivaled household panacea and traveling companion, is sure to restore the circulation when suspended by a chill,—a frequent cause of cholera morbus,—break up colds and fevers, check any disturbance of the bowels, instantly relieve cramps and pains, prevent indigestion, destroy disease germs in water drunk, and ward off malarial, contagious, and epidemic influences.

Never travel without Sanford's Ginger.

Beware of worthless "gingers" offensively urged by mercenary druggists on those who call for

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The Delicious Summer Medicine.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Grey Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. 50c. at Druggists.

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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

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D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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SANDERS IS A PITCHER.

CAPT. ANSON'S MEN MAKE BUT ONE HIT OFF HIS DELIVERY.

Krock Prevented a Shut-Out by Hitting the Ball in the Last Inning—The Bean-Eaters Win Two Games from Detroit, and the Senators Touch Up Indianapolis for a Like Number—The Giants Get Another Game from Pittsburg—The Kansas City Boys Down the Western Leaders—Other Games Yesterday.

League.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
New York	113	72	41	.637
Chicago	115	65	50	.565
Detroit	113	61	52	.539
Boston	114	60	54	.526
Philadelphia	113	56	55	.504
Pittsburg	113	54	59	.477
Indianapolis	117	44	73	.376
Washington	112	42	71	.375

Western.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	American.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Des Moines	66	33	.666	St. Louis	76	34	.690
St. Paul	63	34	.649	Brooklyn	69	41	.627
Kansas City	56	39	.589	Athletic	67	40	.626
Omaha	58	43	.574	Cincinnati	64	46	.581
Milwaukee	48	57	.457	Cleveland	45	64	.412
Chicago	40	66	.377	Baltimore	45	68	.398
Sioux City	21	36	.368	Louisville	40	73	.353
Davenport	23	57	.287	Kansas City	34	69	.330

Today's Games.

American Association—Baltimore at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Cincinnati; Cleveland at Kansas City; Brooklyn at Louisville.

Western Association—Davenport at Chicago; St. Paul at Milwaukee; Des Moines at Kansas City; Omaha at Sioux City.

A COLD DAY FOR THE BLACK SOX.

Sanders Proves a Puzzler and Chicago Is Shut Out.

It was a dark, cold day for the Chicago base-ball team yesterday afternoon, but a bright one to Pitcher Sanders and the eight men who helped him shut out the Chicagos without a run. Sanders was a star of the first magnitude, surrounded by a brilliant galaxy of satellites, and his work in the box will go into base-ball history as one of the remarkable games of the year. For eight innings the young twirler and his assistants retired the Chicagos as fast as they came to bat, and not one of the "Black Sox" saw first base until the ninth inning, and that was due to Sanders' overanxiousness to dispose of his adversaries without a hit in the game. Krock was the man who made the only hit for his side.

One man was out when the Chicago pitcher came to bat. Sanders, in his eagerness to retire the side without a hit, became nervous. Ball after ball went wide of the plate until four had been called; then the young pitcher sent a straight ball over the plate. Krock met it, and the ball sailed to left field out of every one's reach. What might have been the best achievement of the year was marred. Sanders rallied at once and sent in a ball that Farrell couldn't hit outside the diamond, which forced Krock at second. Then he struck out the man who leads the league in batting. Ryan, and his work was done. He showed up well in one other respect—he made a magnificent four-base hit, sending in a man ahead of him.

The muddy ground and the leaden sky had a bad effect on the Chicagos. Besides not being able to gauge Sanders' delivery, two of its members had considerable difficulty in seeing the balls that were batted their way. The misplays, though, did not affect the score except in one inning, when the only unearned run was made. The "Phillies" batted Krock's pitching hard, and that, too, from the opening. Two men were out in the first when Farrar rapped a grounder to left, and Sanders made his long drive, which sent the ball under a lot of old benches in deep left field. Their third run was scored by Wood in the third inning, on a single, a muff, and a wild throw by Williamson. Two more runs were earned in the sixth. Clements hit safe, Irwin got his base on called balls, and Wood sent them in on his three-base hit to the old club-house. The sixth and last tally was scored in the seventh by Andrews, who rapped the leather to left for a triple, and Fogarty's single. The score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Wood, l. f.	1	2	2	0	0	Ryan, c. f.	0	0	4	0	0
Andrews, c. f.	1	1	4	0	0	Van Hal'n, l. f	0	0	0	0	1
Farrar, 1b.	1	2	14	1	0	Duffy, r. f.	0	0	2	1	0
Sanders, p.	1	1	1	3	0	Anson, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0
Fogarty, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Mulvey, 3b.	0	1	0	4	0	Will'son, s.s.	0	0	3	2	3
Clements, c.	1	1	4	0	0	Burns, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1
Irwin, s. s.	1	1	0	4	0	Krock, p.	0	1	0	5	0
Bastian, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	6	2	0
Totals	6	10	27	14	0	Totals	0	1	24	16	5

Philadelphia ... 2 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 *—6
Chicago ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5. Three-base hits—Wood, Andrews. Home run—Sanders. First base on balls—Irwin. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. First base on being hit by pitched ball—Farrar. Struck out—Fogarty, Clements, Bastian (2), Ryan (2). Double play—Farrell-Anson. Time—1:35. Umpires—Powers and Daniels.

Notes of the Game.

Is Sanders a pitcher? Ask Capt. Anson.

About 800 persons saw the game yesterday.

Only twenty-eight men went to bat on the Chicago side.

Not a misplay of any description was made by the Philadelphias.

Charlie Farrell's back-stop work was the best he has shown. It was his first game without an error.

Van Haltren signalized his reappearance after his injury by badly misjudging two flies and muffing two more.

George Wright, the veteran base-ball player and cricketer, has announced his intention of joining Spalding's Australian team. He so informed Mr. Spalding yesterday.

The two defeats by the Phillies are accounted for. The mirror that once hung in the club house was broken Saturday. Its destruction, according to ball players, means sure defeat.

The nearest the "Black Sox" came to getting a hit, barring Krock's, was a line drive by Van Haltren, which Mulvey stopped with one hand and picked up, throwing the runner out at first.

Andrews' and Ryan's work in the centre garden was of the first order. The former captured Anson's home run fly in the second inning and Ryan ran in and took Sanders' fly just back of short.

Boston Wins Both Games.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—Detroit and Boston played two games this afternoon and the visitors won both. Beatin and Getzein were hit hard and were miserably supported. Sowders also received his share of the punishment in the second game, but kept the hits apart.

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Brouthers, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Johnston, c. f.	4	2	3	0	0
White, 3b.	0	0	3	1	1	Kelly, c.	2	1	3	1	0
Rowe, ss.	0	1	2	0	0	Nash, 3b.	1	2	0	2	0
Ganzel, c.	0	0	7	2	0	Wise, s. s.	0	2	1	8	0
Twitchell, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Quinn, 2b.	1	2	4	3	0
Campau, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Brown, r. f.	1	2	1	0	1
Nicholson, 2b	0	1	1	2	1	Hornung, l. f.	1	2	4	0	0
Scheffler, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Morrill, 1b.	1	0	11	0	1
Beatin, p.	0	0	0	5	2	Clarkson, p.	1	0	0	2	1
Totals	2	6	24	11	4	Totals	12	13	27	16	3

Detroit ... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Boston ... 1 0 3 5 0 1 2 0 *—12

Earned runs—Detroit, 1; Boston 4. Two-base hit—Johnston. Three-base hits—Kelly, Nash, Wise, Brown. Double play—Campau-Ganzel. First base on balls—Rowe, Scheffler, Kelly. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Boston, 3. Struck out—Rowe, Beatin, Johnston, Wise, Morrill, Clarkson. Wild pitches—Beatin, 3; Clarkson, 1. Time—1:35. Umpire—Kelly.

SECOND GAME.

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Bro'thers, 1b	1	0	7	1	0	Johnston, c. f	1	2	3	0	1
White, 3b.	0	3	0	1	3	Kelly, c.	1	1	4	4	2
Rowe, s. s.	1	[illegible]	3	2	0	Nash, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0
Twitchell, l. f	1	2	1	0	1	Wise, s. s.	1	0	4	4	0
Campau, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Quinn, 2b.	2	2	1	0	1
Getzein, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Brown, r. f.	1	0	3	0	1
Nicholson, 2b	1	1	0	2	1	Hornung, l. f.	0	2	1	0	0
Sheffler, c. f	0	0	4	0	0	Morrill, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Wells, c.	0	2	3	0	1	Sowders, p.	1	1	0	4	1
Bennett, c.	0	1	3	0	0						
Totals	4	10	24	9	6	Totals	8	9	27	15	6

Detroit ... 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—4
Boston ... 0 0 0 2 0 2 4 0 *—8

Earned runs—Detroit, 1; Boston, 5. Two base hit—Quinn. Three base hit—Nicholson. Double play—Wise-Morrill. First base on balls—Brouthers, Sheffler, Brown. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Boston, 4. Struck out—White, Twichell, Sheffler. Passed balls—Kelly, 3. Wild pitch—Sowders, 1. Time—1:55. Umpire—Kelly.

Two Games for the Senators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18.—Indianapolis lost two games to Washington this afternoon, the latter club's pitchers doing the best work. The visitors bunched their hits in the sixth inning of the first game and pounded Healy hard all the way through the second game. McGeachy and Glasscock made brilliant plays. The two games were played for one admission price.

Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Hines, c. f.	1	2	2	0	1	Hoy, c. f.	2	1	5	0	0
Denny, 3b.	0	0	1	2	2	Myers, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0
Seery, l. f.	1	2	2	1	0	Daily, r. f.	1	2	1	0	1
Bassett, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1	O'Brien, 1b.	1	2	12	0	1
Glassc'k, s. s.	0	0	2	2	0	Mack, c.	1	0	4	1	0
McGe'hy, r. f.	0	0	5	0	0	Donnelly, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
Schoen'ck, 1b	1	2	9	1	0	Fuller, s. s.	0	1	2	3	0
Buckley, c.	0	1	2	2	0	Wilmot, l. f.	2	2	1	0	1
Burdick, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Whitney, p.	0	0	1	5	0
Totals	3	7	27	14	4	Totals	7	8	27	17	2

Indianapolis ... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Washington ... 0 0 1 0 0 4 1 0 1—7

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2; Washington, 2. Home run—Wilmot. First base on balls—Hoy, Donnelly, Myers. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 1; Washington, 3. Struck out, Denny (2), Burdick 1. Passed balls—Buckley 1; Mack 1. Left on bases—Indianapolis, 5; Washington, 3. Wild pitch—Burdick, 1. Time—1:35. Umpire—Valentine.

SECOND GAME.

Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Hines, c. f.	1	0	1	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Denny, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0	Myers, 2b.	1	1	3	7	0
Seery, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0	E. Daily, r. f.	0	1	5	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0	O'Brien, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Gl'ascock, ss.	0	0	4	6	1	Mack, c.	0	0	7	2	0
M'Ge'c'y, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Donnelly, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0
Schoeneck 1b	1	0	14	0	0	Fuller, s. s.	3	2	1	3	0
C. Daily, c.	0	1	2	2	1	Wilmot, l. f.	2	2	0	0	1
Healy, p.	0	1	0	3	0	Keefe, p.	1	2	0	6	0
Totals	5	6	27	14	1	Totals	8	11	27	18	2

Indianapolis ... 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—5
Washington ... 1 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 3—8

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2; Washington, 5. Two-base hits—C. Daily, Fulton, Keefe, McGeachy. Left on bases—Indianapolis, 4; Washington, 6. Double plays—Myers, Fuller-O'Brien, Schoeneck (alone). First base on balls—Myers, Hines, Schoeneck (2), Mack, Fuller. Hit by pitched ball—Hines. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 1; Washington, 1. Struck out—Glasscock, C. Daily, Mack, Hines, Denny, E. Daily, Bassett. Passed balls—C. Daily, 2; Mack, 2. Wild pitches—Healy, 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—Valentine.

New York, 5; Pittsburg, 1.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—Pittsburg made a run in the first inning today and held the lead until the seventh inning, when Richardson tied the score on his two-bagger and Galvin's wild throw. In the eighth, however, the Giants broke the spell by a fortunate bunching of hits, the first five men hitting safely and earning four runs. It was a stubbornly-contested game throughout, in which the luck was with the visitors, three of their eight hits being scratches. Ewing caught well, though hardly able to walk. Sunday's fielding and Keefe's pitching were the features. Attendance 1,200. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Sunday, c. f.	0	0	3	0	0	Tiernan, r. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Miller, c.	1	1	5	0	0	Rich'ds'n, 2b.	1	2	3	2	0
Coleman, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Ward, s. s.	0	0	0	4	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Ewing, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Smith, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Connor, 1b.	1	1	13	1	0
Carroll, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	O'Rourke, l. f.	1	2	1	0	1
Kuehne, s. s.	0	1	2	3	0	Slattery, c. f.	1	1	0	0	0
M'Shannic 3b	0	1	0	1	1	Whitney, 3b.	1	1	1	4	0
Galvin, p.	0	0	0	6	1	Keefe, p.	0	1	2	7	0
Totals	1	4	24	13	2	Totals	5	8	27	19	1

Pittsburg ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
New York ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 *—5

Earned runs—New York, 4. Two-base hits—Miller, Richardson. Double play—Kuehne to Smith. Struck out—Kuehne, Galvin (2), O'Rourke, Slattery, Keefe (2). Passed ball—Ewing, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—Lynch.

League Notes.

Tom Taylor, the trainer of the Phillies, is dead.

Jimmy Ryan wears a ring and scarf-pin valued at $700.

New York has been shut out but three times this season.

As the cold weather comes on the pitchers begin to lose their effectiveness.

Couldn't Mr. Anson kindly lend a few of his spare pitchers to Washington?—*Washington Post.*

Constant Reader:—If a bets B that Chicago's percentage would be 584 in a certain date and it is 580, A loses.

Manager Phillips says he has had no intention of trading Galvin for Boyle and another Indianapolis player.

Little Hughy Duffy, the colt right-fielder, is a favorite with Anson and Spalding. They think there is nobody like him.

President Day will remain with his team until the close of the season. The Giants play better ball when he is around.

Buck Ewing is the laughing-stock of the Western Association catchers. They all say he does most of his playing by talk.

A "Crank" suggests returning to the high and low ball and the four strike rule to increase the batting. It is a good idea.

Manager Mutrie says if the Philadelphias get at Tener they will settle his reputation as a pitcher. Mutrie seems to be a poor judge of pitchers.

The New York papers are probably realizing the fact that loud boasting and profuse admiration of one's self does not win championships.—*Boston Herald.*

Pitcher Dwyer said yesterday that he would be married before another week passed by. He is paying his devotions to a young woman whom he met in the East while attending Hobart College.

Spalding's bat manufacturer turned out an octagon bat and brought it to the store for A. G.'s inspection. Anson, Pfeffer, and Williamson didn't like it, and claimed a ball would go foul nine times out of ten for the reason that it would hit on the corners instead of on the flat surface. Charley Hoover, the Maroon catcher, capped the climax, however, by picking up the bat, swinging it in the air a few times, and saying: "It's about time some of you fellows used a flat bat."

WESTERN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Kansas City Downs the Leaders by a Score of 13 to 10.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The game between Kansas City and Des Moines today was full of interest, though the Blues finally came out ahead. At the close of the first inning the score stood 3 to 1 in Des Moines' favor. After two of the Blues had been retired in the second Hasamaer got first on balls, Gunson hit safely to centre, and Phelan let Conway's grounder past him, Hasamaer scoring. Conway tried to make second on the play, but the ball was fielded to Phelan, who made an effort to touch him, but failed, and did not claim he did. Umpire Hogan called Conway out, to the astonishment of Des Moines and the audience, who hissed Hogan. The latter insisted that one of the spectators be put out. This was not done and he said there would be no game. The Des Moines players left the grounds, but after half an hour's argument Manager Morton consented to play the game out, which was done.

Kansas City.	R	B	P	A	E	Des Moines.	R	B	P	A	E
Long, s. s.	2	1	2	4	0	Holliday, c. f.	2	2	4	1	1
Manning, 2b.	1	1	0	2	1	Shafer, r. f.	1	0	3	1	1
Bradley, l. f.	1	1	1	0	2	Stearns, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0
Kreig, c. f.	1	2	0	0	0	Macullar, s. s.	1	1	1	4	0
Johnson, 3b.	2	1	0	1	0	Alvord, 3b.	1	2	0	2	0
Cartwrig't, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	Van Dyke, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Hasama'r, r. f	3	1	2	0	0	Phelan, 2b.	1	1	4	3	3
Gunson, c.	1	2	12	1	0	Trott, c.	1	1	6	1	1
Conway, p.	1	2	0	12	1	Cushman, p.	1	1	0	4	1
Totals	13	12	27	20	4	Totals	10	11	27	16	8

Kansas City ... 1 1 7 0 3 0 0 0 1—13
Des Moines ... 3 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 1—10

Earned runs—Kansas City, 3; Des Moines, 3. Two-base hit—Manning. Home runs—Johnson, Holliday. Double plays—Holliday and Phelan. Base on balls—Off Conway, 1; off Cushman, 4. Struck out—By Conway, 10; by Cushman, 4. Passed balls—Gunson, 3; Trott, 3. Wild pitches—Conway, 1; Cushman, 1. Stolen bases—Long, Manning (2), Kreig, Johnson, Hasamaer, Shafer, Macullar, Alvord, Van Dyke, Phelan. First on errors—Des Moines, 3. Time—2:40. Umpire—Hogan.

Omaha, 4; Sioux City, 1.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Sioux City and Omaha clubs played a beautiful game of ball today. Omaha was somewhat stronger at bat and their hits were better bunched. The one error against Sioux City was Sneed's muff of Burns' long hit to right in the seventh inning, which gave Omaha one run. The fielding was remarkably sharp and effective as a rule on both sides. Score:

Sioux City.	R	B	P	A	E	Omaha.	R	B	P	A	E
Sneed, r. f.	0	1	0	0	1	Burns, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Reccius, 3b.	0	0	3	5	0	McGarr, r. f.	0	0	1	5	0
Powell, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Crooks, 2b.	0	2	12	1	1
Brosnan, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0	Cooney, r. f.	0	1	3	0	0
Veach, l. f.	1	3	3	1	0	Annis, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Force, s. s.	0	1	0	3	0	Tebeau, 3b.	2	2	0	2	0
Genins, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Miller, s. s.	0	0	4	3	0
Webber, p.	0	0	0	5	0	Nagle, c.	1	1	5	1	0
Moolic, c.	0	0	5	0	0	Lovett, p.	0	1	0	7	0
Totals	1	5	24	16	1	Totals	4	8	27	19	1

Sioux City ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Omaha ... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 *—4

Runs earned—Sioux City, 1; Omaha, 3. Two-base hit—Tebeau. Three-base hits—Sneed, Veach. Double play—Force, Brosnan, and Powell. Bases on balls—Off Webber, 1; off Lovett, 1. Struck out—By Webber, 3; by Lovett, 6. Left on bases—Sioux City, 5; Omaha, 4. Time—1:45. Umpire—Fessenden.

No Game at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Wet grounds prevented the Milwaukee-St. Paul game today.

IN THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Athletics Come Near Being Shut Out at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 18.—But for a muff of a thrown ball by McPhee the Athletics would have been shut out in today's game. The Cincinnatis were outbatted, but their hits were well placed, which fact, combined with clever base-running, gave them a comparatively easy victory. The chief features of the game were the pitching of Seward and the catching of Keenan. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

Cincinnati ... 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—5
Athletics ... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 3; Athletics, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Athletics, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Smith and Keenan; Athletics, Seward and Robinson. Umpire—Ferguson.

Brooklyn, 4; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.—It was a close thirteen-inning game at base-ball this afternoon. Brooklyn was crippled by Caruthers' sickness and by Burns' absence, and Louisville lacked Mack and had several men new to the home grounds. Two thousand people were out to see the untried players and applauded their good work. Ewing had the better of the pitching. O'Brien was fined $50 for disputing angrily with Gaffney over a close decision, which would have tied the score:

Louisville ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—3
Brooklyn ... 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4

Base hits—Brooklyn, 6; Louisville, 9. Errors—Brooklyn, 5; Louisville, 7. Batteries—Brooklyn, Mays and Bushong; Louisville, Ewing and Vaughn. Umpire—Gaffney.

St. Louis, 15; Baltimore, 5.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—The Browns won their seventh successive game today, knocking out Baltimore with ease. Walker, who recently shut out the Athletics, faced the champions, and the "lacing" he received he will not soon forget. Barring White's errors, the champions put up a great game and supported Hudson in fine style. Boyle's home run, sending home two runs before him, was a feature. Griffith sprained his ankle and retired. Score:

St. Louis ... 4 0 0 0 3 3 0 3 2—15
Baltimore ... 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 0—5

Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Baltimore, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Hudson and Boyle; Baltimore, Walker and Coutz. Umpire—McQuaid.

Kansas City, 11; Cleveland, 3.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 18.—The Kansas Citys defeated Cleveland today with hands down. Bakely was pounded all over the field, and Ehret was at his best. Score:

Kansas City ... 2 0 1 1 2 2 0 3 0—11
Cleveland ... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Base hits—Kansas City, 14; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Kansas City, 3; Cleveland, 6. Batteries—Kansas City, Ehret and Donohue; Cleveland, Bakely and Zimmer. Umpire—Doescher.

BASE-BALL GOSSIP.

President Wikoff Announces Several Changes Among the Clubs.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—President Wikoff of the American Base-Ball Association announces the following tonight: Contracts—With Cleveland, George Proeser, W. H. McClellan; Louisville, Harry Raymond, B. W. Weaver; Syracuse, C. L. Childs; Rochester, J. McHale; Hamilton, E. Lewellyn; Sioux City, T. J. Brosnan; Des Moines, J. R. Phelan; Davenport, R. Kemmler. Released—By Cleveland, F. Hotaling, M. Goodfellow; Brooklyn, W. H. McClellan, W. H. Holbert; Chicago, George Borchers; Syracuse, W. R. Long, W. T. Serad, F. T. Gilmore; Albany, S. Downey; Kansas City, F. Lange; Sioux City, J. R. Phelan, E. Guest, A. Troy, George Keefe, Phil Baker.

Minor League Notes.

George Borchers desires to sign with Sam Morton's Maroons.

Pitcher King of the St. Louis Browns wears a No. 14 shoe. He has hard work keeping his feet in the box.

Manager Schueltz of the Cincinnati Club received a telegram from the Philadelphia Athletic Club recently telling him to change the signs of his pitchers and he would win more games. He claims Umpire Doescher gave them away. It is foolishness to think a batter can bat better if he knows the signs.

Pete Gallagher will probably join the Maroons and play in the outfield for the remainder of the season.

Charley Sprague has eight curves under control. There is no other pitcher in the country who throws so many crooked balls.

The statement made by the Young Americans that they defeated the Vernons is not true. The Young Americans defeated the Young Vernons.

The Maroons will play an exhibition game today and Thursday in the central part of the State if the weather is favorable. Friday night they go to Milwaukee for three games.

The Maroons returned to Chicago yesterday. The players are all in good condition, but some are evidently not playing their game. Sprague, Hoover, Hanrahan, and Hengle are the mainstay of the team, and it is likely that they have ended their days as minor league players. A number of clubs are now negotiating for their release, and it is likely arrangements will be made before the season expires whereby they will be with League and American Association teams next year. Hoover is in excellent condition and has been catching the best of ball while away. Why the league teams needing a catcher allow him to remain with the Maroons is a question. Sprague claims he never pitched so well in his life. His arm has not bothered him during the season. Hanrahan is putting up a remarkable game at shortstop and Hengle is holding down second base in good shape. Sam Morton claims these four players have no equal in any of the other association teams, and he is right. As to batting these four, Hoover and Sprague especially, have been doing excellent work. The boys claim there is considerable crooked work going on among the umpires and they have received the worst of it in every game, simply because they are among the tail-enders. Regarding the work of the team Sam Morton said: "I am well satisfied with the work my 'big four' are doing. Hoover is catching the game of his life and Sprague is doing good work in the box. With those two men in the points and a good, honest umpire officiating I can beat the best teams in America."

THE TURF.

Opening Day at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.—A large crowd was present at the Jockey Club race-course today to witness the opening of the fall meeting. Although considerable interest was manifested in the racing the betting was rather light. The weather was clear and the track light. The chief event of the day was the Blue Grass Stakes, won by Champagne Charlie in hollow style. Havillah led as the stretch was entered, when Champagne Charlie took the lead, after a short fight, and won, three lengths in front of Blessing.

First race, one-half mile, for maiden 2-year-olds, Owners' Handicap—Starters: Jake Miller, Gentility, Chandler, The Dude, Rachel, Peach Blossom, McDowell, Julien, Vantrim, Lady Winkle, Tillie Jaynes, Leola. Gentility won, Julien second, and Lady Winkle third. Time, 0:48¾.

Second race, selling, for all ages, having won an aggregate of $1,000 this year, seven-eighths of a mile—Starters: Golightly, Pat Donovan, Bowlster, Jim Nave, Landlady, Tom Nichols, Brigonette. Brigonette won, Golightly second, dead heat between Pat Donavan and Bowlster for third place. Time, 1:31.

Third race—Blue Grass Stakes, for 2-year olds, distance six furlongs—Starters: Champagne Charlie, Ring Regent, Silver Tip, Hindoocraft, Havillah, Castaway, Winning Ways, Longside, Lady Hemphill, Teuton, Keevena, Lady Reel, Nyleptha, Blessing, and Laura Stone. Champagne Charlie won easily by three lengths, Blessing second, and Laura Stone third. No time taken.

Fourth race, mile dash, penalties and allowances—Starters: Col. Hunt, Insolence, Tenacity, Maj. Mulford, Longroll, Lottie Wall, Derochement. Lottie Wall won, Longroll second, and Col. Hunt third. Time, 1:44¾.

Fifth race, one and one-sixteenth of a mile, selling, for all ages—Starters: Galatea, Bonnie King, Mirth, Elyton, Hamlet, Comedy. Bonnie King won, Hamlet second, and Galatea third. Time, 1:51¾.

The weather is fair and prospects good for tomorrow. The bookmakers who went on the race-track today say they will not be allowed to operate at a course controlled by the Western Association.

Races of the Brooklyn Jockey Club.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Brooklyn Jockey Club results:

First race, three-fourths of a mile—Starters: Britannic, Bradford, Little Minch, Umpire, Yumyum, Long Dan. Britannic won in 1:16¾, Yumyum second, Bradford third.

Second race, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Badge, King Idle, Galifet. Badge won in 2:01¾; King Idle second, Galifet third.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Fresno, Favordale colt, Once Again, Diablo, Seymour. Favordale colt won in 1:17¼. Diablo second, Fresno third.

Fourth race, Oriental handicap, one and one-quarter miles—Starters: Los Angeles, Dunboyne, Gorgo, Wary, Taragon, Connemara, Bessie June, Kaloolah, Queen of Elizabeth. Dunboyne won in 2:12, Queen of Elizabeth second, Los Angeles third.

Fifth race, one-half mile—Starters: Glitter, Monita, Hardy, Lake View, Ripton, Seadrift, Servia, Malachi, Ecoola filly, Sourire, Rispah, Sweet Avon, Omega, Mandolin. Glitter won in :51, Sourire second, Ecoola filly third.

Good Trotting at Cedar Rapids.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—In today's races, the first of the Iowa Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association, there were three races trotted, with the following summaries:

The Yearling Stake, trotting, half-mile, best two in three:

Paul Pinkham, b. c.	1	1
Col. Strader, blk. s.	2	2
Lunan, b. m.	4	3
Coly, b. f.	3	4
John L., br. c.	5	5

Time—1:47¾; 1:38½.

The 2:45, trotting, purse, mile heats, best three in five:

Henry, b. h.	1	1	1
Governess, blk. m.	2	2	2
Lady Kirkwood, blk. m.	3	3	3
Mambrino Paine, ch. s.	dis.		

Time—2:39¼; 2:40¼; 2:46¼.

The 4-year-old stake, trotting, mile heats:

Birdie Egmont, br. f.	1	1
Florence H., b. f.	2	2

Time—2:51; 2:44; 2:42½.

Axtell will try to beat his record here tomorrow.

Fast Trotting in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—At Abdallah Park trotting meeting this afternoon, being held at Cynthiana, Thomas Bros'. Edgemark, 3 years old, by Victor von Bismarck, trotted a second heat as follows: :37¼, 1:12¾, 1:46¾, 2:22. This performance is among the best ever made by a 3-year-old in Kentucky. W. H. Wilson's bay yearling colt Senator Rose, by Sultan, dam by Overland, trotted three half-mile heats, losing the second heat to the brown yearling colt Von Wilkes, by Victor von Bismarck, in 1:25¾. Senator Rose winning the first and third heats in 1:22¾ and 1:21¾ respectively.

Racing at Cedar Rapids.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 18.—The first day's races were not well attended. In the first race, Yearlings' Stake, Paul Pinkham won in two straight heats; Col. Strader second. Best time, 1:38½. In the 2:45 trot Henry won three straight heats; Governess second. Best time, 2:39¼. In the race for the 4-year-old stake Birdie Egmont won; Florence second. Best time, 2:44.

PREPARING FOR THE CONTESTS.

The Meeting of Amateur Athletes at Detroit Promises Some Interesting Events.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Amateur Athletic Union's meeting in Detroit tomorrow has already brought together the greatest list of famous athletes ever assembled in America. The entries far exceed those of any meeting held under the old National Association, and exceed by over twenty-five the number who contested in the remarkable meeting at New York in 1879. Although held under a National association it will be, strictly speaking, an international meeting. The flower of Canadian athletes will compete, and the crack organizations of Dublin and Cork, Ireland, have sent representatives who have made international reputations in their specialties. That some records will be broken is next to a foregone conclusion. In the one-mile race, with such men as Conneff, who had a National reputation before he left the Gaelic athletic team of Ireland and joined his fortune with the Manhattans of New York, Carter, the American champion for from one to ten miles, Skillman, and Gilbert, there will be a contest that cannot be seen every year. The presence of Malcolm W. Ford, who earned the reputation of being the greatest all-round amateur in the world, Sherrill of Yale College, Barry, the Irish weight-thrower, and over 200 others will mark an era in athletic sports in the West. The greatest interest is being taken in the contests. The tournament occurs on the grounds of the Detroit Athletic Club. The new cinder track is in perfect condition.

The games at Detroit today under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will decide who shall be the champion amateur athletes of the United States for 1888. Among the men who will compete from the West the Chicago Amateur Athletic Association have entered G. E. Mesley in the quarter and half-mile races; Otto Hassel in the one and three mile walks; George K. Barrett and Ed Smith in the 220 yards hurdle race; Charles P. Randall in the half mile run, and J. P. Keary in the five mile run. It is not to be expected, considering the experience of Eastern competitors, that these men will all be successful, but they are in fine condition, and one or more of them should return champions and the others should be placed well to the front at the finish. All members of C. A. A. A., as well as members of other clubs and all interested, are requested to be at the Athenæum Gymnasium, No. 54 Dearborn street, this evening, where full returns will be received by wire and bulletined.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Sullivan Seems to Be a Sick Man—Dempsey Wants to Fight.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan's friends are indignant at the reports that he is feigning the present sickness to avoid meeting Kilrain. They have kept the pugilist guarded from press visitors, but today they admitted them, that they could see for themselves whether or not John was shamming. Sullivan, for a fact, is looking pretty well played out. His face is pale and thin, his cheeks are shrunken, while his hands are pale as those of a woman. He is restless and feverish. Dr. Bush, who attends him at Crescent Beach, says that if he keeps quiet and obeys instructions he will be up in a couple of weeks. He doubts, however, whether he will be able to appear in the ring for many months.

Dempsey Has Blood in His Eye.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Jack Dempsey is on the warpath now, and the casus belli is some slighting remarks made by Kilrain's friends respecting him. He says that he is ready to fight either Kilrain or Mitchell for any amount they wish. Said he: "When Kilrain was here a short time ago I offered to fight him and covered his money, but he backed out. He said he didn't see how a middleweight could fight a heavyweight, and I told him right there that he was a stiff and I could soon show him. My opinion is that he is all talk, one of those exhibition fighters with big gloves, and Mitchell is the same."

Goshen Defeats the Rock Citys.

GOSHEN, Ind., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Goshen nine today defeated the Rock City ball club from Wabash by a score of 6 to 3. Batteries—Wabash, Ivory and Doehlman; Goshen, Curran and Lawson. Umpire—Kelley.

Billiards.

Schaefer and Gallagher played last night at Schaefer & Burns' room, Schaefer agreeing to make 400 points at the fourteen-inch balk-line game while his opponent made 200, or forfeit $25. The champion was in fine play, and made his 400 while Gallagher was gathering 65. He ran 60, 70, 62, and 63, and averaged 36 4-11. Gallagher's best run was 24, and his average 6¼. Frank Ives will play Schaefer tonight.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Sept. 18:

CITY PROPERTY.	
The premises No. 63 Beethoven place, dated Sept. 17 (J. Williams to R. E. Burke)	$ 4,300
Loomis st, near Spruce, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated July 1 (Charles Mulvey to L. P. Colleran)	6,500
Fulton st, n w cor of Albany av, s f, 150x148 ft, dated Aug. 27 (N. E. Hinds to Thomas T. Loomis)	6,500
Main st, near Lyman, s w f, 24x114 ft, improved, dated Sept. 18 (J. Lewandowski to F. Kasmarek)	2,000
Thirty-fifth st, 120 ft w of Rhodes av, s f, 44 ft to alley, dated Sept. 14 (R. Cole to M. Koch)	8,240
Dearborn st, bet Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh, e f, 24x122 ft, dated Sept. 11 (W. R. Morris to K. E. Beasley)	2,000
Thomas st, near n w cor of Dudley, s f, 25x123 ft, dated Aug. 20 (H. S. Crane to A. A. Nikraut)	850
Genesee av, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts, w f, 72x125 ft, dated June 4 (J. N. Vance to J. T. Bray)	1,050
Samuel st, 50 ft s of Jane, w f, 25x128 ft, dated Sept. 17 (D. Hempel to P. Schwiertz)	1,925
Division st, s e cor of Ayers av, n f, 48x125 ft, with 49x124 ft in adjoining block, dated Sept. 14 (T. J. Diven to C. Ritterthal)	1,400
Butler st, 125 ft s of Thirtieth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 7, 1887 (estate of D. Davies to J. and M. A. Connolly)	3,500
Albany av, 140 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 14 (Trego & Smith to J. Han)	800
Bonney av, 250 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 49½x125 ft, dated Sept. 8 (Elizabeth Evans to M. P. Evans)	1,100
Polk st, 50 ft e of Francisco, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 8, 1886 (E. A. Cummings to S. J. Bly)	550
Polk st, e of and adjoining above, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 28, 1886 (same to S. J. Chapman)	550
Leavitt st, 200 ft n of Kosciusko, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 3 (G. A. Armour to C. Hetherington)	500
Hoyne av, 23 ft s of Greenwich st, e f, 26x100 ft, dated Sept. 3 (H. Hoepe to C. and S. Bergwardt)	680
Richmond st, near Linwood place, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 13 (estate of J. Carter to M. Friedeberg)	475
Twentieth st, 85 ft w of Seward, n f, 20x100 ft, dated Sept. 18 (H. M. and L. O. Tomlinson to P. Cahill)	700
Butler st, 291 ft s of Twenty-sixth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 16, 1885 (B. Shurtleff to G. Petch)	450
Artesian av, 59 ft s of Kinzie st, w f, 48x100 ft, dated Aug. 22 (E. R. and T. B. Townsend to C. W. Castle)	2,200
Kedzie av, near Carroll, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 17 (W. J. Ellis to E. Holbrook)	3,500
Milton av, near Locust st, 20x90 ft, improved, dated Sept. 18 (F. Schwartz to J. P. Staffen)	4,125
Clarkson av, s w cor of Cortland st, e f, 32x125 ft, dated Sept. 10 (K. M. Olson to B. Grogan)	2,800
Flournoy st, 125 ft e of Francisco, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 18 (M. A. and J. T. Shafer to D. G. Phimister)	650
Cleveland av, 141 ft s of Webster, w f, 25x137 ft, improved, dated Sept. 17 (J. B. Stuve to C. M. Milles)	6,000
Cherry place, 214 ft w of Parnell av, s f, 30x111 ft, improved, dated Sept. 17 (P. Holm to C. J. F. Orum)	2,000
Twenty-fifth court, e of Francisco av, s f, 24x120 ft, dated March 22, 1887 (G. W. Cass to J. Kadlec)	420
Spaulding av, bet Fifteenth and Sixteenth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 14 (F. S. Amick to C. L. Busler)	625
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Lot on court, 276 ft n of Graceland av, 77 ft w of Evanston av, n f, 50x130 ft, dated Aug. 31 (J. M. W. Jones to J. Garner)	$ 2,250
Wilson av, 37 4-10 ft e of Wright st, s f, 37 4-10x121⅛ ft, dated Sept. 8 (S. Brown Jr. to M. Snyder)	600
Fletcher st, 141 ft w of Evanston av, s f, 28x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 17 (M. J. Moreland to J. H. Hanlon)	5,300
Baxter st, 200 ft n of Belmont av, e f, 50x123 ft, dated March 1 (H. H. Hindshaw to C. J. Lindemann)	1,400
Goodwin st, 100 ft n of Argyle, w f, 25x150 ft, dated Sept. 10 (W. C. Goudy to L. M. Pulver)	1,400
Aberdeen st, 410 ft w of Evanston av, n f, 50x75 ft, dated Aug. 29 (A. L. and T. A. Brown to Hallberg & Gustafson)	500
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Dearborn st, 141 ft n of Fifty-fifth st boulevard, w f, 25x94 ft, dated July 3 (M. M. and C. E. Follansbee to F. C. Hageman)	$ 800
Frazer st, 141 ft s of Forty-seventh, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 17 (O. G. Foreman to M. Cahalen)	400
Same premises, dated Sept. 17 (M. Cahalen to A. Cahalen)	400
Garfield boulevard, 48 ft w of Bissell st, n f, 24x140 ft, dated Sept. 17 (C. and M. Casey to J. Tully)	1,000
Drexel boulevard, 130 ft s of U. S.-Y. R. R., w f, 25x286 ft, dated Sept. 15 (Vraucks & Whiteford to C. Furst)	5,000
Ellis av, 150 ft n of Forty-fifth st, e f, 50x250 ft, dated Aug. 30 (Matthew Laflin to B. Brenner)	7,080
Monroe av, 183 ft s of Fifty-third st, e f, 25x178 ft, dated Aug. 13 (C. W. F. Grossman to W. H. Hewitt)	3,000
Sixtieth st, s e cor of Lexington av, n f, 111 1-5x180 ft, dated Sept. 8 (W. T. Nash to A. C. Buttolph)	6,750
Dearborn st, near Forty-ninth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 11 (P. Mark to T. Tavenier)	1,000
Evans av, 149 ft n of Forty-fourth st, e f, 30x124 ft, dated Sept. 1 (J. A. and O. C. Walcott to G. Schell)	1,560
Ellis av, 74 ft s e of Forty-second st, 24 1-10x150 ft, dated March 22 (C. B. S. Comyne to M. L. Sawyer)	2,410
Evans av, 150 ft n of Forty-sixth st, w f, 25x170 ft, dated Sept. 18 (D. B. Scully to A. E. G. Goodridge)	1,900
Berkeley av, 36 ft s of Bowen, e f, 50x70 ft, dated Sept. 13 (J. Y. Farwell Jr. et al. to S. E. Hale)	2,750
Justine st, 174 ft n of Fiftieth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 17 (George Sellers to J. R. Reckrodt)	500
Tracy av, 96 ft s of Fifty-third st, w f, 31x133 ft, dated Aug. 15 (H. Schmitz to A. P. Anderson)	506
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Part of Blocks 2 and 3, in Cragin, dated Aug. 17 (C. B. and E. D. Hosmer to A. Giestenberg)	$ 6,250
Lots 45 to 48, Block 20, Garfield, dated Sept. 12 (Master in Chancery to F. Breit)	4,500
Maplewood av, 225 ft s of Diversey av, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (W. H. Powell to H. Rossbach)	1,800
Hancock av, 275 ft s of Wabansia av, w f, 25x177 ft, dated Sept. 15 (W. F. Lee to T. F. McCarthy)	400

LEASE.

Charity J. Morton has leased to A. H. and E. C. Morton, for 99 years, the property on Michigan av, s w cor of Eighteenth, e f, 58x180 ft, at a rental of $5,000 per annum.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

George H. Evans, two-story flats, 22x40, at No. 1314 Congress street, to cost $3,000.

John Rupricht, four-story flats and store, 50x60, at Nos. 79 and 83 West Randolph-st., to cost $18,000.

Nicholas Langsho, one and two story addition, 21x34, at No. 590 West Fourteenth street, to cost $2,500.

J. Schwartz, two-story barn, 28x36, at Nos. 146 and 148 Illinois street, to cost $1,500.

W. Gennoth, two-story flats, 22x65, at No. 3136 Lowe street, to cost $5,000.

John J. Marnell, four-story store and flats, 24x85, at No. 123 Blue Island avenue, to cost $7,000.

L. Klieg, one-story cottage, 22x36, at No. 1548 Harrison street, to cost $1,000.

J. Schwartz, two-story flats, 21x68, at No. 734 North Wood street, to cost $4,500.

J. Kedlic, two-story flats, 22x37, at No. 158 Johnson street, to cost $1,800.

L. Gunther, six-story laundry, 48x100, at Nos. 105 and 107 Jefferson street, to cost $30,000.

P. Guthrie, two-story flats, 48x58, at Nos. 247 and 249 Laflin street, to cost $5,000.

Catherine Shay, three-story rear addition, 21x60, at No. 9 West Thirteenth street, to cost $3,000.

J. Olson, two-story flats, 20x28, at No. 428 Twenty-sixth street, to cost $1,000.

Otto Stammer, three-story flats, 21x46, at No. 290 Dayton street, to cost $2,400.

Carl Curtis, four-story store and flats, 26x130, at No. 580 North Clark street, to cost $15,000.

George R. Nichols, three-story dwelling, 30x58, at No. 325 Ashland avenue, to cost $13,000.

Elizabeth Wink, two-story flats, 22x37, at No. 725 Davis street, to cost $2,000.

Jane Sherrs, two-story flats, 22x50, at No. 663 Fulton street, to cost $5,000.

Belleville Mines Likely to Stop Operations.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The coal miners in the Belleville district are discouraged and will probably call a suspension of the mining business in the thirty-five or forty mines of the district Oct. 1. The Consolidated Coal Company was yesterday waited on by the committee of five appointed by the convention held at East St. Louis last Saturday and refused the advance of half a cent a bushel demanded. An advance of half a cent for hand-mining would be equivalent to an increase of 50 cents a day for machine men, and would give loaders $2.05 a day. Drivers and laborers would also receive an advance. The Consolidated Company told the committee that they would be willing to give the advance provided that the hand-mine operators would pay the half-cent advance as demanded. This the hand-mine operators refuse to do. They say they use a three-eighths inch screen instead of a one-quarter inch screen, as used by the syndicate, and cannot afford to increase the wages of the men. The committee thinks the advance asked for will not be granted, and that a general suspension of coal-mining in the district will be the result Oct. 1.

The "Manitou" natural mineral water can be used continuously with increasing good result. Sold in bottles only. Never on draught. C. Jevne & Co., Chicago.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

LIABILITY OF OWNERS FOR THEIR VESSELS' DEBTS.

A Test Case Over an Old Tow Bill of the Maggie Thompson—Successful Issue of the Long Work of Raising the Osceola—Stephen Grummond Will Be Called Upon to Return What He Stripped from the Wreck—The Steambarge Kincardine Sunk.

A suit to secure a judicial interpretation of Sec. 18 of the act of 1884, limiting the liability of vessel-owners, was commenced by the Dunham Wrecking & Towing Company through Charles E. Kremer, proctor, against A. D. Hayward, formerly owner of the schr Maggie Thompson. The case was brought as a libel in personam on Hayward in the United States District Court, and arises out of a towing bill of $81, which the Thompson incurred early in the season. After she had sailed several trips she capsized in Lake Michigan, and was abandoned by her owner. Capt. Dunham then demanded his towing bill, which Hayward refused to pay, claiming that the boat was alone liable for debts contracted by her, and that his liability was limited by the act of 1884, which said that "the individual liability of a ship-owner shall be limited to the proportion of any or all debts and liabilities that his individual shares of the vessel bears to the whole; and the aggregate liabilities of all the owners of the vessel on account of the same shall not exceed the value of such vessel and freight." Issue is taken with this construction of the statute. It is claimed that as the owner received the amount earned by the vessel when these bills were made he is liable personally for them. It is also claimed that such a construction of the statute law makes it possible for a dishonest owner to pay his debts by the sinking of his vessels after loading them down with debts while at the same time pocketing their profits up to the time of their loss. The courts have never been called upon to pass on the law, and the case is therefore of wide importance to marine men. Capt. Dunham also had a bill against the Thompson for towing her to Milwaukee after she had capsized, which he did not fully recover, but that bill does not enter into this suit.

The Osceola Floated Off Port Austin Reef.

The prop Osceola has at last been floated off Port Austin Reef, where she fetched up in a gale about a year ago. "Steve" Grummond of Detroit worked at her until the fall storms drove him off, and last spring he renewed his efforts, but he was at last obliged to abandon the contract and was out his expenditures. The wrecked boat was sold in July to a syndicate composed of Henry McMoran of Port Huron, and J. J. Rardon and Crosby & Macdonald of this city, who went into it as a side speculation. Capt. Rardon had charge of the expedition, and has worked at it for several weeks. He first attempted to raise the boat by large pontoons, but they broke under the weight. Her bottom was then patched up, and she was pumped out, but there was not enough water to float her off. This necessitated another delay while pontoons were being forwarded from Port Huron. When they arrived the Osceola was lifted off her rocky bed, and is now on the way to Port Huron, where she will be repaired. She is said to be in good shape with the exception of her bottom, which is badly knocked to pieces. Her engines are uninjured. She was valued at $75,000 when she went on the reef, and was bought at Marshal's sale for $8,500. The wrecking expense has been heavy, and it is impossible to estimate the repair bill, but a good margin of profit is doubtless left the syndicate. This is the history of the most obstinate wrecking jobs on the great lakes.

Before Grummond abandoned the wreck he removed everything that was loose and several objects that were not too tightly fastened down—evidently in the belief that nothing more would be done with the boat—to recoup himself slightly for his losses. The syndicate will now demand the return of what was thus taken away. Their value will aggregate a good round sum. The syndicate will claim the Marshal's bill of sale, included everything on the Osceola when she struck the reef, and not what was left after she had been stripped, notwithstanding the stripping was done before the sale.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The tug Merrick is here with the Osceola. Four steam pumps are working her all the time. Her bottom is badly broken and her forefoot is gone entirely.

Grain, Coal, and Ore Freights.

Lake grain freights were firm yesterday at unchanged rates on the entire list. A heavy business was done, which about cleared up the available room for two or three days. Nearly all the big tows are now headed toward Buffalo. Vesselmen were surprised when some one hunted up last year's record and found that the rates prevailing at the corresponding date then were only ¼ cent higher than now. Charters were: To Buffalo—Charles S. Parnell, wheat, at 3¾ cents; Omaha, William Edwards, Golden Age, M. W. Page, Wyoming, Arabia, Ida Keith, corn. To Erie—Wissahickon, flaxseed. To Georgian Bay—T. D. Stinson, rye; Lotus, corn. To Sarnia—Ogemaw, City of the Straits, S. J. Tilden, A. C. Maxwell, corn, at 2 cents. To Kingston—A. E. Vickery, corn. Total capacity—Wheat, 70,000 bushels; corn, 495,000 bushels; rye, 28,000 bushels; flaxseed, 40,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The demand for vessels today was greater than the supply, most of those arriving being already chartered. Coal freights were strong. The list of charters includes the Conestoga and Oceanica, for Chicago, at 35 cents; Spokane, for Duluth, at 60 cents; E. P. Wilbur, for Gladstone, on owners' account. The prop Roumania goes to Erie to load for Duluth. Canal freights advanced to 4 cents on wheat and 3⅝ on corn to New York.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—There was good demand for tonnage today, and rates were quotable as follows: Ore—From Escanaba, $1.30; from Marquette, $1.55; from Ashland and Two Harbors, $1.80. Coal—To Milwaukee, 75 cents; to Chicago, 85 cents; to Escanaba, 60 cents; to Lake Superior ports, 60 to 70 cents. The day was a quiet one in the way of charters. The Oscar Townsend was taken for ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports. The Red White and Blue, coal, Cleveland to Escanaba; W. G. Emory, coal, Sandusky to St. Catharines, $1; Rosedale, coal, Cleveland to Port Arthur, 70 cents; Algonquin, coal, Ashtabula to Port Arthur, 70 cents; Cormorant and Charles Wall, coal, Cleveland to Fort William or Duluth, on contract; Montreal and Kewatin, coal, Cleveland to McKay's Harbor.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Coal freights remain firm, but business is dull. Charters—Schr R. Hallran, coal, Toledo to Gladstone, 65 cents; D. C. Whitney and H. W. Sage, coal, Toledo to West Superior, 70 cents; Maumee Valley, coal to St. Ignace, 60 cents.

The Steambarge Kincardine Sunk.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The steambarge Kincardine, owned by John Pearson of this port, struck a rock in French River yesterday morning and sunk in about two fathoms of water. Her deck is about eight inches above water. She was loaded with lumber, bound from French River to Collingwood. She was classed A2½, was valued at $8,000, and was insured for $4,000 by the Louisville Underwriters.

A diver can repair the damage, which consists of a hole in her bow, in a short time, and with the assistance of a steam pump she will be easily floated.

Southerly Winds Prevailing.

The direction of the wind, with its velocity, was as follows last night at the points named:

Place.	Direction.	Velocity.
Whitehall	South	Light
Escanaba	Southeast	Fresh
Port Colborne	Southwest	Light
Manistee	South	Light
Muskegon	South	Fresh
Minorville	Southeast	Light, foggy
Mackinaw City	South	Light
Sault Ste. Marie	South	Light
Port Huron	South	Light
Buffalo	South	Fresh

Around the Lakes.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—A southwest gale is blowing accompanied by rain. There are sheltered here the Dahlia, Evening Star, Roesser, Josephine, Dresden, and George Prescott.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—After lightering considerable coal the schr Menguagon was released today by the tug Mocking Bird. A diver repaired her hull so that she will proceed to Manitowoc in tow.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The vessels that left after the storm this morning were the Colvin and consorts, Scotia and consorts, Enterprise and consorts, schrs L. A. Law, Gifford, Ann Maria, Barbarian, Williams, Charles Luling, Winnie Wing, Pensaukee. In port—Richard Mott, T. Y. Avery, H. A. Richmond, Dacotah. The wind is now northeast and the weather threatening.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Work has been resumed on the life-saving station buildings, and the contractor promises to have the structures completed ready for use within sixty days. The recent Congressional inquiry into the delay forced the contractor, W. F. Bushnell, to transfer the undertaking to J. M. Allmendinger of Benton Harbor. The contract price is $7,000.

Nautical Notes.

The new prop Arizona left Port Huron for Buffalo last night to load coal.

The Canadian Government will dredge the middle ground at Point Edwards to a uniform depth of eighteen feet. Work will begin today.

The after end of the stmr St. Joseph is completely burned off. Her owners, the Harvey Lumber Company, intend rebuilding her at Port Huron.

An unreported collision between the H. J. Mills, bound down, and the Fontana, bound up, at the St. Clair Flats was adjusted yesterday at Buffalo. The Mills got $157 from the Fontana.

The contract for dredging the channel in the bay at Erie has been awarded to Capt. Gilmore of Lorain. With his dredge Black Rock he estimates he can remove 7,000 cubic yards in about fifteen days.

While the A. P. Wright was aground off the lighthouse the Colin Campbell, which had been following close behind her, crashed into her stern, knocking a large hole about her water line. The Campbell will be asked to pay the repair bill.

Conrad Starks, the Milwaukee tugman who recently became a partner in the Sheboygan shipyard, was in the city on his way to Buffalo, where he will figure on building for Eastern vesselmen a steambarge after the model of the Helena. The new firm seems determined to make Sheboygan a leading ship-building point.

Vessel Movements.

South Chicago—Arrived—Scranton, Massachusetts. Sailed—A. P. Wright.

Georgian Bay Points—Sailed—From Owen Sound: Erin, Chicago, light. From Midland: C. A. Street, Chicago, light.

Manistee—Arrived—E. P. Rogers. Sailed—Wente, Starke, Markham, Rand, Allmendinger, Hilton, Clipper City, I. Sands, Moore, Luckey, Arendal, Vega, J. Mee.

Port Colborne—Up—Blanchard, Pridgeon, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; St. Paul, Parker, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Acadia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

Escanaba—Arrived—Owasco, George, Col. Cook, J. I. Case. Departed—Constitution, Cambria, Columbian, Manhattan, Genoa, Outhwaite, Williams, Corona, Young America, Montcalm, City of Grand Rapids.

Minorville—Down—Mary Mills, Eagle Wing, Gladiator. Windbound—Fleetwing, Magill, Rainbow, Cape Horn, Glad Tidings, Arctic, George Barber, Little Georgie, Maggie Johnson, Laurina, Fearless, Adirondac, Boaz, Ruby, Elva, A. J. Mowry.

Port Huron—Up—Chemung, 1 a. m.; Hudson, 2:15; Fayette, Newsboy, 3; Ballentine, Ironton, 3:15; Clarion, 6:20; Coffinbury and consorts, 11:40; Sheffield, 2:40; Townsend, Kelly, 4:45; Music, 7:30; Hale, Alva Bradley, Wagstaff, 8:30. Arrived—Colorado.

Detroit—Up—Waverly, 12:50 p. m.; John Schuette, Sunrise, Champion, 1:20; McBrier, Bloom, Kingfisher, 2:50. Down—Owego, 10 p. m.; Nevada, John Breden, 1 a. m.; Progress, 2:40; Houghton, 3:20; Boston, 4:10; Lycoming, 7:10; Kershaw, 3:30; Moonlight, 6:20; Saginaw Valley, 8.

Lake Superior Ports—Arrived—At Ashland: Newcomb, City of Rome. At Duluth: Fayette Brown, Monteagle, Kasota, Mecosta. At Superior: Servia, Wococken, Pelican, Mills. Cleared—From Ashland: Gilchrist, Oregon, ore. Lake Erie Ports—From Duluth: Australasia, S. E. Peck, for ore. From Superior: Mercur, Buffalo, wheat; Calumet, Ash, for ore.

Sault Ste. Marie—Up—Sheldon, Ely, 7:10 a. m.; Gogebic, 8:50; Grace Holland, 9:40; John Craig, Josephine, 10:40; Germanic, Kate Butteroni, Galatea, Jim Sheriffs, 1:15; Campana, Hackett, McGregor, 12:30 p. m.; Glidden, Myles, 1; Rube Richards, May Richards, E. C. Hutchinson, 3; F. E. Spencer, J. Godfrey, Shawnee, J. L. Hurd, 4:20; Anna Smith, Red Wing, Oswegatchie, John Sherman, 5:30; City of Cleveland, Thomas Quayle, Fayette Brown, 6:40. Down—Tower, 3:40; Jay Gould, 4:40.

Mackinaw City—Down—Northerner, 10:40 p. m.; Davidson, 7 a. m.; Huron City and consort, 10:40; Colonial, 11:20; Neosha, 12:30 p. m.; Monohansett and consort, 1; Queen of the West, Devereux, 2; Philadelphia, 2:40; Mowatt, City of Grand Haven, 3:30; Commodore, 6:30. Up—Conemaugh, 4 a. m.; Palmer and consort, 5:40; Nebraska with Uranus, 8; Our Son, 9:30; Scotia and consorts, Wrenn, Monterey, 12:40 p. m.; Chicago, Luling, 2:40; Williams, Pensaukee, Enterprise and consorts, 4; Chemung, 3:15.

Lake Erie Ports—Arrived—At Buffalo: Lehigh, Veronica, Portage, Barnum, Lyon, Hutchinson, H. E. Packer. Cleared—From Buffalo: Russia, cement; Tioga, Syracuse, salt and cement; Simon Langell, Allegheny, Sherman, Lackawanna, F. L. Danforth, coal; Susquehanna, merchandise, for Chicago. From Toledo: Glenifer, St. Catharines, wheat; Russell Sage, St. Peter, Buffalo, wheat. From Ashtabula: Onoko, Duluth, coal; Ira H. Owen, Detroit, light. From Cleveland: Fred Kelley, Milwaukee, light; Ketchum, Escanaba, coal; H. C. Richards, Gladstone, coal; Daniel Brown, Manistique, coal; Hoag, Lone Star, Cheyboygan, coal.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived, with lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props H. S. Pickands, Au Sable; Pardy, Muskegon; Nellie Torrent, Manistee; Smith, Sturgeon Bay; schrs Butcher Boy, Marinette; Cora, Muskegon; Parker, Pierport; Mayflower, Sturgeon Bay; Emerald, I. N. Foster, Menominee. With sundries—Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo; schr Naiad, Sailors' Encampment. Light—Props Fitzgerald, Milwaukee; Wright, South Chicago; schr Northwest, Milwaukee. With coal—Prop Foley, schr American Union, Buffalo.

Cleared with grain, etc.—Props Hudson, Jewett, Wright, Milwaukee, Fitzgerald, Buffalo; City of Concord, Point Edward; schrs Scotia, Nassau, Northwest, Angus Smith, Favorite, Buffalo; A. Mosher, Midland; F. J. Dunford, Sarnia; Lotus, Owen Sound. With sundries—Prop Alaska, Buffalo. Light—Prop Nellie Torrent, Manistee; schrs Emerald, Menominee; Coral, Grand Haven; Cook, Ludington; Maggie Thompson, A. Jackson, Apprentice Boy, Rand, Muskegon; Tempest, Ephraim; Wilbor, Cedar River; Butcher Boy, Goodman, Marinette; City of Toledo, Manistee; Magdalena, Silver Lake.

NEWS FROM THE SUBURBS.

Hyde Park Saloon-Men Fined—Alleged Bigamy in Lake—A Lake View Mistake.

The Village Board met last evening and transacted a small amount of routine business. The Clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for the Woodlawn Park pumping-works machinery and its placing in position. The Water Commissioner was instructed to purchase for immediate delivery 120 tons of cast-iron water-pipe.

The jewelry and watch repairing shop of John Foss on Kensington street at Kensington was entered by a burglar late Monday night. Forty-two watches were taken, in addition to some miscellaneous articles of jewelry. An hour later George White was arrested a block away with the stolen jewelry in his possession. He waived examination and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000.

The cases against the Hyde Park saloonkeepers, charged with a violation of the Sunday saloon closing law, came up for a hearing yesterday morning before Magistrate Quinn. Three defendants, John Brinker, Con Hanafin, and James King, asked a continuance until Saturday and it was granted. Joseph La Bounty was fined $10 and costs. Fisher & Bateson, who run a saloon at the corner of State and Forty-third streets, were fined $30 and costs for keeping open after midnight.

John Berry, the colored man who claimed to be a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad porter and who has been a prisoner at the Hyde Park jail for the last ten days, was given a hearing yesterday and assessed $25 and costs on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. In Berry's pockets at the time of his arrest were found a revolver, a gold watch, and $41.14 in a pocket-book marked, "Miss Bell Butts, Arthur, Ill."

The South Chicago Board of Education has appropriated the sum of $2,000 for the establishment of two night schools. They will open Oct. 1 and already a number of applications have been received for instruction.

Lake.

Shortly after noon yesterday fire damaged a vacant house in Minnick's Block, Sixty-second and Halsted streets, to the extent of about $200. Its origin is unknown.

Thieves entered the residence of Thomas Flanagan, No. 3326 Winter street, Monday night and secured only a pair of pantaloons containing a snuffbox. They also attempted to enter the house of A. M. Waldron, Wallace and Fifty-first streets, but were frightened away.

John Schuminski will be arraigned before Police Magistrate Caldwell today on a charge of bigamy preferred against him by his wife. Schuminski and wife No. 1 were wedded in Blomberg, Germany, several years ago. Some time ago Schuminski came to this country alone. His wife came unexpectedly, and alleges that she found him living with Mrs. Stabler on Dreyer and Fifty-first streets, where he claims he was only boarding.

The special bail bond the police are trying to introduce into the police court is apt to make trouble. It is so arranged that the officer in charge of the station may accept it, no matter whether the Police Magistrate is present or not. Legal authorities assert that the bond is worthless unless signed by the Police Magistrate. Police Magistrate Caldwell holds the same view and declares that he will discharge from custody any prisoner brought before him on such a bond.

Charles H. Palmer was deposed from the Presidency of the Republican Flambeau Club at its meeting Monday night by an almost unanimous vote of the members.

The Rev. R. D. Scott, who resigned from the pastorate of the Lake Presbyterian church Sunday, and who has accepted a call to the Belden Avenue Church, was, with his wife, last evening given a reception in the church parlors.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday afternoon a protest was received from Englewood property-owners against allowing the Lake Electric Company to place poles on Sixty-third, Harvard, and Yale streets and Wentworth and Stewart avenues. It was referred to a committee. The gas company refused to place gas lamps on Sherman street until the town pays the $20,000 it owes the trust. Expert McDonald, who has been examining the Treasurer's accounts from April, 1887, to April, 1888, reported them correct.

Evanston.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees last evening Charles Bennington was, on the recommendation of the Water Works Committee, appointed to superintend the laying of water-pipes at North Evanston. A number of petitions for sidewalks and one for water-mains were presented to the board and referred to the proper committees. A complaint was presented to the board that the flagmen at the various railroad crossings left their stations at about 6 o'clock, which was the most dangerous time of the day, and asking that action be taken at once to correct the matter. The matter was referred to a committee with instructions to notify the railroad companies to remedy the evil as soon as they had arrived at a decision. Several hours were spent in discussing sewerage, and the Committee on Sewerage were instructed to present a detailed plan for a system of sewerage east of Ridge avenue and north of Emerson street, and south of Emerson street and west of Asbury avenue at the first regular meeting in October.

Ravenswood.

Dr. Henry Parsons and Miss Martha B. McLaughlin were married last evening in the presence of a fashionable audience at the First Congregational Church in Ravenswood. Three little children, carrying flowers, headed the bridal procession as it entered the church. Then came six bridemaids, dressed in white, followed by the bride and groom. The bridemaids were Misses Bessie and Grace Hall, Miss Simon, Nellie Lloyd, Irene Ackley, and Alice Wilde. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. A. Lloyd. A reception attended by many prominent Ravenswood and Chicago people followed at the residence of the bride, at Paulina street and Cosgrove avenue. After a wedding trip to St. Paul Mr. and Mrs. Parsons will reside in the beautiful stone residence at the corner of Commercial and Sunnyside avenues, which has just been completed.

Lake View.

Mrs. Gustave Lundquist, who lives on Chicago avenue near Market street, went to the residence of her parents, No. 1682 Fletcher street, about 11 o'clock Monday night, intending to remain over night. The family had retired, and when Mrs. Lundquist rapped on the rear door her brother David thought it was a burglar. He shouted from the inside that he would shoot if the intruder did not speak. Mrs. Lundquist did not speak, and her brother sent a bullet through the door and into her left knee. A doctor dressed the wound, which is not serious, and Mrs. Lundquist was sent to her home in the city.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD SURPRISES DRESSED-BEEF MEN.

They Had Counted on the Canadian Line Standing Out for a Thirty-Cent Rate and No More, but Are Disappointed—The Shipments to the Seaboard—An Arrangement for Actual Live Stock Weights—Miscellaneous Notes.

The action of the Chicago & Grand Trunk giving notice that it would meet the 35 cent rate on dressed beef announced by the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines a few days ago has taken dressed beef shippers by surprise. They do not complain that the 35 cent rate is too high, but they expected that the Grand Trunk would decline to go above 30 cents until the live stock carriers (Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines) advanced the live stock rates to the relative proportion of 185½ per cent of the dressed beef rate. By the action of the Chicago & Grand Trunk the relative rate is made 225 per cent, which will greatly help the live stock interests and correspondingly hurt dressed beef interests. When the other roads put their dressed beef rates down to 7½ cents the Chicago & Grand Trunk continued to charge 30 cents and the dressed beef shippers gave it the preference at the higher rate in the expectation that it would stand by them when the other lines tried to go back to their former discriminative practices. The Wabash, it is understood, has been as unreliable as the Chicago & Grand Trunk, and in spite of having been favored by the dressed beef shippers at a higher rate has now also given notice that it would advance the dressed-beef rate to 35 cents, taking no notice of the unproportionately low rate on cattle made by the cattle-carrying lines. The Chicago & Atlantic (Erie) has been more consistent and firmly adheres to its original position, making the dressed-beef rate to New York 15 per cent of the rate made by the other roads, and consequently will make the rate to New York only 30½ cents. The Chicago & Grand Trunk has always made the dressed-beef rate to New York the same as was made by the Chicago & Atlantic and Erie, and the Boston rate materially lower. It now makes the New York rate nearly five cents higher than the Atlantic-Erie line—and the Boston rate the same as its New York rate. The only explanation for the Grand Trunk's action is the fear that by resisting the demands of the powerful trunk lines the latter will use their influence to secure onerous legislation against the Canadian lines on the plea that the latter, not being subject to the Inter-State law, are demoralizing rates. There is not the least danger that any laws restricting Canadian competition can be passed at the bidding of the trunk lines. The Western and Northwestern shippers appreciate too much the services rendered them heretofore by the Grand Trunk in preventing the trunk lines from making exorbitant rates. They will resist firmly all attempts to crowd out Canadian competition if the Canadians will only continue to make reasonable rates regardless of the coercive methods pursued by the trunk lines.

East-Bound Through Shipments.

Much annoyance is felt among Eastern railroad managers over the failure to restore grain rates to tariff. The reduction of the rate from 25 cents to 20 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, has had a stimulating effect, and shipments during the last week have been heavier than most of the roads desired, the demand for cars to move grain from interior points being so great at present that enough could not be supplied to satisfy the demand at this point. The railroad officials are of the opinion that shipments would be just as heavy and that they would get all the business they can handle if rates were put back to the 25 cent basis. But the trunk line affairs are so badly demoralized that it is impossible to bring about a general advance in rates until the trunk line Presidents succeed in restoring harmonious relations by settling the questions at issue, especially those regarding differential rates demanded by the weaker lines. The Baltimore & Ohio is the only Eastern road that has thus far given notice of an advance in grain rates to the 25 cent basis, but this road does not care much for the through traffic from Chicago, and virtually means to let its competitors take this business for the time being. The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points during the week ending last Saturday by the Central Traffic Association roads amounted to 21,005 tons, against 17,749 tons for the week previous, an increase of 3,256 tons. Nearly the whole of this increase was from grain, the shipments of which were 3,178 tons larger than for the week previous.

Roads.	Flour, tons.	Grain, tons.	Provisions, tons.	Total, tons.	Per cent.
Chicago & Grand Trunk	158	899	1,403	2,460	11.7
Michigan Central	210	3,264	1,101	4,575	21.8
Lake Shore	414	2,336	1,240	3,980	19.0
Fort Wayne	960	1,455	802	3,217	15.3
Pan-Handle	348	987	332	1,667	7.9
Baltimore & Ohio	108	2,523	524	3,155	15.0
Nickel-Plate	95	1,333	391	1,819	8.9
Big Four	25	107	....	132	.6
Total	2,318	12,894	5,793	21,005	100.0
Correspond'g week 1887	8,792	10,066	7,121	25,979	

Actual Weight on Live Stock.

The managers of the roads between Chicago and the Missouri River and Chicago and St. Paul held a meeting yesterday at Chairman Faithorn's office to complete arrangements for securing actual weight on live stock and charge per 100 pounds instead of per car-load as heretofore. Minimum weights for the various sizes of cars were agreed upon last week, and all that remained to be done by yesterday's meeting was to rearrange the tariffs and fix rates per 100 pounds, based upon the car-load rates. The rate on cattle from Kansas City and Omaha to Chicago was fixed at 27½ cents per 100 pounds and from St. Paul to Chicago at 25 cents. The rates on sheep from Kansas City and Omaha to Chicago were made the same as on cattle. The hog rate from Omaha will be 27½ cents, but only 25 cents from Kansas City. From St. Paul the rate on hogs and sheep will be 30 cents per 100 pounds. The rates from intermediate stations were based upon the above through rates. It is claimed that at all those rates per 100 pounds the car-load rate will be no higher than the regular tariff heretofore charged, but they will insure the railroads full pay for every pound carried, while at present they receive no pay for the amount above the regular standard weight loaded in cars. The new arrangement, it is claimed, will prevent the overloading of cars and will prevent the cutting of rates by hauling more cattle or other live stock in cars than is allowed by the rules. The original agreement was to commence to charge per 100 pounds Oct. 1, but Superintendent Carmen stated yesterday that he could not possibly complete arrangements for weighing at all points before Oct. 10, and the new rates, therefore, will not put in effect before that date.

Officers of the Sault Ste. Marie.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 18.—The stockholders of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad at the annual meeting held today elected a Board of Directors composed of Minneapolis men, with two exceptions, the same that were on the board last year. The Hon. W. D. Washburn was reëlected President by the board and Thomas Lowry was made Vice-President.

Central Traffic Association.

The Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic Association held a meeting yesterday at Chairman Shaw's office and revised grain rates to interior points to conform with the reduced rates made by the Ohio River roads to Ohio River points.

Physicians and Surgeons in Council.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—The annual session of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons convened at 1 o'clock today for preliminary organization, and received the report of the Executive Committee. Dr. Billings presided. Other meetings of the full body will be held each night, while eleven divisions will hold two daily sessions each. The surgical association this morning discussed "Excision in Articular Disease" and "Relation of Micro Organisms to Injury and Surgical Disease," leading addresses being made by Dr. John Ashhurst, University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Nicholas Senn of Milwaukee. Seven papers on various diseases of the head were read before the Otological Society, while the Ophthalmological Society gave up its morning session to eleven papers on cataracts and other diseases of the eye. Nervous diseases formed the subjects listened to at the session of the Neurological Association. The dermatologists first elected its officers and then three papers were read on subjects of their class, while the physiologists simply organized and arranged the program of their meetings. The orthopedis did likewise. Their program consists of over twenty papers and subjects. Over 350 physicians and surgeons are present.

Upon assuming charge Dr. Billings read a cablegram of congratulation to the congress from Sir Henry Acland, the late President of the Medical Council of Great Britain. Each of the eleven Secretaries of Specialists held two sessions today and at each session several papers were read.

Lake View.

The citizens of Lake View are greatly pleased that the monster clay hole on Perry street, near Lincoln avenue, will be a menace to their health and a disfiguration to that portion of the city no longer. A petition signed by 6,000 citizens was presented to Mayor Boldenweck asking that the hole be filled, and arrangements have been made to begin the work of filling in with the scavenger refuse of the city at once. The water has already been pumped from the hold. The German Catholic congregation were instrumental largely in starting the movement to do away with the unsightly nuisance. The work will cost $5,000, but the projectors will be partially reimbursed by the sale of the real estate which will be created by the filling up. There will be a covering of ten feet of sand and soil, which the city physicians states will be ample to prevent any results disastrous to health which might otherwise be brought by the use of the refuse matter for filling purposes.

CARSON PIRIE & COMPANY

Wabash Avenue & Adams St.

From Ten Departments.

GRAND COMBINATION SALE.

NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE.

Opening OF THE Fall Season.

SILKS. Main Floor—South Aisle.	Black Satin Rhadame, 21 in. wide, Pure Silk	75c Yard
	Colored Gros Royale, 22 in. wide, new shades	$1.00 Yard
PLUSHES. Main Floor—South Aisle.	Silk Plush, 22 in. wide, heavy	$1.25 Yard
	Silk Velvets, all shades, 22 in. wide	$1.50 Yard
DRESS GOODS. Main Floor—South Aisle.	English Suitings, 44 in., All Wool, new Fall Goods	50c Yard
	Henrietta, 40 in., all wool, new colors	50c Yard
HOSIERY. Main Floor—Left Centre Aisle.	Ladies' Silk Hose, Plain and Embroidered Fronts, Two-Toned and Boot Patterns	75c Pair
ART NEEDLEWORK. Main Floor—Centre Aisle.	Stamped Momie Cloth Splashers and Tidies, drawn work	40c Each
	German Knitting Worsted, skein	22c Each
	Imported Saxony Wool, skein	12c Each
HANDKERCHIEFS. Main Floor—Centre Aisle.	Ladies' Sheer Linen, White and Colored Embroidered Handkerchiefs, extra quality	25c Each
CLOAKS. Second Floor—Take Elevator.	Seal Plush Cloaks, 42 in. long, 4 Seal Loops, fine quality lining	$20.00
	Seal Plush Jackets, Perfect Fitting	$12.50
	Cloth Newmarkets, plain Tailor Made, Bell Sleeve, in Black or Blue Beaver	$10.00
	Cloth Jackets, Vest Front, Heavily Braided, in Colors and Black	$11.50
BLANKETS. Second Floor—Take Elevator.	White Blankets, 11-4, all wool	$4.00 Pair
	Scarlet Blankets, 11-4, Medicated, all wool	$4.50 Pair
	Gray Blankets, 11-4, Wool Filled	$3.75 Pair
COMFORTS. Second Floor—Take Elevator.	Carded Wool Filled and Calico Covered Bed Comforts	$1.25 Each
	Cottondown Filled and Satine Covered Bed Comforts	$1.50 Each
SHOES. Main Floor—To the Left of Main Entrance.	Ladies' Kid Opera Slippers	$1.00 Pair
	Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, Opera and Common Sense Style	$2.50 Pair

SEND FOR SAMPLES. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

"THE FAIR"

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Boots and Shoes

JUST RECEIVED, ANOTHER LOT OF THE CELEBRATED

FAIR BOOT

In either Plain Toe, Patent-Leather Tipped, or Common Sense, only

$2.25.

The sale on these Boots the past season has been phenomenal. Those wishing a light, easy Boot for the FALL WEAR will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as these Boots are fully equal in style and wear to those usually sold at from $3.00 to $3.50.

CLOSING SALE.

$1.35

$1.35

This lot comprises Genuine Dongola, Fine Buff, and Real Calf, in Lace and Congress, in all styles of cuts.

Gents' Slippers,

49c.

Velvet Embroidered, Patent Leather Trimmed.

Boys', Misses', and Children's SCHOOL SHOES in endless variety at our Popular Prices.

SEND TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
Northwestern Military Academy
For Catalogue.
HIGLAND PARK, ILL.

Mrs. Henry H. Babcock's School

For YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN reopens Sept. 24th. 2417 Michigan-av. Send for Circular.

MISS KATE BYAM MARTIN

Will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children at 1626 Indiana-av. Sept. 18. Kindergarten Mrs. Treat.

MRS. LORING'S SCHOOL.

Tenth year will open in the new buildings Sept. 26th. Address MRS. S. D. LORING, 2535 Prairie-av.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MISS GOODWIN'S School for Girls will reopen Sept. 26 at East 18th-st. Experienced teaching and real progress of pupils characterize this School.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 53d year. Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government Academies, and Business. Military Drill. BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

KIRKLAND SCHOOL,

275 Huron-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. A few boarding-pupils received. For catalogue address Miss Kirkland or Mrs. Adams.

MISS FRANCES M. PRATT

Reopens her School for Young Ladies on Sept. 25 at 1 WOODLAND PARK (34th-st.) At home Tuesdays and Fridays to receive applications.

THE BRYANT SCHOOL, ROSLYN, L. I., N. Y. An incorporated School of the Highest Class for Boys. English—Classical—Commercial—Military. GEO. BRUCE CORTELYOU, Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK. For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

GROVELAND HALL, 27 Groveland Park, CHICAGO.

A day and boarding school for girls and young ladies. Exceptionally fine advantages. Beautiful location. MRS. ALICE S. BATES, Prin.

Maplehurst Home and Day School

For Young Ladies and Children, 550 West Monroe-st., reopens Sept. 17th. Address MRS. KATHARINE SEDGWICK COOLEY.

RIVER FOREST INSTITUTE,
RIVER FOREST, ILL.

New England School Home for Boys. Departments for Young Ladies and Children in separate homes. Tenth year begins Sept. 19th. Send for catalogue.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

Day School for Girls, 2141 Calumet-av. Thirty-third year will begin Sept. 19th, 1888. For information apply to Z. GROVER or JENNIE F. PURINGTON, Principals.

MRS. HOLMAN AND MISS DICKERMAN'S
French & English Day School,
Reopens Thursday, Sept. 27.
Classes in Physical Culture under Mrs. Judd.
2115 INDIANA-AVE.

INSTITUTE OF OUR LADY,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Will reopen Sept. 3, 1888. For particulars apply to SUPERIORESS.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,

Boarding School. (At MORGAN PARK, near Chicago, Ill.) G. THAYER, LL. D., Pres.

BAQUET INSTITUTE, Short Hills, N. J., "Chestnut Heights."—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Early application is desirable. Fall term begins Sept. 19th. HARRIET STUART BAQUET, Prin.

TEMPLE GROVE LADIES' SEMINARY, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Thirt-fourth year begins Sept. 18. Address CHAS. F. DOWD, PH.D., Pres.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY,
Reaper Block, N. E. cor. Washington and Clark-sts.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, SCHOOL OF DRAMATIC ART, the Languages, Physical Culture, Elocution, Delsarte Theory of Expression, etc., etc.

FALL TERM

Begins Sept. 17 with a LARGE CORPS of Instructors under the direction of
The Musical Department……WM. L. TOMLINS
The Dramatic Department……SAMUEL KAYZER
The Music Department will occupy the fifth floor, Central Music-Hall Building. Send for catalogues.
SAMUEL KAYZER, Manager.

University School—A Private School for Boys,
223 Dearborn-av.

Autumn Term opens Monday, Sept. 24. A corps of nine instructors, specialists. Prepares for Colleges, Schools of Science, Business.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Dr. S. J. McPherson,	Dr. Wm. H. Vibbert,
Potter Palmer,	Francis B. Peabody,
Franklin MacVeagh,	Wm. M. Hoyt,
Henry Willing,	Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr

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ALLEN ACADEMY

For Boys and Girls—Primary and Higher Departments. Prepares for College or graduates students. A few boarding pupils received into the family of the President. 28th year opens Sept. 19. Send for new catalogue, or call on
IRA W. ALLEN, A. M., LL. D., President.
IRA W. ALLEN, JR., A. M., Master.
1832-1836 Michigan-boulevard, Chicago.

C. H. BRITTAN'S
SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

Pupils received in every branch of voice culture and singing. Graduates of the school hold high positions as teachers and artists in the concert, operatic, and dramatic stage and in church choirs. The Italian method used. Kimball Hall, 245 State-st.

PENNSYLVANIA } MILITARY, ACADEMY
CHESTER. 27th year opens SEPTEMBER 19.
A MILITARY COLLEGE.
DEGREES IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, CHEMISTRY, ARCHITECTURE, ARTS.
A thoroughly-organized Preparatory Department. Circulars of Mr. W. J. Wilcox, 126 Washington-st., city. COL. CHARLES E. HYATT, President.

Girls' Higher School,

487-489 La Salle-av., Chicago. Thirteenth year begins Sept. 17. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Full courses of study, including a preparation for college. Good houses, well located.
Address { MISS REBECCA S. RICE, A. M. / MISS MARY E. BEEDY, A. M. } Principals.

New York City, 32 West 40th-st.
THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL
(Established 1862).
Family and Day School for Girls.
Miss DAY in charge.

Harmony, Ear-Training, and Sight-Reading for Singers.

System new and comprehensive, leading to ability to read or write within thirty lessons. Classes forming at $10 per quarter. Term begins Sept. 17. W. S. B. MATHEWS, 236 State-st. (Steger Hall).

W. S. B. MATHEWS,
236 State-st., R. 18, Chicago.
PIANO PLAYING AND MUSICAL THEORY.

For rapid and thorough progress go to W. S. B. MATHEWS, 236 State-st. (cor. Jackson). Pupils graduated as amateurs, concert players, or teachers. Hours: 9-12, 1-4.

Morgan Park Military Academy

The best Boys' Boarding School in the West. Session opens Sept. 19th. Send for catalogue to CAPT. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Supt., Morgan Park, Cook County, Illinois.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY of MUSIC
WEBER MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO.

All branches of Music, Oratory and languages. Thirty-five eminent instructors. Unrivaled advantages. Pupils prepared for the profession. Fall term begins Sept. 10. Send for catalogue. J. J. HATTSTAEDT, Director.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL,
2101 Indiana-av., cor. Twenty-first-st.

For Boys, begins Wednesday, Sept. 19th. Preparation for College, the Scientific School, or Business. Primary Department for Boys from seven years of age. J. J. SCHOBINGER, JOHN C. GRANT, Principals.

Battle Stuart Institute, Springfield, Ill.—For Young Ladies. Will commence its 21st year Sept. 12, 1888. Advantages unsurpassed; home comforts; careful training. Apply to MRS. M. McKEE HOMES, Principal.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW. Fall Term begins Sept. 19. For circulars address H. BOOTH, Chicago, Ill.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
TIME TABLE.

Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee at	*9 a. m *3 p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at	*9 a. m
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at	*8 p. m
Daily for Gd Haven, Muskegon, Gd Rapids, etc.	*7 p. m.
Daily for Traverse City and Petoskey at	*7 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Bay ports on Mon., Wed., & Fri.	8 p. m
For Green Bay, Manistique, etc., Tuesday at	7 p. m.

*Except Sunday. Office and docks foot Michigan-av

Graham & Morton Trans. Co.

Daily steamer at 11:30 p. m., except Sundays, for ST. JOSEPH and BENTON HARBOR, Mich., also points on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Ry. and the Chicago & West Michigan Ry.

THE PALACE STEAMER PURITAN

Will continue the Sunday Excursions to the sister cities of ST. JOSEPH and BENTON HARBOR at 10 a. m. for a few more Sundays, or until unpleasant weather prevents. Fare for next Sunday Round Trip ONE DOLLAR. Dock 46 River-st., foot of Wabash-av.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Ems, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 3 p. m.
S. S. Saale, Saturday, Sept. 19, 4 p. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, Sept. 22, 7 a. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 9 a. m.
S. S. Elbe, Saturday, Sept. 29, 11 a. m.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 3 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
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AN 1804 DOLLAR

Of George the III. Rare Foreign Coins. U. S. Gold 1 and 3 dollar pieces; Ducats, Pesos, Rupees, Pistoles, Yens, Guineas, Mohurs, Roubles, &c. Send for price-list. COOK'S, 232 South Clark-st.

OLD GOLD And SILVER bought—all kinds Jewelry Silverware, etc. Highest price paid.
PENNA. SMELTING CO.,
55 Randolph-st.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	§ 5:30 pm §10:35 pm	§ 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am †10:30 pm	§ 7:00 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee and Madison	* 3:00 pm	* 1:15 pm
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:00 am	*10:30 am * 4:00 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	†10:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco	§12:30 pm §10:40 pm	§ 1:00 pm § 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	§12:30 pm †10:40 pm	§ 1:00 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10:40 pm	‡ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

Burlington Route C. B. & Q. R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Tremont House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, cor. of Adams-st. The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12:01 pm	* 2:25 pm
Omaha, Cheyenne & Denver	* 1:00 pm	*10:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4:50 pm	*10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:55 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	*10:30 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday Excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	* 9:30 am	* 6:10 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 1:15 pm §10:30 pm	§12:01 pm § 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	* 9:30 am § 1:15 pm §10:30 pm	* 6:10 pm §12:01 pm § 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 1:15 pm	§12:01 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm §10:35 pm	§ 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9:00 am † 9:00 pm	§ 6:50 pm ‡ 6:25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	* 8:00 am X8:30 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm § 7:30 pm § 9:05 pm	* 4:20 pm X1:45 pm * 1:50 pm § 7:00 pm *10:30 am § 9:30 pm § 6:30 am
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	* 8:00 am *11:30 am * 3:00 pm	*10:30 am * 1:50 pm * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am § 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm § 6:30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am * 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm * 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	§ 3:00 pm § 9:05 pm	§ 1:50 pm § 6:30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:20 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
Dixon & Sterling	* 3:45 pm	*11:00 am
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 am * 8:05 am * 3:15 pm * 4:15 pm ……	* 5:50 pm * 7:35 pm * 9:55 am *10:30 am X9:45 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Wabash Railway.
John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.45 pm	1:35 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp.	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	4:30 pm	9:35 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:40 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4:15 pm	§10:50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	§ 4:15 pm	§ 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	*12:50 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	†12:05 pm	† 2:30 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Sunday Ex	a 2:00 pm	a 1:50 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	* 2:00 pm	* 1:50 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:50 pm
Peoria Express	†12:05 pm	† 2:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:30 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 6:25 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only. aSunday only.

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	§ 2:30 pm	§ 1:30 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Express	§11:20 pm	§ 7:30 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans & Southern Express	§ 9:00 am § 9:00 pm	§ 7:30 pm § 7:15 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 pm	§ 7:30 am
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 3:50 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:00 am	* 2:30 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§10:45 pm	6:30 am

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. * Daily except Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining cars. Palace sleeping cars, combination smoking cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 106 Clark-st. (Opera House Block), Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	* 5:30 pm	* 9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	*10:45 pm	*10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local.	*10:45 pm	*10:45 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local.	* 5:15 pm	*10:00 am

*Daily

KANKAKEE LINE C. I. St. L. & C.

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 am	§ 6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	§ 8:15 pm	* 6:50 am

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

Galesburg and Fort Madison Exp.	† 8:40 a m
Vestibule Express to K. C. and St. Joseph	* 1:40 p m
Streator and Joliet Accom.	† 5 25 p m
Denver Express	*10.30 p m

Trains arrive at *7:00 a. m., †10:35 a. m., *1:20 p. m., and †5:00 p. m.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Office, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

Wisconsin Central Line.

City ticket offices, 205 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av. Through trains depart for Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, *7:30 p. m. and *10:30 p. m.; Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and Neenah, †8:30 a. m. and *7:30 p. m., *3:00 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.; Ashland, Duluth, Lake Superior, *3:00 p. m.; Waukesha, *8:30 a. m., *5.00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., and *10:30 p. m. Trains marked * run daily; †daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st. and foot Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
New York & Boston Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 6:40 p m
New York & Boston—Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:40 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., New Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	* 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:55 p m	‡ 6:40 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	*10:10 p m	‡ 6:40 a m

*Daily †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex	§ 3:30 pm	§ 9:30 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:50 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

EASTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:05 am	*11:45 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 9:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12:00 m * 5:20 pm * 6:25 pm	§ 8:35 am * 6:40 am * 7:35 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 9:10 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines.
C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Night Express (daily)	8:30 pm	6:55 am
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10.30 am	9:30 pm
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:00 am	6:05 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3:15 pm	9:15 pm
Limited Express (daily.)	5:00 pm	9:50 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	11.30 pm	7:00 am

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:55 pm	7:10 am

All trains daily.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	x8:10 pm	x8:00 am
New York and Boston Limited	x3:30 pm	x9:45 am
Philadelphia Express	x8:30 pm	x8:00 am
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o8:45 am	o7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x5:35 pm	x8:50 am
Hammond Accommodation	o5:40 am	o7:55 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x8:30 pm	x9:45 pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8:10 am	4:50 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:45 pm	* 6:30 am
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3:20 pm	*10:40 am
Wheeling Express	* 5:45 pm	* 6:30 am
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	* 9:10 pm	* 5:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily.
All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 101 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE GREATEST BOON

Ever offered to suffering humanity,

AREND'S KUMYSS,

Can be safely relied on for the recuperation of all those cases of debility in which medication or ordinary nutrition fails. It is the king of foods, grateful to the most delicate stomach, and nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Beware of imitations. Send for circulars. AREND'S DRUGSTORE, Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

BLANCARD'S PILLS
OF
IODIDE OF IRON.

Specially recommended by the Academy of Medicine of Paris for the cure of SCROFULA, KING'S-EVIL, CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, POORNESS OF THE BLOOD, CONSUMPTION (IN ITS EARLY STAGES), and for regulating the periodic course.

None genuine unless signed "Blancard, 40 rue Bonaparte, Paris." SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
E. Fougera & Co., N. Y., Agents for the U. S.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Conrad Walschmidt, the would-be murderer of Peter Bauler, was held over by Justice Kersten yesterday until Friday without bail, to await the result of the victim's injuries. Bauler may possibly recover

The Coroner's jury which held an inques in the case of John McLaughlin, a West Division car-driver who was hurt in a collision between a South and West Side car, censured the street-car company in its verdict.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 54° above zero; 9 a. m., 54°; 10 a. m., 54°; 11 a. m., 55°; 12 m., 56°; 1 p. m., 58°; 3 p. m., 59°; 6 p. m., 59°. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.43; 6 p. m., 29.46.

The steamship Fulda, after a stormy passage, reached New York yesterday morning. Among the passengers were Mr. Elbridge G. Keith, President of the Metropolitan National Bank; Mrs. Keith, Elbridge Keith Jr., and Miss Susie Keith, who have been abroad since June.

Last Thursday night Samuel W. Snow, a land attorney of Washington, D. C., was held up and robbed of $200 in cash on Clark street, near Harrison. James Watson, a well known criminal of St. Louis, was locked up last night for the robbery. He was identified by a woman who witnessed the robbery.

Albert Gustke, a saloonkeeper at North avenue and Sedgwick street, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Catharine Hahn charging him with larceny as bailee. Mrs. Hahn had intrusted him with $300. She alleges that he retained $115 of the amount. Justice Kersten continued the case one week.

A committee of twenty, headed by Thomas Stark, A. C. Knopf, and Dr. Buchan, called on the Mayor yesterday to urge the reappointment of Lieut. Steele, who was recently dropped for no apparent reason, so they claimed. The Mayor heard them patiently and then informed them that "there were no vacancies on the police force." With which information they had to be content, and having marched up the hill again marched down.

Osborne Lee, John B. Dawson Jr., and H. Hewitt were held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice White in $300 bonds for obtaining money under false pretenses. They were charged by the Cook County Colored Club with selling tickets for an entertainment at Greenebaum's Hall Sept. 27. Not being able to show that they had hired a hall or made any arrangements for the purpose, the court decided it was a case of false pretenses.

George Marsh of No. 148 Twenty-sixth street was at the Coroner's office yesterday to see if he could identify the body found under the sidewalk at the corner of Desplaines and Washington streets, as that of his half brother, Abner Marsh, who left his house mysteriously some two months ago. He was a boy of 17, and had been West. He returned one night and left the next day, and they have not seen him since. The clothes found on the body answer the description of those the youth wore when last seen.

Dr. Crawford Rogers, alias Johnson, alias Davis, etc., who has been collecting money in various parts of the city under false pretenses by representing himself an attaché of the State's Attorney, was yesterday turned over to the United States authorities on a warrant sworn out by a Mr. Eggert. Saturday last he had called on Eggert and by representing himself connected with the United States Attorney's office swindled Eggert out of $5. He was taken before Commissioner Hoyne and put under $1,000 bonds to appear Saturday morning.

Mrs. C. J. Dulon, an elderly widow, committed suicide some time Monday night or early yesterday morning at the boarding-house of Mrs. Kate Woodward, No. 415 Dearborn avenue. She closed her door and window, and, detaching the hose of a gas-drop light, turned the gas on full head and got into bed. She held the gas-tube under the bedclothes, with which she had covered her head, and must have been quickly asphyxiated. The reason for the suicide was despondency, arising from ill-health and the death of a daughter about a year ago.

The surviving members of the First Maine Heavy Artillery now residing in the West held a reunion at the Grand Pacific yesterday. Few were present, but there was an address of welcome by the President of the association, J. B. Parsons of Dwight, Ill., and letters were read from kindred societies in the East and from old comrades in all parts of the country. There was a social time around a table spread with good things later on, and the bringing up of reminiscences when the boys were at the front warmed the hearts of all. Among those present were S. S. Woodcock, Mulvane, Ky.; W. G. Gilman, Kansas City; C. C. Roberts, Chicago; F. A. Clark, Washington, D. C.; and Edwin Chamberlain, La Crosse, Wis.

The Cook County Woman's Suffrage Club held a meeting at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Hurbert presided. A communication from the Woman's Federal Labor Union asking the coöperation of the club in enforcing the Compulsory Education law of the State and other measures for the amelioration of the children and women of the working classes was received. A committee consisting of Mrs. Gertrude Singleton, Mrs. C. S. Wilt, and Mrs. R. N. Pearson was appointed to act with the committee from the Woman's Union. A committee was also appointed to make arrangements for the next annual meeting. The prospect for the achievement of woman's suffrage was the topic of an informal discussion.

The Policemen's Benefit Entertainment.

The trustees of the Policemen's Benevolent Association met yesterday afternoon and completed arrangements for the annual entertainment for the benefit of the association. The benefit this year will take the form of a series of entertainments at the Haymarket Theatre. There will be seven or more entertainments, the trustees having procured the services of the Evans and Hoey specialty company for the series. The trustees believe that the public will be as liberal as they have been in the past in patronizing their relief entertainments. Tickets will be on sale today.

Dr. Justin Hayes' Sanitary Home.

This is what its name indicates—a home. There is now an opportunity for a choice of rooms for fall and winter. A limited number of patients are received into the Doctor's family. It is a lovely home built for his friends and patrons who desire his care, board, and treatment. It has all the modern improvements that can be found in the city. It is on high ground with beautiful rural scenery. The water supply is a chalybeate mineral. There are many springs in the immediate vicinity of a similar nature. The electrical means have been put up with great care from long experience. Dr. Hayes has had an experience of about forty years in medical practice and uses the best means of the profession in the treatment of his cases and has special means for the treatment of diseases of women. His specialty is treatment of nervous and chronic diseases. The home is located at Western Springs, Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, fifteen miles from the Union Depot and forty minutes' ride on suburban trains. Thirty-two trains stop here daily. His city office and rooms for treatment are at No. 240 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Buck & Rayner's Dentifrice whitens the teeth without the least injury to the enamel.

15 photos, 8 styles, for $3.00, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theatre.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
George Peterson, Sophie Anderson	40—34
Michael Brennan, Alice McSlane	55—41
Andrew Lenk, Lake View, Julia Janecki	22—21
Josef Ryduchowski, Annie Schustat	37—24
Robert Krapski, Ida Bentel	23—18
Alfred C. Logert, Rosa Dryer	21—21
James W. Norris, Alido M. Bennett	29—25
Stanislaus Magierzewoski, Ricke Janikowski	24—19
William Schumacher, Gussie Vesper	22—21
Emerise Gendron, Ellen Toyard	21—22
George P. Drowne, Lillian M. Casey	30—23
Peter Scannell, Lizzie Foley	23—21
Xenophon Young, Carloo, Ia., Ettie Budze	46—34
Herman Sandberg, Christine Johnson	27—25
Thomas Ceska, Annie Muchorsky	22—18
Howard E. Riggs, Huntingburg, Ind., Jessie Castle, South Chicago	24—19
George Quackenbush, Ella Merrill	36—28
William T. Schuberth, Pauline T. Fehon	30—20
John Dachog, Annie Soha	27—19
Patrick J. Hay, Mary Hay	23—21
William Kane Joliet, Alice English	21—20
Charles Anderson, Mary S. Lindberg	30—27
James Nolon, Jane Maloney	25—24
Henry N. Balcom, Katie Zink	26—24
John Watson, Mary Cogle	36—24
F. Paluszkewich, South Chicago, F. Lenard, same	37—37
Archibald Bernard, Elizabeth H. McKeon	22—22
J. Paton, Fullerton, Neb., E. L. Caldwell, Bloom, Ill	45—25
John A. Hult, Christina Pehrson	26—24
Alphonse Giver, Lena Lossmann	34—19
Albert Scheive, Eliza Rieck	24—25
William H. Sergeant, Lillien J. Davis	24—17
George Bauer, Elizabeth Dompke	21—19
William Schule, Anna Hammell	26—22
Charles Perkins, Ravenswood, Mai Rosback, Englewood	22—20
Charles W. Gray, Edith Arnold	23—21
Thomas J. Reddy, Lake, Maggie Walsh, same	27—22
James Costello, Kate Doyle	26—20
Christian L. Dahl, Anna Bollin	61—34
Philip Fitzsimmons, Margaret Gavin	27—23
Michael R. Driscoll, Maggie Kennealy	29—20

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 23, 25 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

CALKINS—In this city, Sept. 18, Maggie Calkins, aged 19 years and 9 months.

Funeral from 224 Walnut-st., Thursday, at 11 a. m., to Oakwoods Cemetery for interment.

TODAY WE BEGIN OUR ADVANCE SALE
—OF—
MEN'S FALL & WINTER SUITS.

ATWOOD'S
$12
MEN'S SUIT SALE

It shall be another memorable event such as many of you have seen in this store, when we fully demonstrated that our announcements are lived up to with scrupulous fidelity. This time about

950 MEN'S SUITS

Will be thrown into the Bargain Sale, including Single and Double Breasted Sacks and Four-Buttoned Cutaway Frock shapes. Goods from these identical same lots have heretofore sold for $30, $28, $25, $23, $20, $19, and $18. Now, at one fell swoop we cut them right down and give you YOUR CHOICE for

$12.00 A SUIT.

From this large assortment of Rogers, Peet & Co. and other makes of high-grade Garments, including many foreign fabrics. It is to be expected that those who come first will get the choicest selections. "A word to the wise," etc., is sufficient.

F. M. ATWOOD,
YOUR C. O. D. CLOTHIER, HATTER,
AND FURNISHER,
CLARK AND MADISON-STS.—NORTHWEST CORNER.

MANDEL BROTHERS
117 to 123 State-st.

Carpet Department.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Royal English Wiltons,
$1.50 PER YARD.

These are not Remnants, but 50 Whole Pieces, with Borders to Match. Former prices $2.50 and $2.75 per yard.

In addition to the above we will place on sale:

100 PIECES
Axminster--Moquettes, $1.00 PER YARD.

50 PIECES
American Wiltons, $1.00 PER YARD.

EARLY BUYERS GET THE CHOICE.

GRAND OPENING
—OF—
ORIENTAL ART ROOMS,
THE LADIES' PARADISE,
223 & 225 Wabash-av.,
This Day, Wednesday, at 10 a. m.

CARD.

Messrs. COSTIKYAN & BEDROSIAN beg to announce to the public that they will open the most interesting Oriental Art Store of America This (WEDNESDAY) Morning at 10 o'clock. The display on this occasion will be gorgeous. The like can only be equaled by an Oriental Palace. You are respectfully invited.

ORIENTAL ART ROOMS, 223 & 225 Wabash-av.

DEATHS.

GOLD—Tuesday, Sept. 18, Mrs. Kate D. Gold, wife of the Rev. William J. Gold, at the Western Theological Seminary, Washington-boulevard.

HARMON—At his residence, 3753 Ellis-av., Charles M. Harmon, aged 21 years and 3 months.

Funeral Thursday at 2:30 p. m. Friends of the family invited. Burial private.

☞ Peru (Ill.) papers please copy.

LANGE—At Kenosha, Wis., in his 76th year, Henry Lange.

LIVESEY—George J. Livesey, aged 35 years and 11 months, Sunday, Sept. 16, of consumption, at residence of Wm. D. Gordon, 455 Irving-av.

O'NEILL—BENZINGER—At St. Vincent's Church, by the Rev. Father Abbott, Sept. 13, 1888, Hugh J. O'Neill of Toronto to Loretto M. Benzinger, formerly of Baltimore. No cards.

☞ Baltimore and Toronto papers please copy.

SACKLEY—Sept. 18, at her residence, 83 Maplewood-av., Mrs. Margaret Sackley, beloved wife of John Sackley.

Funeral Friday, Sept. 21, at 10 a. m., from St. Malachy's Church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SAUNDERS—Sept. 18, Thomas Saunders, aged 24 years and 16 days, born in Mount Albert (now Ontario), Canada.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Toronto papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A GRAND STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION WILL be given at 7:30 this evening at Railroad Chapel, State and Fourteenth-sts., under the management of D. L. Gregory and F. E. Dupil, for the benefit of Tomlison Mission. Admission 15 cents, children 10 cents.

ALL REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTH WARD are invited to attend a meeting to be held at Rauwolf's Hall, corner Lock and Thirty-first-sts., Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of organizing the ward. COMMITTEE.

FOURTEENTH WARD.
"Rally round the flag, boys."

It has been deemed advisable by the Committee on Public Action of the Union Veteran Republican Club of Chicago to organize veteran Republican clubs in every ward in the city. By thus working in harmony, standing shoulder to shoulder as we did twenty-five years ago, we may by our united efforts prevent disaster to our country and preserve the Government intact for which we fought. The present Administration seems bent upon its ruin. The soldier who fought and bled is called a pauper and the rampant Rebel is exalted to the highest position the Administration can give.

All old soldiers of the Fourteenth Ward are therefore requested to meet at the southwest corner of West Division and Robey-sts. at 8 p. m. Wednesday, Sept. 19, for the purpose of organizing such club.

THE CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CLUB OF LAKE View will meet tonight at Cook's Hall, No. 251 Lincoln-av.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY PRAYER-MEETING of the Central W. C. T. U. will be held at Headquarters, Room 62½, 161 La Salle-st., Thursday at 10 a. m. Mrs. M. H. Hull will lead. All friends are cordially invited to attend.

THE UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION of Chicago and vicinity will meet at the Church of Our Father, Grant-place and Larrabee-st., Thursday afternoon and evening. Addresses are expected from the Rev. Dr. Adams and Mr. C. B. Holmes. The public is invited.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
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BAKING POWDER

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POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

WILDE'S Tailor-Made Suits.
—IT IS—
WILDE'S
FINE TAILOR-MADE
CLOTHING
WE DESIRE TO TALK ABOUT TODAY.
WILDE'S Tailor-Made Suits.

It is Clothing for Gentlemen of means who only wear the best, but are willing to save one-third in price. Did you ever figure out what a saving of one-third means? If not, please do so. Our entire new Fall and Winter line of Suits is open for public inspection. It is by far the most gratifying display we ever made. The selections of fabric the same as the expensive merchant tailors', less the one-third saving in price.

Imported Cheviots, in rich, warm, handsome effects, made into Suits at $20, $25, $28, $30, which we guarantee to keep in repair one year free of expense. Wouldn't it be well to see them?

Fine Diagonal and Basket Worsted Suits at $20 and $25 that will not grow glossy or shine by a year's wear. A new process in weaving the goods has brought this result about. We are the only house in Chicago that has them.

The Finest of all Suits $30, $35, and $40. The wool is of the finest quality, the weaving perfect. They are from one to three harmonizing colorings (or, to make it more clear, you can have plain solid colors or fancy effects). Only French genius and art can produce such rich effects. They are new goods, without a fault. This is the class of goods we intend to double our business on. Every citizen of Chicago and surrounding towns personally invited to call and see these Suits, which are perfection in the art of tailoring.

Mothers say we are right on BOYS' CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,
ONLY MAKERS WILDE'S TAILOR-MADE,
Corner of State and Madison-sts., Chicago, Ill.
FRANK REED, Manager.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

Our SPECIAL EFFORT this week will be on some PHENOMENAL VALUES in our Depts. of

SILKS AND VELVETS.

The values are of such EXCEPTIONAL merit that we advise our patrons to anticipate their wants and take advantage of this GREAT SALE.

All-Silk Faille Francaise, Colors and Black, Fine Quality, - -	—ONLY— 75c PER YARD.
22-inch Black Cachemire Gros Grain Silk, remarkable for its finish and wearing qualities, - -	—AT— $1.00 PER YARD.
22-inch All-Silk Black Satin Rhadames, Extra Quality, - -	95c PER YARD. Regular value, $1.50.
21-inch All-Silk Satin Rhadames, splendid line of New Colors, - -	—ONLY— 75c PER YARD.

200 Pieces 19-Inch Silk Dress Velvets,
All the New Fall Shades and Black, at
85c per yd.
Never sold less than $1.25 per yd.

SAMPLES MAILED.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
RETAIL.

As Special Items we offer:

In Linens.

100 doz. Large Hemstitched Huck Towels ..	$3.00 doz.
100 doz. Very Heavy Fringed Huck Towels,	$3.00 doz.
25 pcs. 72-inch Bleached Damask, - - - -	$1.00 yd.
100 Cloths, 2x2½ yds., - - - - - -	$2.50 each.
Napkins to match, - - - - - - -	$2.75 doz.

(Our Fall Importations of Housekeeping Linens are now complete.)

Hemstitched Cloths and Napkins,
Hemstitched Centrepieces for Dinner Tables—Embroidered and Plain.
Hemstitched Tray Cloths—Embroidered and Plain.
Hemstitched Doylies—Beautiful Assortment.
Silk Scarfs, &c., &c.

In White Goods.

Noveltles in Silk Mulls, for evening wear—Plain and Embroidered.
New Designs in Fleece-Lined Pique, &c.

In Quilts.

100 Heavy Marseilles Quilts, - - - - $3.00 each.
Novelties in Quilts.

MOUNT HOPE,

The new PARK CEMETERY, is now open for use. The Cemetery train leaves the Polk street depot on the Grand Trunk Ry. DAILY at 12 m., stopping at Archer-av., 31st, 37th, 41st, 49th, and Halsted-sts. and Ashland-av. Chapel in readiness. Free use of vault to patrons pending selection of lots. Single graves ready without notice. For full information call at city office, 305 Phenix Bldg., cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.
JOHN R. BENSLEY, Sec'y.

25c Box

KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting.
JNO. KRANZ
State-

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING
SHIRTS
LEAVE MEASURE WITH
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.
All Patterns preserved. Established 1863.

BORSCH-OPTICIAN
CONSULT US ABOUT
YOUR EYESIGHT
E. WASHINGTON ST.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

Sole Agents for Chicago for the
"SANS EGAL"
SILK
UMBRELLAS.

$2.50 Up to Twenty-five Dollars.

MAKERS
NEW YORK
SANS EGAL

Made of the best quality wear-resisting Sans Egal Silk, and, as its name implies, stands unequaled.

Recommended by us as being the MOST DURABLE UMBRELLA in the market.

All Genuine "Sans Egal" Umbrellas have the name on the inside cap. Hemmed with Silk. Locked Stitch. Will Not Ravel.

☞ Largest assortment of Handles and Mountings in Chicago.

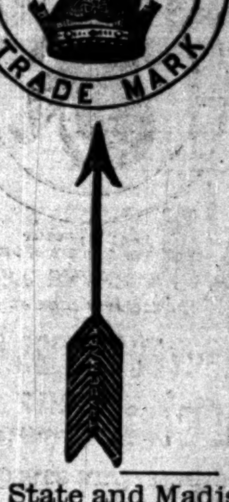
WATER PROOF
We are HEADQUARTERS for Byer's Patent Epauletted Ventilation Waterproof Coats for Men, Women, and Children
GARMENTS

State and Madison-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for Chicago.
KIRBY, BEARD & CO.'S
NEW SELF-THREADING NEEDLES

The very mention of KIRBY, BEARD & CO.'S Name is a sufficient guarantee in itself.



ANY
CHILD
OR
Weak-Sighted
Person
Can
Thread
Them.

We are also Headquarters for Kirby, Beard & Co.'s Steel Pins, Safety Pins, Hair Pins, Glass Head Pins, etc.

State and Madison-sts.

Millinery Importation.

Correct Styles and Latest Novelties in Ladies' Round Hats and Bonnets now open for inspection.

W. H. HAGEDON,
169 Wabash-av.

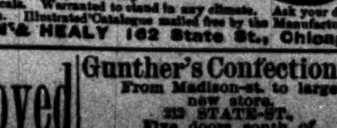
MEN'S
UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY, and GLOVES.

Unequaled Varieties and Lowest Prices at

WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE WASHBURN AMERICAN GUITARS AND MANDOLINS



Finest toned, most durable, and possess the only absolutely correct scale. Warranted to stand in any climate. Ask your dealer for them. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free by the Manufacturers.
LYON & HEALY 162 State St., Chicago.

Moved

Gunther's Confectionery
From Madison-st. to large new store,
212 STATE-ST.
Five doors south of
ADAMS-ST.

Auction
Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

Wednesday, Sept. 19, 9:30 a. m.,
BOOTS,
SHOES & RUBBERS.

A specially attractive feature of this sale will be the offering of a very fine line of samples of
Women's, Misses' & Children's Shoes
From a Prominent Rochester Manufacturer. On the same day
Mammoth Underwriters' Sale
Dry Goods, Cloaks,
Cloakings, Yarns.
Inventoried Value, $100,000.
SALE TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL EVERY LOT IS DISPOSED OF.
GOODS READY FOR EXHIBITION TUESDAY.

Thursday, Sept. 20th, 9:30 a. m.,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps,
—AND—
Gents' Furnishings
Desirable Lines of Seasonable Goods.

IN BASEMENT:
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
Lustre Band and White Granite Ware,
Printed Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets,
Vases, China Cups and Saucers, Fruit Plates, Etc.
BANKRUPT.

At 11 o'clock sharp we will sell
1,200 Brls. Assorted Glassware,
One Car Tumblers,
FULL LINE OF
Library Lamps, Brackets,
Burners, Shades, Etc.
Goods Packed for Country Merchants.

Friday, Sept. 21st, 9:30 a. m.,
BANKRUPT STOCKS
—OF—
DRY GOODS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.
RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.'S
Auction
Announcements
FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 22, 1888.
C. M. WILBUR.............................Auctioneer.

Wednesday, Sept. 19, 9:30 a. m.,
—THE—
Great Bankrupt Offering
DRY GOODS.
5,000 Ladies' Cloaks,
250 Pairs Wool Blankets,
1,000 Doz. Men's Underwear,
1,800 Fur Muffs.

Thursday, Sept. 20, 9:30 a. m.,
We shall first finish up any part of the sale of Bankrupt Stock that may be left, if any, from Wednesday, and then we shall follow immediately with our Regular Offering in
Clothing and Dry Goods
Of which we now have large accumulations in store.
RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers,
164 and 166 Market-st.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneeers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
Tomorrow (Thursday), Sept. 20, at 10 a. m.
2018 Wabash-av.,
We sell the Furniture, Carpets, etc., of above
Two-Story and Basement Residence.
Handsome M. T. Chamber Sets, Carpets, Heating Stoves, Beds, Bedding, Fine Hair Mattresses, Rugs, Parlor Furniture, Draperies, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
9:30 THIS MORNING,
Our Regular Clearing Sale
FURNITURE,
Folding Beds, a good line Carpets, Pianos, General Household Goods, Pictures, Cigars, Crockery, and General Merchandise.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

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OY, SON & CO.,
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T. Chamber Sets,
Stoves, Beds, Bed-
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, Draperies, Dining-
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OY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
FLERSHEIM & CO.
S MORNING,
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ITURE.
a good line Carpets,
Household Goods,
Crockery, and Gen-
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FLERSHEIM & CO.,
and 26 Randolph-st.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

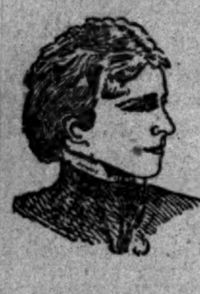
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1888—TWELVE PAGES.

DISEASE BUT A SHADOW.

CLAIMS OF THE NEW SCHOOL OF CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

Chats with a Teacher and a Healer—The Method of Healing—Wonderful Cures Claimed to Have Been Effected by Merely Thinking—There Will Be No Trouble in the World When We Know and Trust Enough—Faith the Great Treasure.

New York *Sun:* What is known as Christian science claims 20,000 adherents in the United States. There are hundreds of teachers and healers. Schools are established in the principal cities and the literature is becoming extensive. There is a monthly magazine, the *International Magazine of Christian Science*, published in this city. Another, the *Journal*, is published in Boston, and there have been many books and tracts published on the subject. It has gone so far that there are already rival sections in the faith. The Boston part has some features that are quite distinct from the teachings of the New York branch, but they are mostly variations in details of method. The Boston section is rather high toned in its prices, and expressly declines to receive into its classes of theology any but persons of good health and with good moral character. The New York branch says: "No applicant desiring to lead a better life will be rejected because of immorality in the past." But Mrs. Mary H. Plunkett, the principal of the New York school, was a pupil of Mrs. Mary B. G. Eddy, the President of the Boston school, which was chartered in 1881. The New York school was started last spring at No. 13 West Forty-second street, where it has nicely furnished parlors. Mrs. Mary H. Plunkett is the teacher, and her husband, John J. Plunkett, is a healer.


MARY H. PLUNKETT.

Mrs. Plunkett is tall, lithe, graceful, has a lovely head of iron-gray hair, a clear complexion, classical features, dark-blue eyes, large and searching, with just a little dance to them, an expressive and not large mouth, almost girlish yet dignified manner, and a low, soft voice. Although burdened with the care of two children, she has a cheerful, benignant expression that gives Christian science a good lift at the start. The *Sun* reporter sought to have her tell about the science in her own words, and this is the result:

"What is Christian science?"

"It teaches a quicker method of spiritualizing the mind than any which has preceded it. It is conceded by all religious teachers that to be spiritually minded is life; to be carnally minded is death."

"How old is this science?"

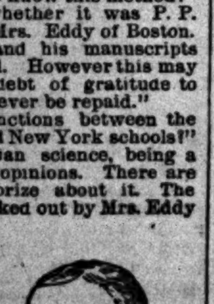
"The spiritual method of applying this mental power has only been known a little over twenty years."

"Who was the first to know this method?"

"There is a dispute whether it was P. P. Quimby of Maine or Mrs. Eddy of Boston. Mr. Quimby is dead, and his manuscripts have not been published. However this may be, the world owes a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Eddy which will never be repaid."

"Are there any distinctions between the tenets of the Boston and New York schools?"

"Not at all. Christian science, being a science, admits of no opinions. There are many people who theorize about it. The special curriculum marked out by Mrs. Eddy is the only one having any right to use the name of Christian science. Mr. Quimby never claimed that his was anything but a method of mental science. His followers claim that it is more. My opinion is that Mrs. Eddy's is the scientific statement. I do not know enough of Quimby's to state what it contains. Mrs. Eddy's is the real Christian science; of that there is no question."


JOHN J. PLUNKETT.

"What is the relation of Christian science to the faith cure or the mind cure?"

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND MIND CURE.

"Christian science includes all that is true in all the other methods. Whatever is true in the mind cure is included in ours. Many people practice the so-called distinctive mind cure, believing sincerely that they are Christian scientists when they are not."

"Will you be a little more explicit as to the difference between mind cure and Christian science? Are not the cures purely mental?"

"Yes, they are. Every thought we send out is a little image like the sender of the thought. A person of immoral character, with vicious desires, may send out thoughts that heal to another, which, while they may free the patient from the diseased condition in which he suffers, may yet leave him much more ill, in that he may have partaken of the vicious tendencies of the operator. A physician in France recently seated himself in front of a patient suffering from the habit of drinking intoxicants. He mentally suggested to the mind of his patient the following: 'You do not like to drink intoxicating liquors; you find no pleasure in them. You will never drink them again.' Immediately following the patient said precisely the same things, and afterward he acted the things and he was a drunkard no more. This method is called by some hypnotism, by others mesmerism, and by Christian science animal magnetism. Now, a Christian scientist, understanding the law that the patient will hear his suggestions, realizes that he must think only such words as are definitely true. He must think only such things as would be a blessing to his patient and the world. All healing by mind transference is entirely in the realm of mortal mind. Now, real or spiritual healing is quite another affair. The potency of the healing word comes from deep down in the wellsprings of true understanding. It carries along in its full tide the abiding thought 'God is,' therefore 'all is perfect'; and the false seemings of disease are but the shadows awaiting the coming light to disappear. The healer's soul must thrill with the glorious freedom from sense bondage and be filled with an intense longing to cut away the strands that bind the patient. The healer must be one who lives the truth for the simple reason that it would be impossible to do otherwise, and not from the basis that 'this thing is right and that thing is wrong.' But he must arrive at the point where to him there is no wrong, because he sees only the truth. Evil, then, has no existence to him and disease no reality. A word from such a one has healing potency because it is God speaking through a clean, pure medium, and it calls into manifestation the real self of the patient unconsciously to himself."

"I see you use the expression 'the false seemings of disease.' Do you mean to say that there is no disease?"

WHAT IS DISEASE?

"So far as you can see, with your present understanding, there are more diseased than healthy people. They are but the shadows."

"Do you mean to say that the small-pox is a shadow? that rheumatism is a shadow? that the fevers are shadows? that tumors, and cancers, and polypi are shadows, and that you can think them away?"

"To the people who suffer from such things they seem the most real things in the world, and it sounds almost too good to be true that only by a change of thinking the ugly tumor begins to dissolve and finally disappear! And so with all the others. But it is really true, and there are thousands of cases to prove it, if we will but take the time to investigate."

"Do you mean to say that a mere change of thinking can remove a tumor?"

"I do."

"And can a tissue be changed by Christian science?"

"It can."

"Will you illustrate the modus operandi for changing tissue?"

RESULTS OF MENTAL ACTION.

"I will give you an illustration of violent mental action. I know of two persons whose hair turned white in a night, as the result of sudden fright in the case of a man, and in the case of the woman a shock that almost broke her heart. In the case of the woman her dark hair turned white in two short hours. We can all understand that this change was the result of mental action. The hair or the body of either person was not touched. We can see in this case, as in the case of fainting, that the mind acts upon the blood. Here the action is violent and the result likewise. Now, if this violent action produces these marked changes then the lesser action known as our every day thoughts is also operative upon the blood unceasingly. For instance, if a person thinks thoughts of jealousy, malice, envy, hatred, pride, selfishness, then gradually the blood is made acid and poisoned. Then the first thing we hear from the physician is, 'You want some blood purifier.' It is true; they do want a blood purifier; but the only real blood purifier ever vouchsafed by God to His children is truth, charity, loving thoughts, and good will. We cannot feel content as Christian scientists with any other."

"But your system implies a freedom of the will to control our thoughts. Are we not creatures of circumstance? Are not our thoughts made for us? John Fiske says that freedom of the will is merely another way of saying that volition is causeless."

"I do say, with a great writer, 'I make my circumstances.' I can direct my will. Our thoughts are controllable. Our thinking makes us what we are. Everything was once a thought. What the world needs is to be taught, more than all things, what thoughts to think. When the world gets to thinking right thoughts all will be well."

"Who are most interested in this science?"

"At first our ranks were filled mostly from the sick and sorrowful, people who had nothing to lose and all to gain if this should prove true. But now it has attracted the profoundest attention of the world's thinkers, teachers, and philosophers."

"How do the ministers receive it?"

"Much better and more kindly than you would suppose, considering the misrepresentations of people with more zeal than judgment. I perceive no envy among the ministers. There is a large number of ministers who have accepted it and are teaching it. They will all do so as soon as they really know what it is. I have found them earnest, conscientious people, only needing the assurance that Christian science is what it claims to be—of Christ."

"Have you any idea of the present number of Christian scientists?"

"I believe there are 50,000 in the United States already, and the number is increasing. There is a large number of believers who do not talk about it. I have taught 1,600 myself."

SOME MARVELOUS CURES CLAIMED.

"We do not recognize disease, and we do not claim to cure it. We use the word, but not in the sense that you use it. God cures. We are only teachers. We teach how to make health manifest. We show people how to live right lives. If they can afford to pay we accept money. We cannot live on air. We expend our own money in the cause. We do not refuse to treat people because they are poor. We prefer to do our work because it is God's work—it is Christ's work. If it is illegal to teach people how to lead and live right lives I am not unwilling to suffer imprisonment. We do not pretend to practice medicine as doctors do. We have no pills, or potions, or plasters, or movements, or powders, or manipulations. If I should treat you, I should sit you down there and perhaps ask you a few questions to find out your condition. Then I should ask you to remain quiet fifteen or twenty minutes. I should direct my thoughts to you. I should think only of your real self. The body is not your real self. I should think of the good that is in you—of your power for good. I should not talk to you about it. My thought would come to you without that. It is my privilege to do you good in this way. We call it healing. I was myself healed of a long-standing complaint in this way. My husband was cured of blindness in this way. It is our gratitude that makes us do this work. We would do all of it for nothing if we could. The gospel of Christ is free, but that has not yet absolved believers from contributing, and ministers must be paid or they cannot live. I have seen many marvelous cures. I have seen people come to the healers when doctors said they could not live a day, and they lived years. I have seen wrecks of men, bad as can be named, turned from evil thinking to good thinking."

"What is the difference between yours and the Boston school?"

"It is a difference in methods. They do not accept invalids in classes; we do. They shut their doors against all people who have not been of good moral character. We are willing, aye, glad, to take by the hand the greatest sinner who longs to lead a better life. But, once in the class-room, the teachers are taught from precisely the same truths as may be found in the Boston text-book 'Science and Health.'"

MRS. GOODNOW'S VIEWS.

Mrs. Annie M. Goodnow is a teacher of the New York National School of Christian Science. She was asked:

"What is the relation of Christian science to the faith cure and mind healing?"

"It is quite different. In the faith cure the patient must have faith, and it is the faith of the patient that comprises the largest part of that system. Christian science does not require the subject to have faith, but only that there shall not be absolute incredulity and stubborn unbelief. We require simply that the patient shall be passive and not rebellious. The mind cure deals with the mortal mind as matter. We say with Bishop Berkley there is no matter—only the spiritual mind, and it is with this spiritual mind that we have to do. It is this spiritual part which is the real self. When this real self is brought under control the end is accomplished. It is wonderful what results may be produced by our treatment."

"What do you do to or with your patients? Are there any manipulations or rubbings or movements?"

"No. I sit while they sit passively by, and my mind operates. I think about them. I do not say that I heal them myself. I am permitted to heal them. I had a wonderful case of a man who was almost speechless with a difficulty in his throat. He had been a profane swearer. I attributed his ailment much to that. He was cured of both together in a few treatments, and now he curses no more."

"But there are many profane swearers who have no trouble in their throats?"

"True; but they may be otherwise afflicted. In this case the man was completely cured."

"And could you cure any man of the habit of profane swearing?"

"Certainly."

"Well, as to chronic diseases, say cancer; can that be cured by Christian science?"

"Yes; I know of a case where a cancer was cured by Christian science. You see, we do not call ailment a disease; we call it belief. We remove that belief. When I say you are not sick I mean that your real spiritual self is not sick. When we remove the false belief we can easily get rid of misery and pain."

"How about the physically deformed; can you do anything with them?"

"We do not claim to cure ante-natal afflictions; but can take such an unfortunate person and make him able to bear his infirmity."

"Inebriates—what can you do with them?"

"They can be made to come to the realization of their real selves; to see the error and folly of their wrongdoing. They are in a sense children, and Christian science can deal with them as successfully as it deals with children. The law of unfolding applies to them."

"Could you cure a curvature of the spine by Christian science?"

"I have done it. I remember a girl who came to me who had been compelled for years to wear a supporting bandage. I told her she must take it off. Her friends said she could not stand erect without it. I said she must take it off. She did so. Now she is cured. She wears no splints nor braces."

"Just by sitting and thinking about her case?"

"Yes. This is quite different from healing by will power. Some people can do that. Ours is different. That is done by influence on the material mind. Ours is by the spiritual."

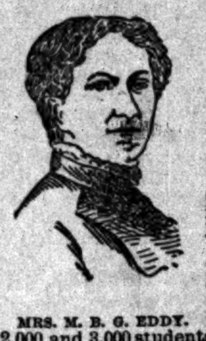
THE BOSTON SCHOOL.

Christian Service as Explained at the Fountain Head.

Within the last four years the advocates of Christian science in the vicinity of Boston have gained recruits in all classes of society, and here it has been cherished until within a few months it has received some terrible setbacks. Confining itself at first in its practical tests to cases of a nervous nature and to the lesser ills that flesh is heir to, the mental healing panacea certainly effected some remarkable results, and it must be credited with accomplishing much that the prescriptions of the M. D.'s failed to do. It has done good, too, in forcing upon the attention of the medical profession the generally underestimated influence of mind over body, and the importance of securing the mental cooperation of the patient in doing the work which drugs alone will but imperfectly accomplish. But with the indiscriminate development of the ideas of the mind-cure enthusiasts have come some sad and startling results with which the public is fast becoming familiar. The record of lives sacrificed to a blind fanaticism and of health ruined beyond repair would, if made up, be appalling and conclusive in its lessons. The case of Mrs. Jameson of Medford, who died in childbirth for lack of the most simple precautions at the hands of her mother, a Christian scientist, is the most prominent case hereabouts.

The mind cure theory in a nutshell is that disease is only a fiction of the imagination, and that if the patient will only go about his business as if nothing was the matter the illusion will disappear. Even if faced with a case of small-pox or a broken leg the mind cure theorist sticks to his theory.

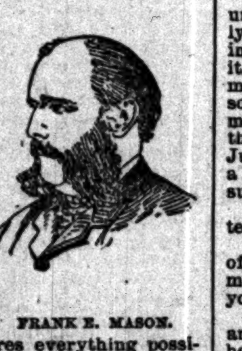
There is at No. 571 Columbus avenue in this city, in a fine, white sandstone building, the only lawfully chartered metaphysical college in the country. It was founded by the Rev. Mary B. G. Eddy, who claims to be the original Christian scientist, in 1881. A *Sun* correspondent visited the college last week and found it in charge of Dr. Frank E. Mason, who is brim full of enthusiasm for the doctrine which he teaches. Dr. Mason has a class of pupils who are studying the rudiments of Christian science healing. The higher classes as well as the primary department are taught by Mrs. Eddy.


MRS. M. B. G. EDDY.

When asked as to the practical work done by the college, Dr. Mason said: "Mrs. Eddy has had between 2,000 and 3,000 students, who are now engaged in teaching or in practicing. In spite of all opposition Christian science has taken its place in the consciousness of mankind, and has made itself felt. The world, instead of opposing us, should thank God that a Modern Mary has arisen, who, when she looked into earth's cold sepulchres and found nothing but emptiness, turned her gaze heavenward and discerned the risen Christ. The physical, personal Jesus has disappeared, and mankind dwells today in the place He promised to prepare for us. He has come again to receive us unto Himself in His Father's Kingdom—a condition of mind, not of locality."

"Then you believe that Christian science is the second coming of Christ?" we asked.

"The Bible declares that the second coming of Christ shall be without sin unto salvation," replied Mr. Mason. "Christian science teaches that sin has no existence in reality. Neither, indeed, do sickness and death. They are but misconceptions arising from a perverted sense. If these malignant evils are realities God must support them, making Him anything but 'a very present help in time of trouble.' Therefore sin destroyed to the human consciousness would indeed be the second coming of Christ. But bear in mind this second coming of Christ is not physical, but mental.


FRANK E. MASON.

"The light of a higher life," continued Mr. Mason, "has been flashed out to the world. Before this divine light can be seen the beam of worldliness must be removed from the vision of mankind. Christian science declares everything possible within the scope of mortal conception that is uplifting and beneficial to mankind."

"How about the bite of a rattlesnake?" we said. "Would you depend upon Christian science to render the poison harmless?"

A RATTLESNAKE BITE IS NOTHING.

"Most assuredly," was the response. "Paul shook a viper from his hand without leaving any deadly result, as all supposed it would."

"Would you prescribe that treatment for people in general at the present day?"

"Any one who had confidence enough in Christian science to appeal to me, yes. The faith of a patient is not requisite to successful results, inasmuch as Christian science is not a respecter of persons. If, however, I could dissipate the fear arising from such a wound a successful result would follow."

"Mrs. Plunkett of New York says that a mere change of thinking will remove a tumor. Do you agree with that?" asked the reporter.

"It is more than thinking. Most every one knows that thinking a thing different from what its appearance indicates will not change the phenomena. Christian science heals by a clear, conscious understanding of spiritual supremacy, and not by merely thinking a thing away."

"Do Christian Scientists believe in prayer?"

"Yes, unceasingly."

SURGERY TO BE ABOLISHED.

"Do you think that Christian science can be made efficacious in cases of emergency? Take a railroad accident, with many injured."

"Yes. I honestly think that a Christian scientist who thoroughly understands his doctrine can alleviate pain quicker than by the old method."

"Could he reset a broken limb without splints or bandages?"

"I doubt if any Christian Scientist has risen to a point of demonstration that would enable him to perform such operations, although Christian science anticipates such cases. In the near future this science will supersede surgery. But until this time comes I believe a surgeon should be called to set a limb only. Christian science can alleviate the suffering."

"Then if you were present at such an accident you would feel competent to assist as a Christian scientist physician?"

"Of course I would."

"Suppose every other physician was busy with cases that required immediate action, and you found a man bleeding to death from a severed artery, what would you do?"

"The question is a hard one, not because I cannot answer it, but because I would not be understood. I have no doubt I could handle the case, should such a one be laid before me, knowing that the issues of life are not at the mercy of the outflowing blood. Man lives because God lives. I have known of arterial blood stopped through Christian science."

"Were large arteries severed?"

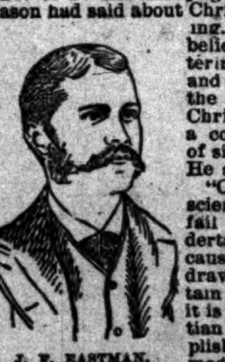
"It would make no difference. A big nothing is not any more of nothing than a little nothing. All there is to a larger artery is the greater amount of fear.

"Whether you believe it or not," continued Dr. Mason, "it is fear that is the foundation of all sickness, sin, and death. The first words Adam uttered in answer to the Lord's query, 'Where art thou,' were: 'I was afraid and hid myself.' From that time to the present day man has unceasingly uttered the same story. Jesus says: 'It is I, be not afraid.' Perfect love casteth out fear. This is the true basis of Christian science."

"Whom do you consider your ablest practitioners here in Boston?"

"Dr. J. F. Eastman is a battle-ax of truth. He was a sea Captain for twenty years and sailed all over the world. He has been practicing four years and is known all over the country as an able representative of our school."

DR. EASTMAN'S METHODS.


J. F. EASTMAN.

Dr. J. F. Eastman, agreed with all Dr. Mason had said about Christian science healing. According to his belief, the world is entering the millennium and depends only upon the spread of the Christian science for a complete overthrow of sin and worldliness. He said:

"Of course, Christian scientists sometimes fail in what they undertake, but it is because they neglect to draw from the fountain of strength. But it is a fact that Christian science accomplishes what ordinary medical skill cannot do. I do not say that drugs and the knife are not used with good results, for I know that much good is accomplished by them; but I do believe that one ounce of Christian science is worth more than fifteen pounds of drugs, if you will allow such a comparison. I have treated successfully hundreds of cases that have been given up by other physicians."

"Is there any limit to Christian science?"

"I don't see how there can be."

"Then why do you lose any cases? Why do people die under Christian science treatment?"

"The patients themselves are largely responsible for that. They cling to the fear of death despite our efforts to remove such fear. Then, too, a Christian science healer must pay some attention to his own health, as you would term it. If his strength becomes exhausted he is apt to lose his hold upon that higher power that enables him to impart healing to others."

"Then, under proper conditions, you think true Christian scientists *can live forever?*"

"You mean in a physical or spiritual sense?"

"I mean the *physical.*"

ETERNAL LIFE A MATTER OF COURSE.

"I supposed you meant that," said Dr. Eastman with a smile, "and my answer is yes."

"Do you believe that you can sustain your own life indefinitely."

"*I do.*" (Humbug.)

"Then why cannot you sustain others with the same perpetual life?"

"I can under the right conditions." (! ! !)

"What are the right conditions?"

"Well, a person whose mind is in accord with mine, and who has arisen above the consciousness of physical existence, can prolong his life for generations. I feel a great deal younger than I did ten years ago, and there is no reason why I should not continue to grow young."

"Then, if you and I were on some island apart from the rest of the world, and took all natural precautions against earthly dangers, you feel confident of being able to prolong my life as well as your own to an indefinite period if I yield to the spiritual knowledge which you possess?" queried the reporter.

"That is just it," he replied, smiling.

"Could Mrs. Eddy do the same?"

"She certainly has the power to do so," was the reply, "but you must remember that she has greater demands upon her than we can realize. No human being can understand what that woman has to contend against. With the whole world against her, as it were, she must have a firm hold upon the higher power to hold out. If she would think of herself, if she would only take the time to renew her strength, she could prolong her life indefinitely. But she is apt to forget herself in her anxiety for the welfare of others."

"Can you not strengthen each other?"

"Certainly."

"Then, as your circle increases your cause will gain strength, and ultimately produce the millennium?"

"Yes, if all become true believers."

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EXPERIMENT.

A young woman who was suffering from an injury to her head went to the "Free Dispensary of Christian Science Healing" for treatment, and here is her experience as related by herself:

"The young woman who answered my knock was rather below the medium size, but she was smart and intelligent looking, and was decidedly pretty. She said her name was Miss M. K. Lincoln, and she was one of the healers connected with the establishment.

"'Now,' said she, 'to begin with, you must understand what our mode of treatment really is. It is not necessary for you to believe in it, only you must not steel yourself against it. Your mind must remain passive. Our minds live after our bodies. They, like the soul, never die. You must believe that the mind rules the body, not that the body rules the mind. You mustn't think of your trouble.' Just as she said that the pain seemed to dance a hornpipe on my nerves as if to tell me that such advice was thrown away.

"'You have none,' she continued—and my temples throbbed again.

"'The mind must be free from thoughts of disease, and full of good thoughts. You must not think of sickness in others or in yourself.'

"Then she told me to keep perfectly quiet, and leaned her elbow upon the table with her face buried in her hands. She seemed to be praying. Of course I kept still, but try as hard as I might I could not keep my thoughts away from that headache. It seemed to come on with redoubled force and made me feel faint.

"I moved involuntarily in my chair. 'Don't do anything but keep still,' murmured the leader, without uncovering her eyes.

"I sat in that position fully fifteen minutes. As the young doctor or healer sat in front of me I could not help studying her face a little—that is, as much as I could see of it. She was nice-looking and refined, and wore no resemblance to the ideal crank. She was ladylike in her deportment, and was dressed like any lady of good taste and comfortable means. She was evidently fond of jewelry, for she wore on the hand that covered her eyes a pearl and a diamond ring, with two or three plain ones.

"I moved again at the end of fifteen minutes, and then she uncovered her eyes. They looked as though she had been through quite a mental strain.

"'When can you come for another treatment?' she asked.

"I told her I lived quite a distance from the city, and could not conveniently go there for some time.

"'Very well,' she replied, 'then we will take you as an absent patient.'

"I didn't know what she meant, so I asked her to explain.

LONG DISTANCE CURING.

"'Why, we can treat you just as well, even if you are not here,' was the reply. 'You must throw all your troubles upon us. Just say to yourself "They'll take care of me," and you will have no trouble about the treatment. There is nothing to hinder the mind's flight through space. In fact, there is no space. I will give you a treatment every day for the first week and twice a week after that. You must be sure and grasp every particle of improvement for your own encouragement as well as ours.'

"'Is it customary,' I asked, 'to give treatments to absent patients?'

"'O, yes, we do that quite often.'

"'And do you treat all your patients who come here as you have treated me, without regard to their disease?'

"She smiled pleasantly as she said: 'Precisely the same. *There is no disease, you must remember.* It is simply an erroneous thought, and we can remove all such thoughts by the same method.'

"Well, I went home and did not return for three weeks. In that time my head ached harder than ever. I received a letter from my treater asking how I felt. I replied that I felt worse than ever, that the pain was much more severe. Then she sent me some treatise on Christian science healing, and wrote me to keep up my courage. She had said that my mind would be free from erroneous thought in three weeks at the longest. At the end of three weeks the pain was almost unbearable. I was obliged to go to Boston again, and I called at the dispensary for another treatment. Miss Lincoln was there, and when I told her that my head ached just as hard as ever she looked a little puzzled. She asked me if I had carefully followed her advice, and I could truthfully tell her that I had done so. The fact is, the pain was so severe that I could not have borne it if I had allowed myself to think of it. But I should never have known from the feeling that I was being treated either at a distance or otherwise.

A SINCERE EFFORT TO BE CURED FAILS.

"She gave me another treatment, and said that would certainly have a favorable result. But it didn't. I bore the pain several weeks longer, and then *I tried another old school physician.* He found that there was something out of place. I don't know just what it was, but he fixed it in some way so that the pain was relieved almost instantly, and in a few days it was entirely gone. This is my experience with the Christian science healing, and it was a complete failure in my case.

"Miss Lincoln gave me the names of three or four persons in whom wonderful cures had been effected. Only one was in the city, and his name was not in the directory, so I did not try to find him. I was disgusted with their failure in my own case so I gave them no further thought. I knew that mine was a genuine ailment, not any fancied pain. If they could take away my pain I was willing to believe all their claims. But they didn't do it, so I am still one of the skeptical ones."

Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 18.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows, now in session in this city, elected officers for the ensuing term today. The only changes were the election of Gen. Underwood of Kentucky, present Deputy Grand Sire, to the position of Grand Sire, and Charles M. Busbee of Raleigh, N. C., to the position of Deputy Grand Sire. A parade of the visiting Odd-Fellows this afternoon was imposing. The city is crowded and the decorations are elaborate.

The people's medicine—Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its success is due to its peculiar medicinal merit.

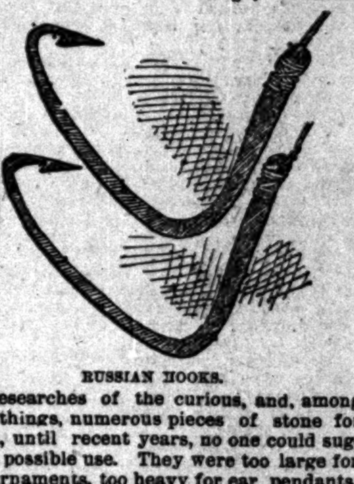
FROM STONE TO STEEL.

EVOLUTION OF THAT CRUEL WEAPON THE FISHHOOK.

Fishhooks of Stone, of Bronze, and of Thorn—How the Antediluvian Man Captured His Fish with a Stone Gorge—Good Tools Do Not Always Make Good Fishermen—An Alaskan Idol-Hook—Peculiarities of Prehistoric Hooks.

Authorities are of the opinion that the spear was first used for fish capture, says a writer in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, for in the caves of Brittany and in the lakes of Switzerland are found numerous harpoons or water spears which show evidence of having done long and faithful service. Some think that the bow and arrows were also used at an early date for the same purpose, and that the hook was invented much later. All this, however, is matter of idle speculation, for it is quite possible that in frequent cases the harpoon was employed after the hook came into constant use, just as today the fish gig is brought into requisition even though hooks are abundant. But one thing is certain, that the earliest device for taking fish by means of a line was the implement known as the stone gorge.

Many years ago the attention of archæologists was attracted by certain discoveries made in the Swiss lakes. Posts were found submerged in the waters, and, curiosity being excited as to their purpose, examinations followed with a view to ascertaining the object of driving them so firmly into the ground. To make a long story short, it was discovered that in the lakes of this strange mountain region were formerly villages, the houses supported by the posts which first excited inquiry. On the lake bottom beneath the houses was found a most extraordinary collection of all objects belonging to the stone and bronze ages. Axes, lance and spear heads, arrow points, maces, cups, bowls, trinkets, and other personal ornaments, with a thousand other things, rewarded the researches of the curious, and, among other things, numerous pieces of stone for which, until recent years, no one could suggest a possible use. They were too large for nose ornaments, too heavy for ear pendants, too light to have been employed as hatchets, and not the right shape for arrows or spear heads. From one to four inches long, they were pointed at both ends, and round the centre ran a groove cut in the stone. After many conjectures, wise and foolish, subsequent discoveries led some one to consider and compare, and all at once the truth flashed upon the archæologists that these curious bits of stone were for the purpose of serving as fishhooks; a line was fastened round the centre, the stone, covered with bait, was swallowed by the fish, which was then drawn to the shore. In other words, this ancient stone served the purpose of the needle hook still in use on the coast of France, which is nothing more than a needle pointed at both ends and with a groove cut midway its length, the bait being placed upon the needle, and needle and bait together being swallowed by the fish. That so rude and primitive a means of fishing should be still in vogue in the centre of civilization is a remarkable instance of the way in which a custom will survive, even when the same result may be obtained by other and more efficient means; but, as fine feathers do not make fine birds, elegant fishing apparatus does not make fishermen, and the rough coasters of France, with their needle hooks, are in many cases more successful than those who employ means apparently better adapted to the end.

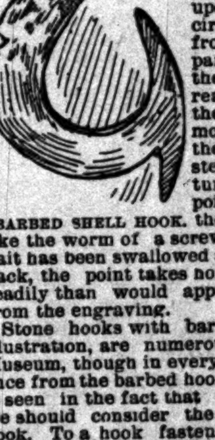

RUSSIAN HOOKS.

ORIGIN OF THE FISH-HOOK.

Some years ago a writer on the subject traced the development of the fish-hook from the stone gorge to the gorge of bronze, which was simply a wire curved in a short circle, which served as the handle, the two ends recurving slightly, so as to catch in the throat of the fish when the bait had been swallowed. The transition from this wire gorge to the double hook was very easy, and the journey of development almost completed. But here a difficulty arose. The gorge, whether of stone or of wire, was to be swallowed, but not so the hook, and when a fish was caught on a plain hook escape was easy. We may imagine, however, that no long time elapsed after the deficiency had been observed when it was remedied by the invention of the barb; so early indeed was the barbed hook that both stone and bronze specimens have been found in Switzerland.

The double hook possessed no advantage over the single hook, so to leave off one of the hooks and thus economize in bronze, which, even during what was called the bronze age, was scarce, was the next step in advance. Bronze hooks have been found, both barbed and with the shank turned over upon itself to furnish a socket for the cord. Thus, in the bronze age, we find the fish-hook already in perfection, provided with a barb and with an eye for the line.

SHELL HOOKS.

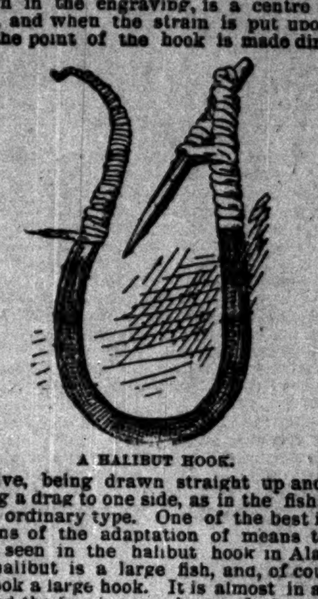

BARBED SHELL HOOK.

The National Museum at Washington has a number of stone or shell hooks of the earliest ages. In general shape there is a close resemblance between all the specimens. Each recurves sharply upon itself almost in a circle, so that the point, from a side view, apparently almost meets the shank. But, in reality, the points of these stone hooks are more formidable than they appear, for, instead of the hook returning into itself, the point curves off from the shank at an angle, like the worm of a screw, so that when the bait has been swallowed and the hook drawn back, the point takes hold of the fish more readily than would appear to be the case from the engraving.

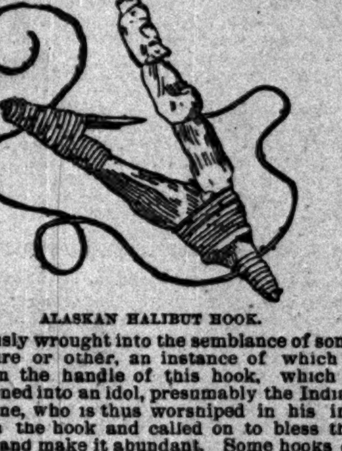
Stone hooks with barbs, as shown in the illustration, are numerous in our National Museum, though in every one a queer difference from the barbed hook of the present day is seen in the fact that the barb is on what we should consider the wrong side of the hook. To a hook fastened to a line, as we fasten our hooks, the barb would be useless, but it should be borne in mind that these stone hooks were tied at a different point entirely from the fish-hooks in common use. The stone hook was what we should call a centre-draft hook—that is to say, the line was tied about the centre of the shank and nearly opposite the point, so that when the hook was drawn back the point and the line of draft would be in almost a direct line, thus making the barb more efficient than would seem possible.

The swell fisherman, with his fancy tackle, his patent flies, rods, and reels, generally has a contempt for primitive devices, but the latter are often more efficient than the most elegant tackle; instance the boy who, with a pinhook and a pocket full of worms, will be successful in taking trout where the fisherman with a $50 rod and rubber boots will beat the water in vain; instance, also, the fishermen in France, who, as already mentioned, use the most primitive description of hook, and yet are singularly successful; but more than that, they not only employ the rude hook just described, but off Brittany they frequently use simple thorn hooks, which cost them nothing, and which they find are in many respects equal to the best steel implements.

Experience has taught the best kind of hooks to be used, and among these few have been found superior to what are known as the Russian hooks. The Russian hook, as shown in the engraving, is a centre draft hook, and when the strain is put upon the line the point of the hook is made directly effective, being drawn straight up and not having a drag to one side, as in the fishhook of the ordinary type. One of the best illustrations of the adaptation of means to an end is seen in the halibut hook in Alaska. The halibut is a large fish, and, of course, the hook a large hook. It is almost in a circle, and the line is wound around the shank nearly half way down, thus making it almost a centre draft. On one side of the other end is fastened by means of tendon cords an iron spike, so that when the line is drawn the spike catches in the mouth or body of the fish, and the hook is made much more effective than most of the common pattern.


A HALIBUT HOOK.

A most remarkable specimen of Alaskan halibut hook is seen in one of the engravings, this hook being the work of a Thlinkit Indian. Several of the tribes of Alaska are distinguished from all other Indians by one peculiarity, that of a division into clans, each bearing the name of some animal and carrying its image as a sort of charm. All vessels and implements among these Indians are curiously wrought into the semblance of some creature or other, an instance of which is seen in the handle of this hook, which is fashioned into an idol, presumably the Indian Neptune, who is thus worshiped in his image on the hook and called on to bless the catch and make it abundant. Some hooks of the present style are made by machinery, but most are manufactured by hand, steel wire being sawed to proper lengths, a barb cut either by a knife or by a file, one end pointed, generally by forging, the other flattened by a single blow of the hammer, and the pieces of steel being then bent into the proper curvature by pliers.


ALASKAN HALIBUT HOOK.

THE BLACK EAGLE OF ILLINOIS.

"A Prince for the Saddle, a Knight for the Chase."

At the Saturday evening wind-up meeting of the soldiers' reunion at Columbus the distinguishing feature was the recitation of a touching poem, a tribute to Gen. John A. Logan, written by the famous war poetess, Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood. It was recited by Mrs. R. Steedman McCann with the polish and dramatic coloring of the accomplished elocutionist, and at its conclusion the tears of the dead hero's widow mingled with those of many of his comrades. Nothing more pathetic was witnessed during the reunion of the G. A. R. than the effect of the recital of Mrs. Sherwood's poem.

BLACK JACK.

A Prince for the saddle, a Knight for the chase,
  A soldier in battle who never turned back,
A will to say aye, or say no, to your face,
  In the heat of the conflict we named him Black Jack.

O, to see him ride down with his hat swinging high,
  And his raven black locks streaming out to the breeze,
Would have made the hot blood kindle up in your eye,
  As he sped on the charge through the crimson dyed seas.

It was never a parley and never a doubt,
  "Up, on!" was his slogan, whatever the cost,
And we knew where the flags of Black Jack were swung out
  There were fields to be won and no time to be lost.

Perhaps you have heard how he fought at Bull Run,
  An unmustered private, red hot for the fray,
His heart going out in the flash of his gun,
  And the soul of a patriot blazing the way.

How at Belmont his spirit on pinions was freed,
  When a fresh eagled Colonel was fearing a slight;
"I don't care," he said, "who may follow or lead,
  If only I chance to get into this fight."

Fort Henry and Donelson glow with his fame,
  Port Gibson, and Corinth, and Champion Hills,
The splendor of Vicksburg encircle his name,
  And his charge at Atlanta a continent thrills.

When a call from the North bade his sword be put by
  For the councils of peace, his proud answer was sealed;
"I have entered the service, if need be, to die,
  And will never resign while a foe's in the field."

Do you wonder we love him, our gallant Black Jack,
  Our volunteer soldier who rode at the front;
Who never was known in his life to turn back,
  Who shared all our hardships and bore all the brunt?

Do you wonder we loved him, who loved us in war,
  And loved us in peace as the records proclaim?
For the pages of history blazon afar
  How the forum was fired as he spoke in our name?

Do you wonder we loved him ideal in truth,
  Of American manhood, of National pride;
Whose virtues enkindle the hearts of our youth,
  Who a patriot lived and a patriot died?

Cheers, cheers, O, my comrades, to follow your tears!
  Our Logan is vanished; he never can die!
His name is inwrought in the fabric of years,
  And the fire in your heart is a flash from his eye!

Up, up with the marble to cherish his deeds,
  On, on with the flag that streamed over his tracks;
It is the hero who acts, not the parchment-dried creeds,
  That still draws the world captive. Cheers, cheers for Black Jack!

The Lutheran Council in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 18.—The doctrinal snarl in which the American theological professors have become involved with the school at Kopp, Germany, was still the theme of discussion at the meeting of the Lutheran Council this morning. The school was founded to prepare missionaries for America. Now it is voted to break finally and completely with the school. The complaint made against the missionaries educated in Germany was that they did not understand American institutions and were not able to enter into the spirit of American life. The Michigan Synod announced its intention of withdrawing from the council, as the Minnesota and Wisconsin German Synods did two years ago. A letter from R. Gellen, an absent delegate from the Pacific slope, was read, praying that an English General Council minister be sent to California at once. The Rev. C. Koener, a bachelor delegate, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Statistics on Women's Work.

The Federation Scheme Will Be Indorsed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The second day of the convention of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association established the fact that the federation scheme with the engineers, firemen, and brakemen will be indorsed. A telegram of congratulation was received from Chief Sargent of the Firemen's Brotherhood, and private messages were received from the leading engineers of the brotherhood advising that the federation scheme be indorsed and given a trial. This morning's session was devoted to a revision of the constitution. The federation scheme will not be reached until tomorrow. The present Grand Master, J. L. Monoghan of Chicago, will probably be reelected.

Servants Will Stay Longer
and do better in homes where Pearline is used.

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

WHAT THE GREAT ONES OF THE EARTH ARE DOING.

Postponement of the Dowager Empress of Germany's Trip to Scotland—Great Improvement in Lord Salisbury's Health—An English Estimate of Mr. Proctor—Rothschild's Plans for a Museum at Paris—How a German Prince Changed His Religion to Save an Estate.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The visit of the Empress Victoria to Scotland, for which preparations had been made, is to be postponed, unless she comes next week. The trip will probably be abandoned for a visit to Windsor later on, the Empress and her daughters having an engagement at Potsdam for Oct. 17, the fifty-eighth birthday of the Emperor Frederick.

WILL DO WITHOUT A CLERK MARSHAL.

The Queen has decided not to fill Lord Alfred Paget's post, Clerk Marshal. This has caused consternation among the numerous members of the household who look for preferment. The abolition of such offices is a sign that there will be other economics, as to which there have been dreadful reports lately.

QUEEN HORTENSE'S DIAMONDS.

The famous necklace and tiara of diamonds and emeralds which belonged to Queen Hortense have been given by Empress Eugénie to the Princess Letitia.

SALISBURY'S GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Lord Salisbury's friends at Dieppe were much struck by the extraordinary change in his appearance, produced by the cure royal. Not only has he lost weight, but the jaded appearance has entirely disappeared. He will not come home for some weeks. Before returning to Hatfield he intends paying a flying visit to the property he has purchased in the Riviera. It is possible that he will reconsider his decision as to the sale of the Château Cecil.

MARION CRAWFORD'S NEW NOVEL.

Mr. Marion Crawford is spending the shortening summer days at Vallombrosa. He has found materials for a new romance and time to put the finishing touches to the sequel to "Saracinesca," in which he mixes illusion and mystery.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PORTRAITS.

The Emperor William promises two sittings during his Vienna visit to Prof. von Angeli for a portrait. The Emperor intends to present a portrait of himself to each of the sovereigns he has visited. He will be represented in full uniform and wearing the insignia of the Black Eagle order. The insignia of the order of St. Andrew will appear in the Czar's portrait, of St. Stephen of Hungary in the Emperor of Austria's, and of the Annunciation in the King of Italy's. The Emperor appears decorated with the garter in the portrait he sends to Queen Victoria.

STORIES ABOUT PRINCESS SOPHIA.

The Princess Sophia, now engaged to the Crown Prince of Greece, was the destined bride of the Czarowitz, but when they met in the spring it quickly became apparent that they would never suit one another. The Princess Sophia is the favorite sister of Emperor William. She is a masterful young lady, a thorough Prussian, delighting in political affairs, and she has not been comfortable at home since the death of the old Emperor. She openly expressed her strong disapproval of the Princess Victoria's attachment for Prince Alexander of Battenberg. She has taken her eldest brother's part in all the family disputes of the last three months. Princess Sophia will not accompany her mother to Italy, but passes the winter at Berlin as the guest of the Emperor. Her Crown Prince is rather prim and priggish, but he is decidedly clever and will probably improve after his emancipation from his studies. He speaks five languages fluently—Greek, German, French, Italian, and English.

PROCTOR'S DEATH.

The death of Mr. Richard Proctor was a sad shock to the general public, to whom his name was perhaps more widely known than that of any other scientific man of the day. He had arranged for a winter campaign of lectures here, beginning with a course at St. James' Hall during October. Men of learning are divided into three classes—illuminators, reflectors, and absorbents. If Mr. Proctor may claim a place only in the second class, he was a reflector of the highest order. As a lecturer he was unsurpassed. His fugitive articles, conversations, and letters have familiarized outsiders with the deepest thoughts of experts. A potent force and a stimulating factor is extinguished.

MANCHESTER'S CHURCH CONGRESS.

No fewer than twenty-eight Bishops have promised their presence at the church congress which opens at Manchester next month. The Bishop of the diocese is, as usual, the President. By far the most attractive items in the program will be the two papers by Mr. Balfour. Mr. Balfour was a philosopher before he was a Minister, and his treatise upon "Philosophic Doubt" should be admirable.

ROTHSCHILDS' PRIVATE MUSEUM.

The Principal residence of the Rothschilds in Paris, the superb hotel in the Rue Lafitte, of which Lord Beaconsfield gave a glowing description in "Coningsby," has been converted into a private museum intended to commemorate Mr. James Rothschild, who died in 1868. The place was for some time the residence of Queen Hortense, the mother of Napoleon III. It was purchased by Baron Rothschild in 1822, and it has lately been deserted. Baron Adolphe, present head of the French Rothschilds, occupies the former hotel of Prince Talleyrand in Rue St. Florentin. Baron Gustave has built a superb residence in Avenue Marigny, near the Elysée. Baron Edmund has the Hotel Pontalba in the Faubourg St. Honoré, and the sister, Baroness Nathaniel, lives in Faubourg St. Honoré.

THE BELVOIR LETTERS.

The discovery of ancient manuscripts in lofts over the stables at Belvoir is of great importance. Last week the Duke of Rutland came upon a packet containing letters from Lady Rachel Russell and the first Lord Howe and several memoranda throwing considerable light on the intrigues on the accession of Queen Anne. It is not possible that the Duchess will undertake the editing of the Belvoir papers, among them being a letter from Warwick, "the King maker."

WON THIRTY YACHT RACES.

The last yacht racing season has been chiefly remarkable for the successful sixty rating Yarana, which gained thirty winning flags, a feat never before accomplished. Owing to the small value of the prizes given only £1,520 has been won—a contrast to last summer, when the Irex then headed the list and carried off £1,700, representing twenty-five flags. Mr. Jameson this year has to be content with her Majesty's cup, won on the Clyde, and fifteen other prizes. The Petronilla, designed by Mr. A. Richardson, completes the trio in first class, but, with the exception of a brilliant exhibition of fast reaching at Falmouth, her performance, compared with the Yarana, is a failure.

LORD CRAWFORD'S PRESENT.

The observatory at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, which Lord Crawford has presented to the nation, is admirably equipped and includes an astronomical library of 15,000 volumes. There is a telescope which has a fifteen-inch aperture and fifteen feet focal length, by which one-half the sky can be commanded at one time, and a superb spectroscope, acknowledged by experts to be the finest of the kind in the world.

CHANGED HIS RELIGION AND NATIONALITY.

A troublesome complication arose last year on the death of Prince Sayn-Wittgenstein. His vast estates in Russia passed to his sister, Princess Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst. Under a recent ukase foreigners are prohibited from owning land in Russia, and there were intrigues at St. Petersburg to prevent the succession of the Princess or the family, but, mainly owing to personal representations which were made to the Czar at Berlin last November by the late Emperor William, a compromise has been arranged and the estates are to go to Prince Philip Hohenlohe, the eldest son of the Princess, who has become a Russian subject, and he will join the Greek Church. Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst has been at St. Petersburg during the fortnight for the purpose of completing the necessary arrangements and had two private audiences of the Czar, at the second of which he presented Prince Philip to his Majesty. The new owner of the Wittgenstein estates is married to the eldest daughter of Prince Gregory Ypsilanti. EDMUND YATES.

MR. MORGAN'S CHARACTER

HE RECEIVES A CERTIFICATE OF IT FROM TWENTY FELLOW-SENATORS.

They All Testify that He Is Not a Drunkard—Mitchell's Insinuation Was the Cause of the Step—Senator Stanford in Good Health—He Will Soon Take Part in the Campaign—Eastern Papers Have Misrepresented Mr. Spooner—Mr. Cannon Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Senate is a queer body nowadays and the Senators feel privileged to do queer things. One of the strangest things of the session is the certificate of sobriety about twenty Senators unite in giving to Morgan of Alabama. A week ago when Morgan went out of his way in discussing the Chinese bill to taunt Mitchell of Oregon, the latter came back in a way that was not relished. He said bluntly that whatever might be his failings as a Senator during his nine years of service, he had never come into the chamber drunk. No one misunderstood that he referred to a period of the Alabama Senator's career a few years back. His retort was severe, but Morgan's attack on him was so uncalled for that it was agreed he was justified in using the language he did. The colloquy between the two Senators would not have looked well in the record and the usual means were taken to suppress it. Efforts were made for a reconciliation and explanation, but Mitchell refused to withdraw anything he had said. The most he would consent to was that the language might be left out of the record. This was done and it was supposed the matter had ended. Today, to everybody's surprise, Morgan's colleague from Alabama, Senator Pugh, gave out for publication a written statement, pronouncing the charge that Morgan had ever been intoxicated false. He says he has been intimately associated with his colleague for eight years and had never seen him intoxicated; that at all times he had been a sober, conscientious, and upright representative of the people. Senator Plumb signs a similar statement, asserting that for some years he and Morgan had served on the same committee and were thus brought into the closest relationship. He bears high testimony to the sobriety, intelligence, and fidelity of Senator Morgan. Statements to the same purport were signed by Senators Jones of Arkansas, Hale, Coke, Vest, Hampton, Harris, Berry, Butler, and Call. Senator Hampton characterizes the charges made by Senator Mitchell as "rude, unparliamentary, and unfounded." Notwithstanding these disclaimers the impression remains that Mitchell knew what he was talking about.

SENATOR STANFORD ALL RIGHT.

Denial of the Sensational Story that He Was Extremely Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—A sensational story was published about Senator Stanford of California. It was stated news came from Europe to the effect that he is the victim of an extraordinary disease, that he cannot sleep when he wants to, and cannot stay awake when he does not want to sleep. It was furthermore said that he is never allowed to walk alone, for if he tried it he would be sure to fall, the somnolence coming upon him without notice. Sticking pins in him was no use; he dozes off notwithstanding. If he started to talk with you he might get through with a few sentences and then be cut off in the midst of an unfinished word, but when he awoke to consciousness again he had the knack of taking up the talk precisely where he left off. The Senator's friends were astonished when they read the story and it was promptly denied. A letter was received from Mrs. Stanford yesterday saying that he was never in better health. Senator Stanford will return in about two weeks and will take an active part in the political campaign in California, Oregon, and Nevada.

SENATOR SPOONER'S POSITION.

His Views on the Fisheries and Retaliation Have Been Misrepresented.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Senator Spooner has been annoyed today by the publication in a New York paper of what purports to be an interview, in which his views on various matters are made to appear at variance with his actual utterances. Reviewing the work of Congress a good deal of criticism on its alleged prostitution for electioneering purposes during the Presidential year is credited to him, which he disclaims, along with quoted remarks about the recent personal debates in the Senate. He is made to say that after the rejection of the fisheries treaty, if the President had immediately excluded some Canadian vessel from some American port under the authority given in the retaliation act of 1887, the American people would have been carried away with such action and the President would have gained National popularity. As a matter of fact Senator Spooner's views on the Administration's fisheries policy have been pretty well known and have not been of this sort. When the retaliation measure was first sent to Congress the Senator declared that any eleventh hour campaign performance of Mr. Cleveland would not fool the American people, nor would it wipe out the truckling policy which the Administration had followed from the start.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON TALK.

Congressman Cannon Leaves the Capital for the Stump.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Congressman Cannon left for Illinois tonight to remain till the campaign is ended. Before leaving he made a strong speech in the House on the extravagance of Cleveland's Administration. It was one of the best delivered in the House this session. Mr. Cannon is the head of the Republican minority on the Appropriations Committee, and what he has to say on the subject of public expenditures always commands close attention. Today he had all the Democratic leaders dancing with anger at his exposure, and it was thought necessary to put forward Burnes of Missouri to try and counteract the effect.

BAILEY LOOKING AT THE PLANS.

Superintendent Bailey was at the Treasury Department today going over the plans for the new appraiser's warehouse with the supervising architect. He was also seeing the Congressmen about the bill appropriating $800,000 for the extension of the Post-Office building. The outlook for this measure is not good.

Objects to the Dog-Catcher Methods.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of this morning I have carefully read a letter signed by J. Ward Ellis and respectfully refer it to the Humane Society for consideration and action. I can but reiterate the sentiments contained therein in regard to the brutal manner in which dogs are used before being put to death and the barbarous measures employed. The dog-catcher who was caught and fined $100 by Justice White brought to the notice of the public the unscrupulous means used to entrap valuable dogs and demonstrates the fact that the welfare of the public is not the real object in view. Valuable dogs are well cared for and their owners always redeem them, the money thus secured going, in a large measure, to the dog-stealers. I desire to ask the question and perhaps THE TRIBUNE could answer it: If the owner of a dog complies with the requirements of the dog ordinance and pays his license, is not the dog bearing the license tag free from assault from the pound runners? From a humanitarian standpoint the whole system is barbarous in the extreme, and the sooner the present administration remedies the abuses on the dumb animal so much the better for all concerned.

W. C. MCCLURE.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued incorporation licenses to the following new companies:

The Eagle Creek Mining Company, at Chicago; capital stock $1,000,000; incorporators, H. B. Simonds, D. A. French, and C. A. Howard.

The Chicago Combustion & Power Company, at Chicago; capital stock $200,000; incorporators, Richard B. Jones, Douglas S. Low, and Robert W. Lian.

The Mount Olive Coal Company of Springfield; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, L. S. Graves, W. O. Browning, and L. L. Chapman.

The Chicago Capsule Company at Chicago; capital stock $50,000; incorporators, George P. Benton, Herman B. B. Wickersham, and Joseph A. Connell.

The Chicago Grain Company of Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Adolph Gersterberg, Fred Whitfield, and Otto C. Butz.

The Swedish Mercantile Company, at South Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Frank Freed, Charles Freed, and Adolph Pederson.

High-Priced Horseflesh.

A Clydesdale colt has been sold for £3,000, the highest price ever paid for a draught horse.

WOMEN PLEAD FOR PROTECTION.

A Delegation of Factory Employes Appear Before the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—The proceedings of the Senate Sub-Committee on the Tariff this morning were in refreshing contrast with the average of the last two months. About fifteen well-dressed, fresh-looking ladies made their appearance at the doors of the committee-room at 11 o'clock, headed by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa, and were introduced by Senator Allison to his fellow-members as a delegation who wished to be heard in respect to woman's especial interest in the protective tariff.

Mrs. Foster addressed the committee eloquently and at considerable length. She described her experience in Europe a year ago, whither she went in connection with the philanthropic work in which she has spent her life, setting forth the steps which led her to the belief that the incomparably superior advantages enjoyed by the American woman as wife, mother, or self-supporter to her European sister were due to the American protective system. She did not profess to be a specialist in regard to the tariff, but had read the debates in Congress and noticed that whenever the wageworker was referred to it was the workingman who excited the sympathies of the legislator. Would not society, she asked herself, appear for the workingwomen of America? She had been into the mills and workshops of New York and New England, and had, with the consent of employers, invited some of the female employés to come to Washington with her and tell the committee how they were situated. These were the women present. She assured the committee that they were in no wise superior to their fellow-workmen, had not been picked out for greater intelligence or ability, and were surprised themselves that the choice should have fallen on them rather than on others.

Her companions were then questioned by members of the committee. Mrs. Bohner, a German lady who had worked in factories in the fatherland, had been employed about twenty years in Rockville, Conn., in weaving cloth for men's clothing. Her weekly wages were from $9 to $10, as compared with two marks in Germany. She laid up money here and had three times visited her birthplace, paying the expense from her savings.

Miss White, Miss Pitts, and Mrs. Stansfield, all born in England, were also employed in mills in Rockville, Conn., but no two were in the same mill. They told similar stories to that of Mrs. Bohner of the superior wages and superior advantages of their present condition to that in which they lived in the old country, and declared themselves with enthusiasm to have become Americans in the fullest sense of the word.

Miss Gallagher and Miss Dempwolff were from a men's clothing house in New York City; Miss Jennie Cheever, Mrs. Studd, and Miss Clark were from the mills of Ware, Mass. There was but little variety in the stories told briefly and modestly. Their positions were those of the average in their respective localities and they were earning comfortable livelihoods by the work of their own hands. The appearance of the women was, however, the most convincing part of the evidence received by the committee, a part of which carried conviction, quite irrespective of the tariff views of the committeemen. Senator Harris, who represented the tariff reform doctrine on the committee, gallantly contented himself in developing the fact from each of the Rockville witnesses that the foreign-born element largely predominated among their fellows, and from the others that it about equaled that of native birth in the New York shops and the Ware mills.

DIED WITH A WOODEN SHIRT ON.

A Well Known Character of Milwaukee Drops Dead—Cream City Items.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Ferdinand Gunkelmann dropped dead at the corner of Grand avenue and West Water street this afternoon. Gunkelmann was over 70 years of age, and for many years had been a well known street character. In all weather, from morning until night, he paced the business streets of the city wearing a wooden shirt, the advertisement of a shirt manufacturer. He was never mindful of the taunts of the street gamin, and seldom raised his eyes to notice any one who passed him. For nearly a score of years there had been a heavy weight on the old man's heart. Twenty years ago he was a prosperous dry goods merchant in New York, and at one time is said to have been worth nearly a quarter of a million. But business reverses overtook him, wiping out almost all his earthly possessions, and in 1873 he came to Milwaukee. By carrying the wooden shirt he managed, with the assistance given him by a married daughter in New York, to keep himself and wife from starvation. At all times the old man brooded over his downfall, and his death today was caused by a broken heart. He died with the wooden shirt on.

Every one connected with the State Fair who was gloomy yesterday because of the wet weather became almost disheartened today by occasional showers. Tonight, however, the interested ones are more hopeful, as there is clear weather in prospect for tomorrow. Outside of the exhibiters there were few people on the fair grounds today, although thousands of strangers are already in the city. In consequence of the wet grounds the races as well as everything else on the program for today were postponed.

L. F. Hodges' letters from Dakota today show bad crops. A letter from the Superintendent of Elevators of the Northern Pacific Road says that the wheat north of the main line of the Northern Pacific will not average over seven bushels to the acre. Hundreds of acres have been too poor to cut, and hundreds of acres which have been cut are not worth thrashing. Mr. Hodges said: "We bought twelve elevators last spring on the line of the road running from Crookston west through the Devil's Lake country. In these elevators we expected to handle 1,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, but we shall not get over 200,000. Six of the elevators we shall not open at all."

Henry Katlitz, an old man, hung himself at his home, No. 483 First avenue, because he feared that he might lose $1,200 which he had in his possession. Katlitz, although possessing considerable property, was of a miserly disposition, and his wife, who is over 70 years of age, had for several years supplied the household necessities by picking up rags and rubbish on the streets.

The County Board at its meeting today appointed a committee to investigate the charges of drunkenness preferred against Dr. Scribner, County Physician for the East Side, and awarded the contract for building the new Insane Asylum to August Tabbart, whose bid was $60,000.

The case of the city against Mary Hirschfelder, charged with fortune-telling, was dismissed today by Judge Mallory, who held that under the provisions of the city ordinance every stump speaker who predicts the outcome of the Presidential campaign might be arrested and fined.

Frank Knowles, a member of the Board of Trade, today posted $1,000 in acceptance of a bet of Capt. Philips of the Chicago Board that Cleveland would be elected.

Miriam Chauncey Oliver, oldest daughter of Capt. J. B. Oliver, died today of diphtheria.

Hanging a Masher in Effigy.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—At Ashland, a town near Worcester, last evening an effigy placard with the name of Dr. J. H. Blaisdell was hung from a tree in the village square. On the breast of the effigy was the inscription, "This is the way we treat mashers. Nine miles to Marlboro. This is the way we serve destroyers of homes. Git." Dr. Blaisdell is charged with being too assiduous in his attentions to Mrs. Ellen F. Stiles, the wife of Gilman Stiles, a well-to-do builder and contractor, and in this Mr. Stiles, his son Harry, and Mrs. Blaisdell concur. Mrs. Stiles, besides being prominent in social and church work, is an editor of the local paper, and was wroth at the proceedings. She says that her relations with Dr. Blaisdell were perfectly proper, and that the stories were started by the gossips of the village.

A Locomotive Falls Overboard.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—A singular accident happened here today. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern transfer steamer J. F. Joy, while transferring an engine and three cars of coal from East Dubuque to this side, struck a sandbar within a few hundred feet of the landing on this side. The sudden stopping of the boat threw the engine forward and it pitched over the bow into the water. Regulations require that the wheels should be blocked, but this was neglected. The work of raising the engine is now in progress.

A Canadian Bank-Wrecker Caught.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Roland Gideon Israel Barnett, the agent through whose alleged dishonest transactions the Central Bank was hurried to its ruin, was arrested Saturday in London. Barnett fled to France from England two weeks ago to escape arrest, but seems to have ventured back again. He is arrested on the warrant sworn out by Inspector Stark the 5th inst., in which Barnett is charged with having, Sept. 6, 1887, fraudulently obtained two promissory notes for $[illegible] each.

DEMOCRATS STIRRED UP.

MR. CANNON'S STATEMENT OF THE PARTY'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

Cleveland's Financial Policy a Scheme to Wed Wall Street and the Solid South—What the President Might Do to Increase His Popularity—Mr. Sherman Criticises Retaliation—Senator Voorhees Will Testify About Stahlnecker.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—Mr. Cannon of Illinois made a speech in the House today on the general subject of appropriations, and said that the Democratic Administration had expended in four years $96,000,000 more than had been expended during the last four years of the Republican Administration. He charged the Democrats with increasing the number of public officials and with increasing salaries. Why was the harp of the Democratic economist hanging on the willow? Why was he silent while his party was increasing expenditures? He reviewed the financial policy of the Administration, criticising President Cleveland for allowing the surplus to accumulate in the Treasury, for postponing until 1887 the purchase of the 3 per cent bonds, for declining to purchase the 4½ per cent bonds until the House informed him that the law of 1881 was the law, and for loaning vast sums of the public money to the National banks. Let the President call back from the banks the public money; let him give them back their 4½ per cent bonds, and then let him turn around and purchase the bonds at 6½ per cent premium. If the bonds ran to maturity in 1891 it would cost $80,000,000 to pay the principal. Add the three years' interest, $13,500,000, and the bonds were purchased now at 6½ per cent premium, they would cost the Government $86,500,000, and $6,500,000 would be saved to the people, while every dollar of the surplus would go into circulation. If the President did this it would be worth to him just 10,000 retaliation messages. [Laughter and applause.] The fiscal policy of the Administration was an attempt by the President to weld the Solid South with Wall street, and on the structure thus erected he hoped to climb a second time into the Presidential chair.

TRYING TO MAKE A DIVERSION.

Mr. Burnes of Missouri declared that much of the increase in appropriations was due to a Republican Senate, or the amendments creating them were offered by the gentleman from Illinois and advocated by his party friends.

Mr. Cannon declared that he only advocated increased appropriations when he thought that the increase was right and proper.

Mr. Burnes eulogized Mr. Cannon's honor, and remarked that the gentleman was as honest as he could afford to be when a political question was up. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cannon expressed a desire to return the compliment. When the gentleman had control of appropriations in the House and when under his lead appropriations had not been made even when judgments had been rendered, and when, in one notable instance, $100,000 had accrued as interest on judgment of the Court of Claims (he referred to the Choctaw claims), he (Mr. Cannon) had some times thought that the gentleman was not as honest as he could afford to be politically. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Burnes declared that he believed those claims were founded in doubt, prosecuted in uncertainty, and had ended in darkness and disgrace. Hence he had opposed the payment of the claims.

Continuing his reply to Mr. Cannon, Mr. Burnes read a statement showing that the Senate in four years had increased the Sundry Civil bill by $24,000,000, and this in spite of the fact that the House conferrees, headed by Samuel J. Randall, had resisted the increases with bitterness.

Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania—For the information of the gentlemen on that side of the House I will inform them that one week from tomorrow Samuel J. Randall will be nominated unanimously by the Democratic convention, composed of all shades of Democrats, without reference to the tariff. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Burnes, branching off into politics, said that the Democratic riders were in the saddle and ready for the word "go." He saw victory in the air in November.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa challenged the statement, and in answer to his question as to what gains the Democrats expected Mr. Burnes replied that Iowa might fall into line.

Mr. Henderson wanted to know whether the gentleman found reason for his belief in the result in Maine, Oregon, and Vermont.

Mr. Burnes replied that the Democrats had reduced the Republican majority in Maine by 1,200; in Oregon they had voted long before the Democracy had gotten its hosses on the track.

DISCUSSING RETALIATION.

Senator Sherman Attacks the President's Position in the Last Message.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported back to the Senate from the Committee on Appropriations and ordered printed. Mr. Sherman's resolution, offered yesterday, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the state of the relations of the United States with Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, and to report at the next session such measures as are expedient to promote friendly commercial and political intercourse between those countries and the United States, was taken up, and Mr. Sherman proceeded to address the Senate, delivering his remarks from manuscript. After an allusion to the President's retaliatory message and a justification of the rejection of the fisheries treaty he asked why should Canada refuse to allow American fishing vessels to enter her ports and to ship their fish to the American market. A denial of that privilege appeared so unchristian and selfish that he wondered it had not long since led to violent retaliation. If the President had by proclamation withheld the like privilege from Canadian fishing vessels, the evil, he believed, would have been quickly corrected. But the President, instead of exercising the powers which he had under the act of March 3, 1887, had asked Congress in his retaliatory message for power to suspend a commerce which had amounted for the last six years to $270,000,000. No wonder that that sudden change of base excited surprise in both countries, and was regarded as a mere political movement. The President's proposition was, in other words, to suspend and embarrass the commerce of exports and imports amounting to nearly a hundred millions a year. Such a proposition made without warning, in the midst of a popular election, had been the President's response to an earnest demand made by American fishermen that they should be secured in the enjoyment of what they believed to be their unquestionable rights. The proximity of the two countries was such that, while separated they might be enemies, if united they would be friends. The debt of Canada was no impediment. It could be assumed, without its being a burden. The union could only be accomplished with the free and hearty assent of both people. The use of any force would defeat the object. It could not be promoted by controversies or retaliation.

Mr. Morgan replied to Mr. Sherman, describing a portion of his speech as a "postmortem examination of the recent fisheries treaty, and adding that Mr. Sherman's idea had been to settle on a plan for the annexation of Canada to the United States. He admired that Senator for thus grasping Canada around the waist and holding her up to a close embrace with the people of the United States. He looked forward (perhaps at the end of the next century) to something like a realization of the dream which the Senator from Ohio had so beautifully portrayed. Mr. Sherman's resolution went over without action, and at 5:25 the Senate adjourned.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

Postponement of the Stahlnecker Investigation on Account of Voorhees' Absence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—The cross-examination of Mr. Smithmeyer was resumed this morning by Mr. Wilson before the special committee investigating the charges against Representative Stahlnecker, Mr. Smithmeyer maintaining that it was the chain of incidents and the attentions of Mr. Stahlnecker to him that gave him the suspicion that Mr. Stahlnecker was trying to influence him. Mr. Coleman then announced that the next witness he desired to put on the stand was Senator Voorhees. He expected to prove by Mr. Voorhees that Mr. Stahlnecker said his father had an interest in the Tuckahoe quarry, but what other evidence he (Mr. Voorhees) had to submit he did not as yet know. Mr. Voorhees had expressed a desire to be present, and as he would not be here until Friday he asked that the committee adjourn until that time, which was done.

DISCUSSING THE LIBRARY BUILDING.

Mr. Forney of Alabama called up the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill today. When last before the House the report was opposed by Mr. Payson of Illinois, who antagonized the appropriation for continuing the new library building and advocated an absolute abrogation of the present plan of construction as inadequate. Mr. Forney proceeded to reply to this attack and to defend the plan as proposed in the conference report. Mr. Rogers of Arkansas said Librarian Spofford stated the new building would meet the needs of the library for twenty-five years.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Postmaster General says, in a communication to the House, that it is not true that enormous editions of the *Tax Reform Advocate* were sent and distributed in violation of the postal laws through the mails from Columbus, O., to all, or nearly all, the post-offices of that State.

Mr. Barnes of Georgia offered in the House a bill offering a reward of $100,000 to any person who will discover the true cause or germ of fever, with any certain means of effecting its prevention. Referred.

REPUBLICAN RECRUITS.

Seven old-time Democrats in the Town of Rock Elm, Wis., have announced their intention to vote for Harrison and Morton.

The Hon. John Boyd of Pinckneyville, Ill., a recent accession from the Democratic ranks, is making telling Republican speeches in Franklin County.

John M. Lindsay of Bryn Mawr, Pa., a prominent man, who has always been a Democrat, but a believer in protection, is out for Harrison and Morton.

Timothy Kavanaugh, boss blacksmith of the Oil-Well Supply Company's shop in Bradford, Pa., and a life-long Democrat, is out for Harrison and protection.

Samuel Quick of Crawfordsville, who has been a Democrat all his life, will vote for Harrison in November. He was a soldier, and served three years in Capt. Miner's battery.

William E. Hepburn, for many years a leading business-man in Williamsport, Pa., now residing in Jersey City, has astonished his Democratic friends by coming out for Harrison.

Daniel J. Callinan of Indianapolis was, until the nomination of Gen. Harrison, an earnest Democrat. He is now equally zealous in behalf of the General and protection to American industries.

Seventy-five per cent of the insurance men of New York are for Harrison and Morton, and 10 per cent acknowledge that they voted for Cleveland in 1884, but are now enthusiastic for Harrison and Morton.

The Hon. Charles Chovan and A. Guoin, the latter a substantial farmer, of Grosse Pointe, Mich., both lifelong and heretofore hard-shelled Democrats, are now enthusiastic supporters of Harrison. Protection did it.

J. H. Burtt of Wheeling, W. Va., has withdrawn from his candidacy on the Union Labor ticket for State Auditor, and urges his friends to vote the Republican ticket, as he says protection is the paramount issue of the campaign.

Dr. R. J. Gatling of Hartford, Conn., inventor of the Gatling gun, although a Democrat, has announced that he will support Harrison. Dr. Gatling was one of the North Carolina Whigs who voted for the General's grandfather in 1840. He was chosen President of the 1840 Veterans' Association organized to work in this campaign.

Clarence Waggoner of Decatur, Ill., is now found in the Republican ranks. Four years ago he was the Democratic nominee for Circuit Clerk. He is a son of ex-Mayor Waggoner, who was the Democratic County Clerk for a long term of years. He has also come out as a Republican, and both will vote for Harrison and Morton.

William Roach Jr., Chief Engineer of the Glens Falls (N. Y.) Fire Department and one of the most popular Democrats of the village, has declared for Harris and Morton and protection. Chief Roach is a man of influence among the young voters of the town, and quite a number of Democrats have announced that they will follow his example.

Fred H. Parks, Vice-President and General Manager of the Glens Falls (N. Y.) Paper Company, and his brother, George H. Parks, Superintendent of the company, are out and out for Harrison and protection this fall. Three years ago Fred H. Parks was elected a Trustee of the village on the Democratic ticket. The Messrs. Parks have been considered among the most influential Democrats in the village.

James Rogers, a prominent Democrat of Ausable, N. Y., and a large iron manufacturer there, has declared for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Rogers belongs to a family of Democrats who have been distinguished for their political activity in past campaigns. His father formerly represented the Clinton district as a Democratic member in Congress. Mr. Rogers employs several hundred workmen.

Four years ago, when Grover Cleveland was running for the Presidency, he had no more ardent supporter than Mr. James Middledith of Metuchen, N. J. Mr. Middledith is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and an influential man in New Jersey. He declares that he will not support Cleveland this year, but will lend all the aid he can to the election of Harrison. He opposes Cleveland because of his tariff policy.

Returns of a canvass in progress by order of the Republican League in Democratic towns and cities in New York regarded as strongholds of that party, outside of New York City and Long Island, show the interesting fact that in 106 Republican clubs with a membership of 6,300 there are 1,506 voters who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, but who will this year support Harrison and Morton.

The most notable convert of the campaign in Allegany County, New York, is H. N. Lewis of Wellsville. Mr. Lewis was formerly a Republican, but joined the Prohibition party about six years ago. He is a wealthy banker and one of the most influential men in the county. Four years ago he was treasurer of the Prohibition campaign fund, and has been one of the foremost men in that party. Mr. Lewis says that he has made up his mind to vote for Harrison and Morton.

The National Greenback Club of Rochester, N. Y., at a meeting held Monday evening, adopted resolutions indorsing Harrison and Morton and the monetary plank in the Republican platform. The club consists of the Greenback leaders of the city, and includes Henry L. Fish, ex-Canal Superintendent; John Fahy, one of the chief dry-goods merchants of Rochester; and other prominent citizens. It influences nearly 1,000 Greenback voters, who will, it is thought, vote the Republican ticket.

Charles Kenyon of White Creek, N. Y., an extensive wool-grower and who is largely interested in sheep in Texas, has heretofore trained with the Democracy, but this year he is enthusiastically supporting Harrison and Morton. Mr. Kenyon says: "The revolt against Cleveland and free trade is spreading. They can't stop it—there don't seem to be any stop to it. If it keeps on there won't be enough left of the Democratic party in our district to organize. No intelligent farmer who has his own interests at heart will follow the free-traders. Protection is needed. There are many Democrats who say they shall do as I am going to do—vote for Harrison and Morton and protection."

Wisconsin Supreme Court.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Supreme Court rendered decisions today as follows:

Ambrose Caron vs. City of Green Bay; judgment affirmed.

Pease vs. Pease; affirmed.

Scott Lumber Company vs. Oneida County; order reversed and remanded for further proceedings.

Joint School District, No. 7, vs. Kemen et al.; affirmed.

Sunday Lake Mining Company vs. Wakefield et al.; order reversed and remanded for further proceedings.

Esch vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; reversed and new trial ordered.

Dewitt vs. Lander; reversed and remanded with directions to reverse judgment of the Justice.

Whittlesey vs. Hoppenyan; affirmed.

Buttrick vs. Roy. Reversed and remanded, with directions to render judgment for defendant in error in accordance with opinion.

Allen vs. Milwaukee. Order affirmed.

Stevens vs. Sholes. Appeal dismissed.

Evanson as. Ellingsor. Affirmed.

Sherman vs. Menominee River Lumber Company. Reversed and remanded for new trial.

Prentice vs. Stefan; appeal dismissed.

Kenyon vs. Kenyon; affirmed.

State ex rel. Cream City Railroad Company vs. Hilbert, Treasurer, etc.; order affirmed.

Stark vs. Small; affirmed.

State ex rel. Grant County vs. State Board of Supervision, etc.; peremptory writ of mandamus granted.

Woodford vs. Marshall; order reversed and remanded for further proceedings.

Stout vs. Weaker; affirmed.

Dengate vs. Stirnell; affirmed.

Keehn vs. Stein; reversed and remanded for new trial.

Gregory vs. Rosenkrans; reversed and remanded for a new trial.

Peters vs. Stewart; affirmed.

Walters vs. McGuigan; affirmed.

Whiteley vs. Equitable Life-Assurance Society; reversed and remanded for a new trial.

Jochem vs. Robinson; affirmed.

Poorman vs. Frede; order affirmed.

Rice vs. Ashland Real Estate and Improvement Company; motion for rehearing denied, with $20 costs.

Keator Lumber Company vs. St. Croix Boom Corporation; same.

State ex rel. Burnett County vs. Harshaw, Treasurer, etc.; motion for an order requiring relator to give notice, etc., granted.

The Ives-Stayner Jury Filled.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 18.—The Ives-Stayner jury was filled up today, and after a statement of the case by the attorney court adjourned until tomorrow.

FOREIGNERS BUY ST. PAUL

BULLS IN WALL STREET HAVE A TRIUMPHANT DAY.

Free Buying Orders from Abroad and Encouraging News from the West Put the Bears to Flight—Higher Prices Predicted on All Sides—No Pronounced Bears Visible—Wheat Takes a Decided Drop in the Chicago Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The market veered around today, and the bear predictions of yesterday were not borne out in the transactions, the temper of the leading operators being distinctively bullish. It was rather an unexpected change, for the situation yesterday favored the bears and gave them every encouragement for a continuation of their tactics, but today the confident tone of speculation proved too much for them and they lost the firm grip which they have held ever since the St. Paul meeting. With the exception of the clique headed by Cammack and the room traders, pronounced bears were scarce, and several of the best known houses openly declared their position as being on the bull side. The feeling of confidence that ensued was materially strengthened by the action of the London operators. From across the water came buying orders, and this was taken as evidence that the foreigners had not lost all faith in the future value of American securities. The foreigners bought freely, taking Lake Shore, Lake Erie, Reading, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, and, to the surprise and discomfiture of the bears, St. Paul. The buying of the latter was what gave the most strength, it being regarded as an indication that they were trying to increase their holdings for the purpose of sustaining the stock and preventing any further serious breaks. If St. Paul were eliminated as the incubus there is not much doubt but that higher prices would follow, for awhile at least, and anything that tends to lessen the depressing influence of that stock is hailed with delight by the bull contingent, and consequently this action by the Londoners was received with cheerfulness, and a good deal was made of it by those who are anxious to advance prices.

Then the news from the West was of a brighter tone than for several days past. Private advices, which were quickly made public, were to the effect that the managers of the Granger roads were using every endeavor to have rates restored, and a statement was circulated as coming from one of the high trunk line officials that notwithstanding the cut in grain rates made by the Pennsylvania, the other lines had restored the rates to the former figures, and that the Baltimore & Ohio, Grand Trunk, and the Vanderbilts had given notice of an advance in dressed beef rates. The wind was evidently blowing in the direction of the bulls, for the St. Paul statement for the second week in September showed a gain of $43,102 over the corresponding week of last year, and George Gould, as his father's mouthpiece, came out with the following bull interview:

"We are bullish, and think that the market is now in first-class trim for a substantial rise. There is no reason why all good stocks should not improve. From this on railroad returns will increase and net earnings will pile up. My father takes the same optimistic view of the situation. I think that better times may be confidently relied upon."

This was backed up by Russell Sage, who thought the worst was over and that better prices would prevail. All this induced considerable buying, much of which was a covering of the short interest, and in the afternoon several of the leading shares showed advances of from one to two and a half points. New York & New England was brought out once more, and was a prominent feature, bull points on it being as thick as flies on an August day, and it led the upward movement. Missouri Pacific, Manhattan Elevated, the Grangers, and coalers followed close behind.

Chicago & Northwestern also came in for a share of the buying and there was so great a demand for the stock that two houses were unable to make their deliveries, and in one instance 700 and another 100 shares were bought in under the rules for their respective accounts. The short interest in Northwest is large, and should a sharp advance be scored there will probably be more trouble in making deliveries. Glowing reports of phenomenally large crops came from the West and Northwest, coupled with predictions of large railway earnings for the autumn months, and altogether it was the first bright day the bulls have had since St. Paul broke the market last week. The St. Paul directors are still kept busy making explanations, and both P. D. Armour and Mr. Plankinton were heard from again today, the former practically repeating what he said yesterday, and the latter denying his interview of last week given out the day after the dividend was passed. This denial, however, fell flat, as the interview was published in the papers in Mr. Plankinton's own city, whence it was telegraphed over the country, and until today, when it did not seem to fit with what his partner said yesterday, he took no pains to deny it.

WHEAT GOES UP AND DOWN AGAIN.

The September Delivery Bulges and Breaks Through a Wide Range.

September wheat again yesterday showed a skyrockety tendency. It ruled in the morning from 2¾ to 5 cents over December, at one time passing May. In the afternoon it touched 98¾, and five or ten minutes later collapsed like a balloon, selling at 94½ cents. Hutchinson's brokers did nothing more than watch it and share apparently the amusement of the rest of the crowd at the attempts of the few remaining shorts to cover.

The speculative futures were active and weak. A crowd of small longs took their profits in December, with the effect of causing a break of 2 cents as compared with the high figure of Monday. The slump was almost uninterrupted from the beginning of the session, though the movement was most rapid between 2:15 and 2:20 in the afternoon. In this fifteen minutes the market broke nearly a cent. Aside from the bull realizing lower cables came in to influence a dip. There was also said to be some pronounced selling attributed to chronic and big bears who have been absent from the market for some time.

All the Northwestern news told the familiar story of a disappointing yield. Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth were in excess of last year, but this was attributed to the heavy purchases the millers are making.

Found the Body After Many Weeks.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Frank Pearson and wife, while gathering wild grapes eight east of this place, discovered upon an island in the Iowa River the skeleton of a man under a stunted tree. His suspenders were looped about an overhanging limb above where the body lay upon the ground. He had hanged himself, and the weight of the body swaying in the wind had broken the improvised rope. Mr. Pearson took a watch, knife, and keys from the pockets and brought them to the Coroner. The inquest showed that the decayed body had been Zenas Thomson, aged 56, a farmer near Green Mountain, Marshall County, who left his home the morning of Sunday, June 24, and had since been missing, although detectives had been employed to trace him. His wife, his married daughter, and his son were present at the inquest, but could give no reason for the suicide.

Chicago Packers Demand an Investigation.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Mayor McCallin received a telegram this morning from Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. of Chicago offering to pay the expenses of a committee of business-men to Chicago and all their expenses while there to have them thoroughly investigate the cattle-yards, slaughter-houses, and packing establishments with reference to the charges recently made by Inspector McCutcheon. The Mayor referred the telegram to Chief Brown, who hardly knew what to do with the matter. He did not say what he would do, but the Mayor, taking the responsibility, said he would refer the matter to the Council at its first meeting, and so communicated with both Armour and Swift this afternoon.

Straw-Board Mill Wrecked.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The paper mill of the Beloit Straw-Board Company, one of the most complete straw-board mills in the country, was badly wrecked by the explosion of a globe boiler today. The damage is about $1,500. Only one man, Daniel Whetstone, was hurt. The mills contained four globe boilers, two having been added this summer, and it was the last one completed which caused the disaster. The globe separated in two equal parts, the lower half remaining in place while the other part fell a few feet to one side. The mill is owned by Messrs. S. E. Barrett and E. A. Kimball of Chicago and E. J. Adams of Beloit.

S. A. KENT IS FOR HARRISON.

He Was for Cleveland Four Years Ago, but His Views Have Changed.

Sydney A. Kent, the veteran speculator, is back from his European trip. He came home Saturday looking as fresh as a new blown primrose, as brown as a berry, and perfectly enthusiastic over the transatlantic countries and John Bull's island in particular. He was on the board early yesterday greeting his old friends, renewing interrupted acquaintances, and recalling his impressions of the Continent.

"England is a big country, a beautiful country," he exclaimed, "but even there one sees much poverty. Do you know, my ideas of England and the English have changed altogether? You know how it is with the average American youth who has read the records of the Revolutionary war. Well, he looks upon the average Briton with considerable prejudice, if not downright scorn. He thinks he is his natural born enemy. Well, I was agreeably surprised when I came into contact with the English. They're a refined race, intelligent, a great nation, and the civilizers of the world. Many things struck me in London and impressed me favorably. For instance, their transportation system. Two can get a cab—which is, by the way, the great vehicle of transportation—and ride two miles in it for 25 cents. Omnibuses are plentiful. They are the poor's carriers, who can ride on top of them for a penny. The streets are models in the way of pavement, and illustrate how much can be done with wooden blocks if properly laid. Miles and miles of the great thoroughfares are block paved. It is easy on the teams, horses, and passengers. There is scarcely any jolting and far pleasanter to ride upon than over our rough streets. But there is too much poverty there. I went over France, Italy, and Germany also."

"What were your impressions of the latter place?"

"Germany is the most prosperous of the European countries, and Berlin the most prosperous city not only of the Continent but the world. And Germany, you know, is a highly protected country. London, Liverpool, Manchester—every city I visited in England—shows poverty, but Berlin displays unmistakable prosperity in every branch of trade."

"What conclusion did you arrive at?"

"That protected countries are the best for the toiling classes. Four years ago I voted for Cleveland; this year I'll vote for Harrison. I don't believe in free trade, which is the tendency of Democracy."

"What were the crop prospects on the island?"

"In small grain they had, early in the season, promises of one of the largest crops ever reaped in the Kingdom. They have saved it, though much of it is more or less damaged. They had terrible storms in July and August, and wet weather. The hay crop was almost entirely ruined. I believe there will be a big demand for wheat, but later on. The coarse grains—those intended for feed—will be particularly in great demand, owing to our low prices."

"What about the Russian and Indian wheat crop?"

"Well, it was said to be large; but how much England will need or get out of Russia I was unable to learn."

Wabash Has a Flowing Well.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Wabash Water Company has developed a wonderful flowing well on its premises. It was discovered while sinking a crib for the purpose of securing an additional water supply for the city. In one corner of the excavation made for the crib a tiny stream was noticed, which gradually increased. One of the workmen pushed his long-handled shovel into the hole and was surprised to see the implement go in up to the hilt. When removed it was followed by a shower of earth, gravel, and water. A long pole was next placed in the hole, and when released it shot up in the air quite a distance. A piece of gas-pipe thirty feet long did not touch the bottom, and water flowed seven feet out of the end. The water has a taste of iron and is cold as ice. It is now being piped to the city reservoir.

Favors Union with the United States.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Sol White of Windsor, ex-member of the Provincial Parliament from North Essex and one of the most aggressive party workers in the province, has declared in favor of the political union of Canada with the United States, and said today he would have no hesitation in going upon a platform as a public man and advocating such a policy. Mr. White is a lawyer of high standing, and his fealty to the Conservative party is and always has been strong. He pronounces against commercial union in emphatic terms, and says Canada's only hope of being a great country is in union with the United States. Canadians, he thinks, would not tolerate for a day the system of electing Legislatures for a fixed term as is done in the United States.

Want Money from a Telephone Company.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Several months ago Mrs. Catherine O'Brien slipped upon a telephone wire in this city and fractured one of her legs. The wire had been allowed to drag upon the ground. The woman brought suit against the city for damages. This has just been compromised, the corporation paying $100. A demand for this sum has been made by the City Attorney upon the Central Union Telephone Company, and in the event of the refusal of the telephone people to reimburse the city the Street Commissioner will be instructed to remove all of the poles and wires of the telephone company within the corporation limits.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

4—ST.—A LIST OF OVER 1,000 FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; no charges; all free. Call at Rent Agency, Room 417, 70 State-st.

19 THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., CORNER LAKE-AV.—Elegant front suite, with good board; reasonable; house is neat and clean and first-class location.

43 BRYANT-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM AND two connecting rooms, furnished, with board.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

2246 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE, AND square room beautifully furnished, with superior board. Table boarders accommodated.

2255 CALUMET-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms; first-class board. References exchanged.

2522 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ALCOVE, also suite on parlor floor, with excellent board; terms reasonable; Jewish family.

3010 PRAIRIE-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms, nicely furnished, steam heat, modern conveniences; first-class board. References.

3834 LANGLEY-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT ALcove furnished suite; dressing room between; also large front room, with excellent board; gas, bath, and furnace heat; convenient to Illinois Central or cable cars.

North Side.

68 RUSH-ST.—DOUBLE ROOMS WITH BOARD; also day board.

129 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, second floor front; good board.

191 DEARBORN-AV.—DOUBLE OR SINGLE room, with best of board.

213 DEARBORN-AV.—CORNER OF CHICAGO-av.—Parties desiring strictly first-class table board with genuine home cooking.

219 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished front alcove, also single room for gentleman, with first-class board.

361 DEARBORN-AV., COR. MAPLE—HANDsomely furnished room; table board.

394 BELDEN-AV.—ELEGANT ALCOVE ROOM to rent with board.

West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT, NEAR WASHINGTON-BOUlevard—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; reasonable.

72 THROOP-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, first-class table. Also young lady roommate.

170 ASHLAND-BOULEVARD—FRONT ALCOVE, well furnished, to one or two gentlemen; first-class home table; terms reasonable.

630 ADAMS-ST.—ELEGANT FRONT AND REAR rooms, with substantial board, $5 to $6; modern conveniences; respectable neighborhood.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 AND 104 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Family hotel. Located centrally. Prices reasonable for transients.

MACKINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—160 ELEgant rooms, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1 per day.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 EAST Adams-st.—Elegant rooms, 50c, 75c, and $1 per day.

THE WESTMINSTER HOTEL, 482 NORTH Clark-st., opened April 23; new hotel, new furniture, elevator, steam heat, excellent board, good service. Better accommodations for the money than any other hotel in Chicago.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR FAMILY OF five. State lowest price and accommodations. Address R 62, 162 La Salle-st.

BOARD—FOR YOUNG LADY IN A PRIVATE family where home comforts can be had, West Side; no boarding-house. Please state price and location. Best of references. S 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY LADY OCCUPIED DURing the day; North Side, where there are no other boarders. Address S 49, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

EIGHT COUNTER CASES, THREE JEWELERS' wall cases, two watchmakers' benches, two watch racks for sale cheap; write for particulars.

G. E. FEAGANS, Joliet, Ill.

ACCOUNTANTS.

WANTED—AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT FOR permanent position as auditor. Must furnish first-class references and be able to give bond if required. Address S 66, Tribune office.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2900, cor. Twenty-second-st.—E. J. Stamm, Druggist.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 2622—Fred Pilger & Co., Booksellers and Newsdealers.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

HALSTED-ST., South, 2803—Albert J. Kestenberg, Druggist.

HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.

HALSTED-ST., South, 4841, cor. Gordon—A. F. [illegible], Druggist.

INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson Jacobus, Druggist.

STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta [illegible], Druggist.

STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.

STATE-ST., 3500, Corner 35th—Chas. C. Fredigke.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123,—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.

WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.

WABASH-AV., 1586, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. Shauer, Druggist.

BLUE ISLAND-AV., 376, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.

HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Schaefer & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.

HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. True, Druggist.

INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.

JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—[illegible] Lyneman, Druggist.

LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—T. Stil, Druggist.

LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 180—H. F. Baur, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dall & Co., Druggists.

MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—[illegible] Umsted, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.

MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, Henry Schroeder, Druggist.

MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, [illegible]gist.

MILWAUKEE-AV., 1215, cor. Robey-st.—C. O. Seltness, Druggist.

OGDEN-AV., 149, cor. Monroe-st.—F. F. Sevilla, Druggist.

OGDEN-AV., 360, cor. Harrison-st.—J. G. Marbourg, Druggist.

OGDEN-AV., 475—F. J. Knowles, Druggist.

TWELFTH-ST., W., 353—Dr. A. C. Smith.

TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.

VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, corner Laflin—C. A. Clancy, Druggist.

VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles B. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.

INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Blume, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—A. Hanke, Druggist.

CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.

CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.

CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Fuelkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.

CLARK-ST., North, 504, corner Goethe—Ebert, Pharmacy.

CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

CLARK-ST., North, cor. Halsted—Geo. R. [illegible], Druggist.

LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.

LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.

STATE-ST., North, 100, Corner Ohio—A. C. Cowan, Druggist.

WELLS-ST., 315, corner of Oak—R. L. Offenbach, Druggist.

STATE-ST., North, 292—H. V. Becker, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—C. G. Field, Druggist.

HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.

UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.

LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD BRACELET, SATURDAY EVENing, in or near Chicago Opera-House. Please return to S. GRANT, 761 Rookery Building, and receive reward.

LOST—TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, ONE OF $[illegible] dated Sept. 3 and the other of $401.60 dated Sept. 8; liberal reward. JOE BARTH, 141 Michigan-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A CLAIRVOYANT'S $10,000 CHALLENGE—ALL call on Mme. Maree, the great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, the most powerful mystic sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; born with three-fold veil, has been publicly tested, and challenges the world. Ten thousand dollar challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on friends or enemies; on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Maree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life, from the cradle to the grave, with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation. Her crowded patronage throughout the United States and here in Chicago substantiates the famous merit of her great second sight in clairvoyance, testified to by tens of thousands in America; asks no questions; uses no cards of any description in her profession; perfected the charm of the ancient talisman for good luck, breaking evil influences; causing those who forsake you to return; giving success in business. Ladies in trouble call. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation sent by mail. 361 West Madison-st., above May.

ALL CALL ON MME. MAREE; SHE WILL TELL you of your past; you will hear your inner present and know your destined future. 361 West Madison-st., above May.

ALL CALL ON MME. MAREE, THE GREATEST living natural clairvoyant on earth. 361 West Madison-st., above May.

ALL CALL ON MME. MAREE; SHE READS YOUR life with mystic power. 361 West Madison-st., above May.

ALL CALL ON MME. MAREE, THE GENUINE clairvoyant; you will have luck. 361 West Madison-st., above May.

ALL CALL ON MME. MAREE AND KNOW YOUR destiny. 361 West Madison-st., above May.

ALL CALL ON MME. MAREE; THE MAJORITY rules; her crowded patronage verifies the truth of her great second sight, spreading one from another crowds her office and holds with defiance successfully her great mystic power to read your destiny. 361 W. Madison-st., above May.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS—BEST ADvice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business troubles; fees to suit the times, 50c and $1; open Sunday and evenings. Cut this out. 541 Wabash-av. Call or write. Send 25 cents for three questions.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL—ARRIVAL EXTRAORDInary. Madame Countess de London, just arrived from Europe, the world-renowned and only natural trance clairvoyant in this country; seventh daughter of the seventh daughter, born with veil and great prophetic gift of second sight. While entranced will reveal to her patrons every hidden mystery in life. Has long been pronounced in Europe and America the greatest living wonder of the present age. Understands the science of "Persian and Hindoo magic," or ancient [illegible] working, and prepares Egyptian talismans which will overcome your enemies, remove family troubles, restores lost affections, makes marriages with the one you love—no failure, removes evil influences, bad habits; cures witchery, [illegible] all long-standing and mysterious diseases; gives correct information on lawsuits, lost property, [illegible] goods; on sickness, death, divorces, absent friends, everything; never-failing advice to young men on marriage and how to choose a wife for happiness, and what business best adapted for speedy riches. Stock speculation a specialty. Also gives valuable advice to young ladies on love, courtship, and marriage, and if your lover is true or false, and gives picture, with name, age, date of marriage.

N. B.—Madame would respectfully announce to the public that she does not come here an entire stranger, having visited this city in 1875, and in the month of August of that year was interviewed by reporters with regard to the fate of the lost aeronauts who ascended from Barnum's hippodrome, in this city, and in which Donaldson and Grimwood, a Chicago reporter, lost their lives. It will be remembered by many citizens, as well as the press, that Madame was the only one who gave the true prophecy of their sad fate, which article was published at the time in the leading papers in this city, also in Europe, where Madame's merits are well known, and the title of Countess was conferred upon her for services rendered to one of the crowned heads. The public will also remember the case of Willie Dean, the son of a policeman; his mysterious disappearance, which was cleared up by the Madame. These instance are only several one of thousands. Madame wishes it thoroughly understood that she is the only bona fide Seventh Daughter of Seventh Daughter of the present age, and advertises nothing but she can do, and would not be classed with the many cheap pretenders found in every city. All who are in sickness or trouble, all whose fond hopes have been blasted, all who have been deceived and disappointed through the false predictions of others, before giving up in despair are invited to call and be convinced of the true statements of the above without delay. No time for idle gossip. Consultation fee, $1 and upward. 1212 Wabash-av., near 12th-st. Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No baths. Receives Sundays. "Beware" of all who copy and imitate this advertisement.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, fortune teller: 50c and $1. 445 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BONE SPAVINS AND BONY DEPOSITS ON horses' limbs removed in 3 to 10 hours without breaking skin, or no charges; corns and contractions a specialty. Palmer House Stables, Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON ACCOUNT OF GIVING up the stable—A fine brougham carriage, team, and harness; all complete and stylish; also a leather-top cart for sale or exchange for a delivery or express wagon. Address S 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SADDLE horses in the city; well bred; also a good driver, warranted sound. Also lady's and gent's saddles, cheap. 68 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD COMBINATION HORSE AND light Brewster wagon cheap. Inquire C. B. LEADER, 121 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE TEAM, ONE LARGE single horse, one buggy horse, young and sound, farm 37 miles south. T. E. MILLER, Beecher, Ill.

FOR SALE—LADY'S HANDSOME GENTLE DARK bay driving-horse; $125. OWNER, 446 Elm-st.

HORSE BRAND BAKER WITH HORSE stamped inside are the strongest horse blankets.

MORGAN HORSE, SIDEBAR BUGGY, NEARLY new harness, together or separate, or will exchange for other property. 28 Lakeside Building.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TOP, OPEN, EXPRESS, laundry, furniture, bakery wagons and trucks, buggies, carts, milk wagons, horses, and harness. Factory opposite Twenty-third-st. Depot, Archer-av. Show rooms, 2308 State-st.

C. J. HULL.

MACHINERY.

LARGE CRANE, 10-TON CUPOLA, FOUNDRY outfit, complete, for sale. Will separate. Apply at 116 South Clinton-st.

PATENTS.

NOTICE—GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE 150 PER cent profit on first-class patent, started. Investigate this. W. F., 156 Napoleon-place.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 21 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH FIRST-CLASS house by young married man as bookkeeper or office man; have had 10 years' experience; can furnish good city reference. P 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—NOW OR OCT. 1, BY MIDdle-aged man, to tend to store and bookkeeping or general office work. Address S 59, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED STEnographer, correspondent, bookkeeper, and typewriter. S 67, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BRIGHT BOY OF 15 in some wholesale house. Can furnish best of reference. Please address R R 2, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKBINDER WOULD like situation as foreman. Practical in both blank and print binding. R O 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL ENgineer. S 73, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; SINGLE man. Good city references. S 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE COACHman; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages and is a first-class driver; will make himself useful. Can be highly recommended by his former employer. S 56, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MARRIED SWEDE as coachman in private family; wife willing to help in the house if so desired. Good references. Address 82 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS YOUNG German coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly. Good references. S 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHman in private family; thoroughly understand my business. Can give first-class references from New York, and two years in Chicago. Aged 30. S 53. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH ENglish coachman in private family. First-class city references. S 81, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN in the Northwest would like to obtain the agency for some novelties. Address
J. MERRILL,
135 First-st., Portland, Oregon.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE OR INSIDE managing work of a good business house by man 36 years of age, just out from 20 years' active business of his own. Best reference for capacity, character, etc. Address S 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO DO general work of any kind in stores or private boarding-houses. S 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR OR WATCHman. Best of city reference. Call at 31 25th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER. FIRST-class city references. Address S 61, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY WHO can do most anything in the line of general office work; a position where she can advance. References and experience. J 87. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent lady bookkeeper and cashier; long experience. Highest references. P 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young lady as saleslady or in an office; small salary to start. S 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TO DO office work; good penmanship; has knowledge of typewriting. S O 43, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY stenographer of experience, typewriter or caligraph. Good education and reference. S 76, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, EXpert stenographer and Remington operator, where she can work into position of responsibility; law or insurance office preferred. S 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer and typewriter; salary moderate. S 82, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK ONLY IN A first-class boarding-house or hotel with good city reference. S 89, Tribune office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL FOR housework. 236 Evanston-av., Lake View.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS SECond girl or cook in small family. M D, 1334 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook. 2500 La Salle-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 NORWEGIAN girls; one a capable nurse, the other a second girl. References given. Call at 135 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a first-class private family. Please call at 6 Sheridan-place, corner Wentworth and Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN BOARDING house; good reference. Call 1729 State-st., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, FOR HOUSEwork; can give good reference. 40 Thirty-seventh-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. Call for two days at 214 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD WILLING GIRL for general housework. References. 17 Plum-st., right bell, between Loomis and Laflin-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—IN NICE PRIVATE FAMily as cook and laundress. 224 Elm-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble German girls, one as cook and other as second; private family. Call 2560 Cottage Grove-av.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER; good fitter. Call or address 619 North Hoyne-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE AGED GERman lady, speaks some English, as seamstress and to take charge of the linen department in a hotel or a fine refined private family; wages moderate. References exchanged. Address for two days C K, care of German Society, 49 S. La Salle-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS NURSE IN a private family. 85 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse for children. Call for three days at 358 North Market-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN woman as housekeeper. Address JOHN ANDERSON, 778 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a family with a child. MRS. ROGERS, 4080 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN LADY AS housekeeper. Call for three days at 358 North Market-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING thoroughly competent, reliable, and well trained private family servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, will benefit themselves by coming direct to the old established and reliable SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 19 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF REfinement as lady's maid or companion; has had experience with invalid and can sew nicely. Good references. Call or address 234 Ontario-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK. APPLY AT 444 Sixty-third-st., Englewood.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER WHO IS ACCURATE and competent; state experience and salary wanted. Address, with reference, S 95, Tribune.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; must understand thoroughly the principles of bookkeeping, be a good penman, quick and accurate, and come well recommended. S 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, BY WHOLESALE manufacturing firm; must be experienced, young, and have first-class references. S 79, Tribune.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL OUR MANUfactured line of boots and shoes to the retail trade in Wisconsin and Northern Iowa, commencing spring trip Oct. 20; terms, 5 per cent commission; only experienced traveling shoe salesmen having trade established in Wisconsin need apply. Three satisfactory references required. Address, stating age and experience, J. W. BRIGHAM & CO., P.-O. Box 2,400, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN. SEND your address and references to Keystone Mfg. Co. (Inc.), Girard, Erie County, Pa., and they will mail you, free, a full outfit, including model of an article that sells rapidly to the trade in every town and city, and upon which they will pay you a liberal commission. Whole outfit weighs 8 ounces.

WANTED—WE DESIRE TO CORRESPOND with a desirable traveling-man who can sell our washboards to the retail trade in Illinois (on a cash commission) along with his present line. The Wire Washboard Co., Canton, O.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO CARRY SIDE LINE. Crescent Works, 213 Chestnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY TO LEARN PIANO BUSINESS; must play well. Address S 54, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—25 COAL MINERS TO GO TO MINONK, Ill. MINER T. AMES, 123 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COPPER PLATE engraver; state age, if married, salary expected, references, and send samples of work. Address Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS; thorough, first-class furnace hands. Boynton Furnace Co., 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN; one with a knowledge of electrical machinery preferred. Van Depoele Electric Mfg. Co., 15 to 21 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE FREIGHT car builders. Steady employment. Apply at Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—A TINSMITH THAT CAN DO FURnace. 1238 Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE, SOBER, middle-aged man as coachman; $30 per month. Address, giving references, etc., S 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—COACHMAN—NORTH SIDE—WAGES $35 to $40; must understand furnace. Address S [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—COACHMAN, MARRIED, WITHOUT family; one who thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages and whose wife is a good cook and laundress; must have good references. Apply at 35 Board of Trade.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY OF our safes; size 28x18x18 inches; weight 500 pounds; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance and permanent position. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the Safe Pool.
ALPINE SAFE CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—DENTIST—GOOD DENTIST WANTED at Plainfield, Ill. Address Box 133.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOR REAL ESTATE BUSINESS—A man experienced in selling on subdivision; state age, experience, other business engaged in, if any, class of people best acquainted among, and salary expected. Address R O 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $60 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. MERRILL MFG. CO. over 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN OF PLEASING address. References required. C. F. ADAMS, 41 State-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED hotel manager; also porter and engineer. Apply to J. PRATT, 400 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK and to assist in office; state age, salary wanted, and references. S 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL AS CASHIER; MUST write plain hand and be correct at figures. Excellent references required. S 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER TO GO FORTY miles from city; one who understands double entry; state salary and experience. S 78, Tribune.

WANTED—WOMAN WRITING A PLAIN HAND for office work and correspondence. 242 Wabash-av., Room 14.

WANTED—A MAN FOR GENERAL OFFICE work; must be familiar with the city; state references and salary expected. R E 4, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 3222 LAKE PARK-AV., A COMpetent girl for second work. Apply today before 10 and after 5 o'clock. Reference required.

WANTED—AMERICAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family on West Side. Address S 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 3745 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—COOK IN PRIVATE BOARDING-house; must thoroughly understand her business; German or Swede. Call Wednesday between 10 and 12 at 1220 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SCANDINAVIAN girl for cooking at 2107 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHING, and ironing. Call at 72 Maple-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family; good wages; German, American, or Irish. Reference. 3107 Forest-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children and assist in housekeeping. 374 Lincoln-av., grocery store.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, FOR COOKING AND dining-room. 3024 Prairie-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—NO. 336 CAMPBELL-AV., A NURSE girl, about 13 or 14 years old, in a small family.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A GOOD, RELIABLE wet nurse. Inquire at Parish Mfg. Co.'s office, 48 to 54 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC GERMAN GIRL WILLing to go to Mexico as nurse and seamstress. Apply Thursday, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at 2018 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A NICE, WILLING GIRL FOR CARE of children and sewing; German or French preferred. References required. Good wages. 2954 Michigan-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FEW MORE FAMILIES TO WASH for; first-class work done by hand. Snowwhite Laundry, 44 Clybourn-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—NEAT, CAPABLE GIRLS FOR CITY or country. Girls supplied. 2248 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRLS FOR GENERal work; small families; reference. MISS CARPENTER, 1551 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SALESLADY OF ABILITY AND good address to visit dry and fancy goods stores and introduce an article of merit; good salary and expenses to first-class party. 218 State-st., Room 3.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE

BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay, and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money

CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY,
85 LA SALLE-ST., OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOANS money upon approved names, commercial and secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. 129 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN HYDE PARK AND Englewood; money on hand. E. N. WEART & CO., 143 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 3 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ALWAYS ON HAND IN large or small sums, as desired; very favorable terms for good real-estate securities. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATE ON REAL estate. VAN VLISSINGEN, 91 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT lowest current rates; no delay. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL EState at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

SHARP-NECK, ANTI-FRICTION JOURNAL-BOX stock for sale at $10 a share. L. R. GLASCOFF, 191 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

TO LOAN—BY PRIVATE PARTY ON FURNIture and other securities from $100 to $400 at low rates. Address S 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 TO $2,000 ONE YEAR; WILL pay 10 per cent interest; second mortgage gilt edge as the first is for small amount; choice suburban property; no commissions. S 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 LOAN, 3 TO 5 YEARS, ON IMproved city property worth fully $9,000. Address S 55, Tribune office.

5 AND 6 PER CENT—MONEY TO A LARGE amount for choice city loans. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON city and suburban real estate. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Room 5, 116 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. JULIUS WAHL, 218 La Salle-st., Room 615.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENCIES WANTED FOR PACIFIC COAST—MR. J. D. JONES of Jones, Mundy & Co., San Francisco, will be in Chicago about Sept. 26th and would like to meet manufacturers desiring business representation on the Pacific coast. His firm is also ready to enter into arrangements as purchasing agents for all kinds of California products. Address him in care of ABEL, AMES & CO., 25 South Canal-st., City.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE FOR sale, cheap for cash. Inquire at 741 West Madison-st.

DRUGS—PAYING STORE WANTED FOR HALF Kansas land and half cash, that will invoice about $3,000. Give particulars. Central Drug Exchange, Monmouth, Ill.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST in the finest and best paying saloon and billiard-hall in Chicago; owner unable to give personal attention and must have experienced party interested in business to manage. Address S 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH OR GOOD SECURITY—The good will, fixtures, and stock of the best fancy grocery in Omaha, doing a select trade of $75,000 per annum. Address OSKAMP & HAINES, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING CIGAR and tobacco stores on South Side at a bargain this week; splendid location. Inquire at 89 Randolph-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CIGAR STORE IN heart of business centre doing good business; will inventory about $1,500; no bonus required; established long time; other business requires owner's attention. Address S 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF 12-room house, full of roomers; North Side. Address L 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CORNER GROCERY, WEST SIDE; no book trade, all cash; old age cause; will take North Side clear property.
MEACHAM, 38, 126 Washington-st.

HOTEL, 45 ROOMS, SOUTH SIDE, CENTRE OF business; dining-room and office second floor; lease and furniture at a bargain. ATWATER & CO., 155 Dearborn-st., Suite 128.

PARTY WITH $2,000 TO $2,500 CAN PURCHASE interest in an established and paying down-town business; must be a worker. L 45, Tribune office.

TWENTY-FIVE WELL FURNISHED ROOMS; business centre; best in city for roomers; always full; owner leaving city. Call at 73 Bryan Block.

WE HAVE FINE CORNER FOR DRUG STORE; nearest store 7 blocks; South Side; rent very cheap, and can sell you fine stock and fixtures from another store at half cost; this is a big bargain and rare chance.
HAIR & CO.,
97 Washington-st.

PROPOSALS, ETC.

CONTRACTORS—
The undersigned will take bids for about 400,000 cubic yards of grading to be done in St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, Sept. 20, 3 o'clock p. m. Specifications will be ready on Monday, Sept. 17.
JULIUS PITZMAN, Secretary and Engineer of the
Compton Hill Improvement Association.
515 Chestnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

IF YOUR WATCH GIVES YOU TROUBLE SEND to us for repairs; lowest prices. R. J. MORSE & CO., 18 Madison-st., Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FREE—PLANS OF HOUSES—FREE.
ALL WHO CONTEMPLATE BUILDING
OR BUYING A HOME
SHOULD NOT FAIL
TO CALL FOR MY NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
CONTAINING

Numerous plans of houses costing from $600 to $5,000, and especially adapted for my numerous suburbs and subdivisions.

Call or write for them.

S. E. GROSS,
Southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A VERY LARGE LIST OF improved and vacant property, also some fine flats. Send us your address and tell us what you want; we will send it to you. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—INCOME-PAYING PROPERTY:
Monroe-st., store (1 tenant); pays 7 per cent; $40,000.
Madison-st., near Market; 40-ft. store, $65,000.
River-st., one tenant, pays 6 per cent; $31,000.
West Madison-st., block; pays 9 per cent; $135,000.
Fulton-st., lot 60x170, under ground lease, at $1,000 per year and taxes; price $16,000.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER WESTERN AND Fullerton-avs., four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare, 6¼ cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, consisting of large lot, 13,000 feet floor, engines, and boiler, suitable for furniture or other woodworking business; now rented to pay 10 per cent net.
CHAS. N. HALE, Ashland Block.

West Side.

FOR SALE—

SOME AUTUMN BARGAINS.

MADISON STREET SUBDIVISION.

CHOICE LOCATION FOR HOMES AND BUSINESS.
MADISON-ST.,
SACRAMENTO AND COLORADO-AVS.
SEE THEM THIS WEEK.

ONE FINE 2-story basement stone and brick house, a genuine bargain; $3,600.

ONE GOOD 6-room and basement stone and brick house. THIS week for $3,500.

TWO HANDSOME, comfortable cottages, at $2,100 and $2,950. This property has the advantage of first-class improvements and surroundings, and will rapidly grow in value.

$300 TO $500 CASH AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MADISON-ST. STORES,
$5,000 TO $5,500.

FINE FOR BUSINESS OR INVESTMENT.

Parties looking for either should not fail to see this property; Madison-st. car to office, corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av.

CHEAP HOME

NEAR
HUMBOLDT PARK.

SIX ROOM AND BASEMENT COTTAGE,
ONLY $2,090.
ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Call at office, corner Division and Rockwell-sts.
S. E. GROSS,
Southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING AND ELEVATOR sites. Prices $6,000 and up:
300x150, 400x200, 190x150; C. & N. W. Ry.
490x125; C. & N. W. and P., C. & St. L. Rys.
150x200, 120x240; P. & Ft. W. and W. I. Rys.
600x125, Wis. Cent.; 600x300, P. & F. W. and W. I. Rys.
150x150; corner on N. Green-st.
112x320; two street fronts, Kinzie-st., e. of Ashland.
120x300, 70x150; central dock and railways.
600x550; C., A. & St. L. Ry.
Also acres on canal and railways.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WISH A NICE CHEAP home in the city? Buy now on avenue or boulevard near Central Park; houses from $2,000 up. Lots from $250 up. Any terms. J. T. SUTOR, 1383 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., NEAR HOMAN-AV., 25x191, $1,300—$200 under value. Warren-av., near Kedzie, 24x124, $85 foot; cheap. M. D. BIRGE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—266X126 FT., Hermitage-av., northwest corner York-st.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Corner, 75 feet, Lake-st., near California-av.
Corner, 100 feet, Washington, near California-av.
One lot on California-av., near Washington.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE-AV. ACRES SACRIficed—10 acres $800 this week; 30 per cent under value. CHAS. N. LOUCKS, 819 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE FOR A FEW DAYS—Sub-cellar house, 7 rooms, in A1 shape; rent $27.50; $3,500; located near Ogden-av. and Harrison-st. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—
Wabash-av., store, north of Van Buren-st.
Wabash-av., 40 ft. lot and bldgs. near Eldridge-ct.
Wabash-av., 50 ft. lot and bldgs. north of 12th-st.
Dearborn-st., store, north of Polk; $25,000.
Dearborn-st., 50 ft. lot, near Harrison; $850.
Clark-st., lot and bldg. near Van Buren; $28,000.
Clark-st., 60x100, near Harrison; $45,000.
Clark-st., 45x100, near 18th, at $165 per foot.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE NEW, FINE, MODERN, BEDford stone front residences, Nos. 3433 and 3435 South Park-av., will be open for inspection daily from 8 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m., and will be sold at a
DECIDED BARGAIN.
And on easy terms if taken at once. If you want a fine, modern, cozy home at half the cost of renting examine these before buying elsewhere.
LUMLEY INGLEDEW,
107 Dearborn-st.,
Portland Block, Room 21.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN ROCK FACE STONE front home, 3409 Calumet-av., 10 rooms besides storerooms and basement apartments; dining-room and kitchen main floor; hardwood finish, cherry and oak; six wood mantels; to be handsomely decorated, and gas-fixtures furnished; electric lighting; handsome residence; price, $13,000. Owner, WM. CLANCY, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—79 22D-ST., 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 9 rooms; this could readily be converted into a business block of store and flats, so as to pay 15 to 20 per cent on the entire investment; we can sell this at a price that is only a little above the ground value; it is a bargain.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., elegant new, modern stone and pressed brick residence; 10 rooms and laundry; hardwood finish first floor; every convenience; plans at our office. BARNARD & CALKINS, 209 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—CAN OFFER SEVERAL BARGAINS ON DEARBORN-ST. AND FOURTH-AV., Between Harrison and Polk-sts.; 25, 50, or 75 feet. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE WITH BARN, 29TH-ST., near Indiana-av., good repair, big bargain. LEIB, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—FINE PRIVATE RESIDENCE LOTS, on Vincennes, Bowen-avs. and 41st-st.; all streets paved, fine location; only $75, $80, and $95 per foot. Five years' time; 6 per cent interest.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Michigan-av., near 36th-st.; light on all sides; lot 42 feet front; large veranda; barn; just put in complete order; easy terms.
SHELDON & SHELDON, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF 29TH-ST., lot 40x177, with frame house and 2-story brick barn; cheap.
ENGERS & COOK, Room 32 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—MY 2-STORY STONE-FRONT RESIdence, with 2-story brick barn; will give possession immediately; terms satisfactory. 3627 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, 35TH-ST., near Rhodes-av., growing locality; 43 or 22 feet frontage. LEIB, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE, CONVENIENT TO ILL. Central trains, a ten-room, pressed-brick house; modern and convenient, heated by steam; large brick barn; price $14,000; easy terms. Address Owner, R B 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—88X162 ON PRAIRIE-AV.; EAST front; at a bargain. C. D. SHEPHERD, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. HOUSE, CORNER 40th-st., nearly new two-story and cellar brick, 4 rooms, first floor; 5 chambers, laundry, furnace, gas-fixtures; deep lot; only $6,000.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CLARK-ST., NEAR Harrison; large frontage, growing property; bargain. LEIB, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE ON INdiana-av. Apply to B. F. JACOBS, Room 6, 99 Washington-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—$1,200—CLYBOURN-AV., NEAR Cooper-st., vacant lot, 25x100.

$1,450—East side Sheffield-av., between Webster and Belden-avs., vacant lot, 24x124.

$3,300—South side Webster-av., between Sheffield-av. and Osgood-st., vacant, 48x125.

$3,000—West side Osgood-st., between Webster and Belden-avs., vacant, 48x125. R. E. FISHBURN,
Open evenings. 749 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRE-ST., 2 BLOCKS FROM THE park, a 2 story and basement stone front detached house, 25 foot lot, only $5,500; possession given at once; the best bargain offered in residence property.
CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 162 RUSH-ST. PRICE $36,000. Apply to HENRY IVES COBB, 502 Pullman Bldg.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUBDIVISIONS CONTAINING 101 lots about five miles southwest from centre of city; these lots can readily be retailed at prices ranging from $500 to $700 each, and will afford a profit of over 100 per cent on cost of same.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR OAKLAND SCHOOL, CABLE, and trains, a new and elegant home on 41st-st., east of Vincennes-av.; open; go see it; $8,500; easy terms; monthly payments.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—
A good house of 7 rooms, well located and in first-rate condition, at North Evanston, at low figures; one-fifth cash, balance in monthly payments.
C. E. BROWNE, 41 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES WITH 8-ROOM HOUSE and orchard only $175 per acre; near Jefferson; five miles from city. J. S. MECKLING, Room 3, 101 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

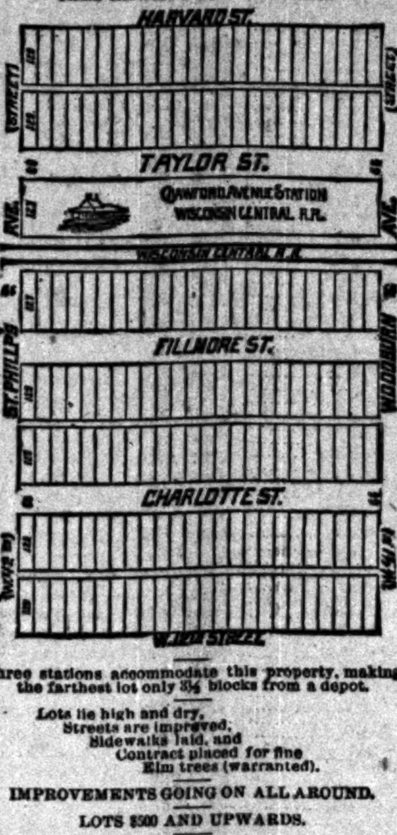
FOR SALE—RAPID TRANSIT

ALREADY PROVIDED TO

LOWRY'S
CRAWFORD-AV. ADDITION
TO CHICAGO

BY WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE.

21 MINUTES' RIDE.
5¼ CENTS COMMUTATION FARE.
CARS ALWAYS COMFORTABLE.



Three stations accommodate this property, making the farthest lot only 3½ blocks from a depot.

Lots lie high and dry,
Streets are improved,
Sidewalks laid, and
Contract placed for fine
Elm trees (warranted).

IMPROVEMENTS GOING ON ALL AROUND.

LOTS $500 AND UPWARDS.

PRESENT VALUES SURE TO INCREASE 50 PER CENT IN A YEAR.

Buy a lot and take advantage of improvements sure to follow on such a new, attractive, and desirable addition.

OFFICE IN CRAWFORD-AV. DEPOT.
Always open, and a man on the grounds to show property.

Transportation furnished upon application at my city office.
Requests for information by mail promptly complied with.
City office open from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. and until 9 p. m. on Mondays and Saturdays.
BUTLER LOWRY,
Room 5, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST. ADDITION.

New! All new. See it. See it at once and select a lot in our new subdivision between West 46th and West 48th-sts.

Fronting Jackson-st., $450 to $550.

Fronting Adams-st., $550 to $650.

Fronting Monroe-st., $600 to $750.

Fronting Madison-st., $750 to $1,000.

Easy payments. This will be one of the best subdivisions on the West Side, streets 66 feet wide, alleys 20 feet wide, lots 165 feet deep, building line 30 feet from street line, making 150 feet front from house front to house front.

This property is now accessible by the Wisconsin Central and Batavia Dummy line trains coming in on the Wisconsin Central R. R., and is only six blocks from the Madison-st. cars.

No house permitted on the subdivision to cost less than $2,000. The early bird gets the best lot. Come in at once.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—

The great Maywood auction sale coming, Saturday, Oct. 6. Second of last June we held a sale at Maywood. Those who bought are delighted with the place they want more. A man called at our office the other day and said: If you get up a sale there again I want ten more lots. Call for tickets and plats.

Did you ever see Maywood? It is indeed a beautiful town—pretty streets, handsome houses, respectable people, four fine churches, two public schools, stores, markets, and every convenience. Land is all high. Maywood is a park from one end to the other. It is just west of Chicago, right on line of the great streets and railroads. Terms $10 cash, $15 in 30 days, balance $5 per month. Warranty deed when $25 is paid.

Call for tickets and plats. Free special train will leave Wells-st. depot at 1 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 6.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ACRES IN HYDE PARK—
15 acres on 63d-st., east of Cottage Grove.
80 acres on 83d-st. and L-road.
40 acres on 87th-st. and L-road.
10 acres, 85th-st. and Indiana-av.
6 acres, 73d-st. and South Park-av.
10 acres, 91st-st. and South Park-av.
2½ acres, 75th-st. and Charles-av.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER THIS WEEK TWO SPEcial bargains at Ravenswood, only 22 minutes' ride from city; one being a new 10 room house built for a home, with lot 50x157 feet; owing to ill-health of owner, which necessitates his leaving this climate, this property will be sold for $1,000 less than cost of building; price $2,900.

The other is a cottage, with lot 50x165 feet, on Paulina-st., worth $2,300; on account of mortgage this will be sold at $1,300.
E. W. ZANDER & CO.,
169 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK HOUSES—
Two-story and cellar brick, nearly new, 9 rooms, laundry and bath. 25-foot lot, near South Park station, $1,000 cash, balance time to suit, $6,500.
Two-story and cellar house, 10 rooms, Madison-av., near 53d-st.; lot 50x150; easy terms, $6,000.
Good house, 8 rooms, good barn; corner lot, 40x150; paved street; water, sewer, gas; only six minutes from Hyde Park station, $4,000.
Jefferson-av., 7-room house, brick basement, bath, etc., near 54th-st., $4,000.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—BUSINESS PROPERTY—ON THE CABLE ROAD.
150 ft. corner 55th-st. and Washington-av.
175 ft. corner 55th-st. and Monroe-av.
164 ft. corner 55th-st. and Lexington-av.
92 ft. corner Cottage Grove-av. and 54th-st.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN CICERO, CLOSE TO city limits and convenient to the C., B. & Q. R. R. and the new line of the Illinois Central R. R.; we can sell this at figures that would make it an excellent investment either to hold or subdivide and retail.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON EASY PAYments near 52d-st.; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT BLOCK, 100X270, ON FIFTY-sixth-st., just west of South Park; this block has 100 feet frontage on 56th-st. and 100 feet on Ross-av., and is delightfully located for residence purposes; is convenient to the State-st. cable cars and is high and dry. We can sell this for $6,500 if taken at once.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market and shown free to purchasers.
BROWN & MASON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—
At a bargain, 400 ft. of lake shore Evanston property just north of the lighthouse; will be offered for one week at $7.50 per foot for all cash; the property is richly worth $12 per ft. C. E. BROWNE,
41 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CALL AND GET MY PRINTED LIST (or will mail on application) of improved or unimproved residence property in Hyde Park, Englewood, or Woodlawn Park. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HIGH AND healthy location, 150 feet above the lake, go to Wheaton; 11 churches, graded schools, and college. We have houses with large, beautiful grounds from $800 to $10,000 on easy terms; will show property any day; all fast trains stop at Wheaton.
BROWN & MASON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—2 STORY AND CELLAR house and fine lot, 84x180 ft.; Ridge-av., 3 blocks from the station; will be sold at once at a bargain for cash.
CHAS. N. HALE,
Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—PARK MANOR HOUSES AND LOTS, finely located; bottom prices, terms to suit; with macadamized streets, sidewalks, trees, drainage, all conveniences; three minutes from twenty trains daily, boulevards, etc.
JULIUS WAHL,
218 La Salle-st., Room 615.

FOR SALE—ACRES STATE AND 75D-ST.; ALSO acres near Eggleston, near street-cars and depot. LEIB, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR 43D-ST. STATION, ILLINOIS Central, and cable cars—Eight, nine, and ten room houses; the best in the market at the lowest prices on easy terms.
P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., Room 53.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FIVE ACRES HIGH ground on 79th-st., $5,000.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE 8 ROOM HOUSE in the best part of Woodlawn; modern and in perfect condition; 50 foot lot; will be sold at a low price and on easy terms. THOMAS H. HULBERT,
86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., JUST S. OF WRIGHTwood, 67x156, at $125, all or half.
Melrose-st., near Evanston, s. front, 25x116, $1,250.
C. L. HAMMOND, 92 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—WITHOUT MUCH CASH—AT LA Grange—First-class, new 7, 8, 9, and 10 room houses, beautifully situated on sewered streets at real bargains. Call for terms and tickets. C. W. RICHMOND & CO., 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—
Evanston and Glencoe property, houses or lots, at a bargain; monthly payments will buy a home.
C. E. BROWNE, 41 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK LOTS—
100 ft on Ellis-av., near 55th.
100 ft. on Ellis-av., near 53d-st.
100 ft. corner on Ellis and 54th.
150 ft. on Greenwood-av., near 51st-st.
50 ft. on Woodlawn-av., near 51st-st.
50 ft. on Wharton-av., near 51st-st.
300 ft. on Wharton-av. and 54th-st.
100 ft. corner on Lexington-av., north of 54th.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD-AV., S. W. COR. 47TH-ST., a new and very attractive dwelling, stone and slate exterior, hardwood interior, twelve rooms; will be sold at exact cost of house plus a fair price for lot.
JOS. R. PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of
J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st.,
or 6751 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT ON DREXEL-BOULEvard, near fountain, at great bargain.
C. L. HAMMOND, Room 20, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD, WELL BUILT HOUSE, 2 FLATS, large lot, close to Depot, Grand Crossing; owner sick and compelled to sell and leave city; if you want a bargain come quick. JOHN N. STONE,
86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, with lot 150 feet square, 5002 Madison-av., Hyde Park. Apply to J. N. BAKER, 69 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP FARM—TAKE THE 8 A. M. train on the Louisville & New Albany Road from Polk-st. depot, come to Rensselaer, Ind., the county seat of Jasper County, and see the fine stock farm of 160 acres, 1¼ miles from court-house. It is offered at half its real value for the next thirty days. A. M. BAKER.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN THE CELEbrated Grand Traverse Fruit Belt; 60 acres cleared, two bearing orchards; this farm is well-located, has good soil, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars call on or address
JAMES A. MOORE, Traverse City, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL farm of 160 acres, improved; will take clean stock, or merchandise, or diamonds. S S 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1,120 ACRES RICH FARMING LAND in Richardson County, Nebraska; will sell all or part for cash or will trade for good property in Chicago. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

DENVER REAL ESTATE.

To close partnership, 21 lots on Stout and 31st-st., including two corners; Holly water by each lot; fine young trees; one block from Champa-st. car line, two blocks from Welton-st. car line and on the line of the proposed tramway cable; title perfect; price for all $30,000; price for six on either corner $11,000; price for the nine inside lots $1,500 each; prefer to sell all together; numbers of lots are 1 to 10, Block 66, Case & Ebert's Addition to Denver, and Lots 6 to 16, Block 65, same addition.

Finest and best lots in Denver for building houses costing from $1,500 to $2,500. They will rent well and always pay a handsome profit. Address

GEO. N. BROWN,

Room 6 Witch Block, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—A PENINSULA FIVE MILES LONG between Cooper and Back Rivers, 20 miles from Charleston, S. C., containing 3,650 acres; two well settled plantations in good order and noted for game. For particulars address O. C. RHAME,
Oakley, S. C.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE $2,500 CASH, FOR WHICH I want house and lot well rented; must be a bargain.
JULIUS WAHL,
218 La Salle-st., Room 615.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A 2-STORY AND basement brick, modern throughout, barn, within one block of horse or cable cars; plenty of yard in front; $1,000 cash, balance easy payments. S 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY, FOR CASH—ANY BUSINESS lot in Chicago that is under lease for 99 years at a rental that will pay 6 per cent net on price asked. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY AND CELLAR MODern brick house (flats), near Union Park; will pay $7,000 to $9,000; owners please call. H. H. HIRSCHFELD, Room 38, 126 Washington-st.

WANTED—BIG BARGAIN IN $3,000 HOUSE; $500 cash; must be convenient to business; owners call. MEACHAM, 38, 126 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—1,500,000 STOCK OF CIGARS, best manufactured, in large or small lots, for real estate or other chattels. Lock Box 14, Bourbon, Ind.

NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE OF 15 ROOMS—Just off Madison, West Side, in exchange for ladies' board. Address S G 84, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT CORNER IN HYDE Park; stone sidewalk, paved street; also five 2 story new flats, all rented, splendid location, on South Side, for city improved or vacant.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE INSIDE OMAHA property for clean stock gents' furnishing goods. L. O. JONES, Omaha.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED FARMS AND city property for stocks of dry goods, clothing, or general merchandise. Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDING WITH BRICK basement, northwest corner Van Buren and Robey-sts.; to be removed within fifteen days. Apply to C. W. ELPHICKE & CO., 6 Sherman-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AS GOOD AS NEW—SEVERAL CHICKERING pianos, which we offer at great bargains, to make room for our new fall stock.
E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st.

A FIRST-CLASS PIANO—
SHONINGER.
Fine tone, perfect action; durability guaranteed; manufacturer's prices. New pianos to rent.
B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

BARGAINS—SEVERAL CHICKERING PIANOS that have been used, but are in fine condition; also several cheap second-hand instruments.
E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS—instruments of the highest grade sold on their merits at the lowest possible prices.
Pianos rented and exchanged.
WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 237 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP
Have a number of fine bargains in second hand pianos taken in exchange for Decker Bros. and Estey uprights and grands, among which is a fine Steinway & Sons, restrung and refinished, as good as new, only $240; a nearly new Decker Brothers 7¼ oct., a magnificent instrument, only $250; a fine Haines Bros. at $300; also three new but a trifle shopworn Bradburys at cost to close them out; a 4 round corner fancy case Estey & Camp only $200; besides many excellent instruments of various makes ranging from $20 up. Also a new upright together with stool and scarf only $200. Easy payments if desired. Pianos to rent from $3 to $7.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

HARDMAN PIANOS.
HARDMAN PIANOS.
HARDMAN PIANOS.

HARP STOP AND METALLIC KEY REST.
HARP STOP AND METALLIC KEY REST.

EVERETT PIANOS.
EVERETT PIANOS.
EVERETT PIANOS.

HAVE NO EQUAL FOR THE PRICE!
HAVE NO EQUAL FOR THE PRICE!

SOLD ON
EASY PAYMENTS.
EASY PAYMENTS.

ROOT & SONS' MUSIC COMPANY,
ROOT & SONS' MUSIC COMPANY,

WABASH AND ADAMS.
WABASH AND ADAMS.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS., Offer a choice selection of 50 second-hand pianos, many of them standard makes. These instruments are undergoing thorough repairs, rendering them serviceable for a number of years. Prices range from $25 and upwards. Sold for cash or time to suit purchasers.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS. To make room for our fall stock of new pianos, we will offer Sept. 17 and until sold special bargains in second-hand upright pianos from $125 upward.
Many of these pianos have been used but a few months, and are fully warranted. We invite those wishing to purchase a piano to examine these instruments; also our large variety of HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS AND KIMBALL ORGANS. Second-hand organs, $10, $20, $30, $40. Instruments sold on easy payments if desired. Old pianos taken in exchange. New pianos to rent, tuned, and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
State and Jackson-sts.

STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS, AS WE MUST have room for new goods this month.
FIRE! WATER! SMOKE!
STULTZ AND BAUER UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Slightly injured (cases only, inside perfect) by moving and smoked at the recent music fire (two doors from our present address) on Wabash-av. Big discounts. All the 7⅓-octave cabinet grands, good as before the fire.
Also 1 Steinway, 1 Knabe, 2 Hallet & Davis, 1 Weber, and other pianos. Cash or easy payments.
Violins, guitars, banjos, accordions, mandolins, drums, flutes, bows, cases, harmonicas, etc.
CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS WE OFFER great bargains in several chickering pianos which have been used a short time.
E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st.

$5.00 PER MONTH WILL RENT AN elegant new upright piano, full size cabinet grand, and rent allowed to apply in case of purchase. A large stock to select from.
ROOT & SONS' MUSIC CO.,
Wabash and Adams.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—VERY BEAUTIFUL SILVER YORKshire terrier, 16 months old; weight three pounds; house trained. WILLIAM PARSONS, Oconomowoc, Wis.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY HANDSOME fawn-colored greyhound puppies; 7 months old; perfectly matched in size and color; male and female. Call or send address to SMITH, Room 12, 102 Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR LINE OF INstallment goods. We can do you some good. Send for terms. JOHN GATELY & CO., 137 East Washington-st., Chicago.

$25 WEEKLY TO CANVASSERS—GOOD SIDE line for clothier, tailor, and gents' furnisher traveling men; easy seller; big profits to dealer. Address Trouser Reshaper Co., Columbus, O.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—122 30TH-ST., BETWEEN WABASH and Michigan-avs., large house of 18 rooms, every room a light room, in thorough repair throughout; all conveniences; an excellent house for a boarding-house; $70. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 40 THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., VERY DEsirable and conveniently located to cars.
CHARLES G. FRENCH, 114 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 3132 MICHIGAN-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON PRAIRIE-av., near 32d-st., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; cheap.
ENGERS & COOK, Room 32 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—THE VERY CONVENIENT 11-ROOM residence, No. 3110 Michigan-av., with furnace, bath, hot and cold water, laundry, gas fixtures, etc.; all rooms nicely papered in gilt, and in thorough repair. For particulars call at 3112 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3737 AND 3741 ELLIS-AV., 11-ROOM dwellings, hardwood finish, and complete; reduced rent; keys at 3835 Lake-av.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3437 VERNON-AV., FIRST-CLASS condition, every convenience, 12 rooms and barn; long lease if desired; low rental and further reduction if owner about leaving city is permitted to retain room for storage of furniture. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV.—
2225 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; will be put in complete order to suit tenant.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2957 MICHIGAN-AV., GOOD BRICK residence; beautiful location; first-class repair; terms reasonable; possession Oct. 1. Call at 218 La Salle-st., Room 522. C. D. HAUK.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN THROUGHout. Apply at once at 3034 Thirty-seventh-st.

TO RENT—2704 INDIANA-AV.—BRICK HOUSE and brick barn; 10 rooms; modern conveniences; will rent house separate. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 3212 RHODES-AV., AND FURniture for sale.

West Side.

TO RENT—NO. 1187 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—10-room modern dwelling; will give lease to May 1st next, or longer if desired. Apply at 1264 Lake-st., or 30 Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

TO RENT—NO. 80 BRYSON-ST., TWO-STORY brick, 8 rooms, cellar, all improvements; or will sell on monthly payments, at a bargain. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETE FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms. Washington-boulevard, near Ada-st. S 62, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—LINCOLN-AV., NEAR LINCOLN Park, new 10-room dwelling, modern improvements, first-class; furnace; $50.
No. 373 Centre-st., 10 rooms, furnace, gas fixtures; $40. CHAS. N. HALE, Ashland Block.

TO RENT—11 WISCONSIN-ST., 9-ROOM HOUSE, in new repair; one-half block from Lincoln Park.
28 Lincoln-av., 11-room house.
R. E. FISHBURN, 749 North Wells-st.
Office open until 9 p. m.

TO RENT—180 HOWE-ST., CHOICE HOUSE AND barn, $35; 423 Garfield-av., $35; 172 Howe-st. and 677 Larrabee-st., choice flats.
C. L. HAMMOND, 92 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—53 ST. CLAIR-ST., STONE FRONT 8-room private residence, from Oct. 1.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—CORNER RUSH AND CHESTNUT-STS., elegant modern 9-room house. B. F. QUIMBY, 230 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FOR BARGAINS IN RENT CALL AT Lincoln Park agency. BUTLER & CO.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL MODERN KASOTA stone house near the Lake Shore drive; furnished or unfurnished as desired. Apply to
GEO. L. HEALY, 225 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—ELEGANT NEW MODern house on best North Side street.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—168 LOCUST-ST.—ELEGANT 2-STORY pressed brick residence, 9 rooms, in splendid order; rent cheap. J. B. A. WEAVER, 59, 107 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD—A FURNISHED RESIdence—The house is but two years old, is of modern construction, and will be found satisfactory in every way; lot 100x200, in first-class order; no barn; location northeast corner of Greenwood avenue and 49th-st. BOGUE & HOYT, Room 1, second floor, 183 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROSALIE-COURT, SOUTH PARK Station Ill. Cen. Ry., two dwellings, 7 and 8 rooms each; both are modern; D.-R. and K. on parlor floor; now open. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUBURAN RESIDENCE near depot; 19 trains daily; rent low until May 1. L 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINE NEW HOUSE AT ARGYLE Park furnished; very large corner lot.
C. L. HAMMOND, 92 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—

BY ENGERS & COOK,
Rooms 31 and 32 Ashland Block,
Northeast corner Randolph and Clark-sts.
Southeast corner Maple-st. and La Salle-av., 6 and 7 room flats, modern, janitor service, etc.; rent from $28 to $40.
26 Beethoven-place, 7 and 8 room flats; modern; cheap rent.
534 Chicago-av., first flat and basement, 8 rooms and bath; modern; cheap.
514 Wells-st., first and third flats, 7 rooms; modern.
9 Burton-place, second flat, 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE ST. Benedict Apartment Building, northeast corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; ash and garbage chute from kitchen, separate laundry, steam heat, and janitor service free; rooms all light and handsome and in perfect order. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A1 8-ROOM APARTMENT IN "THE Walton," corner of North Clark and Locust-sts.; steam heat and janitor service; complete and economical. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3 TO 6 ROOM FLATS IN THIS VICINity at $12 to $30; choice location and convenient to business. Inquire HOYT'S agent, 40 Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "CHARLEVOIX," 87 RUSH-st., one 7-room and one 8-room apartment; every modern improvement. J. W. HOWELL, Room 822 Opera-House Building, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE "CHARLEvoix," 87 Rush-st.; hardwood floors, hot water, telephone, and every modern convenience.
J. W. HOWELL, Room 822, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLATS IN THE Florence Building, southeast corner of Bellevue-place and Rush-st.; hardwood finish, elevators, hot water, heat, janitor service, etc. The owner at building from 2 to 5, or call at 528 North State-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN NEW BLOCK, CORNER Eugenie and Wells-sts., one block north and west of south end of Lincoln Park; all conveniences, bath, water closets, laundry tubs, marble vestibules; janitor; $20 to $30 a month; completed Oct. 1. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—263 OHIO-ST., NEAR STATE, first floor; 6 rooms; fine order; range; janitor; $35. Room 75, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, CORNER OF RUSH-st. and Walton-place; eight rooms, fronting south, with modern conveniences; part or whole. Apply to owner, 409 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 6 AND 7 ROOM flats, 56 Douglas-av., near Douglas monument; also new 7-room flats in the "Florence," 3453 and 3455 Cottage Grove-av.; good light, large rooms; best in the city for the money; to be ready Oct. 1. Owner will be at building between 3 and 5 o'clock.
D. LAUNDER,
225 Dearborn-st., Room 421.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building, unfurnished, fireproof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS, DEARBORN AND 34th-st.—Very fine 6 and 7 room flats, finished in hardwood and in first-class order; janitor cares for halls, lawns, etc.; no water rates. Call at office and see flats or see agent at the building.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES BUILDING, N. E. cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st., a few nice flats, with all modern improvements; rent reasonable; first-class elevator and janitor services. Apply at elevator in the building or 101 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—3654 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUST south of Oakwood-boulevard—A very choice flat of 6 rooms, all large and light; handsomely papered and decorated, with every convenience; open today.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1728 SOUTH STATE-ST., ONE flat, comprising 2d and 3d floors; $30.
E. F. GETCHELL & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—VERY DESIRABLE 6 ROOMS, all light, bath and all conveniences, known as The Park flats, in first-class order; accessible by I. C. R. R. at Douglas Station. MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, 7 ROOMS, STONE FRONT, furnace, all modern improvements; 494 Congress-st. Apply to 525 Congress-st.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED FLAT, PIANO, etc., to parties without children; $55 a month. 87 Twenty-third-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—$8 PER MONTH—4 ROOMS, 1174 Fillmore-st.
$10 per month, one flat, 1182 Fillmore-st.
$10 per month, one flat, 1188 Harvard-st.
$16 per month, fine brick cottage, 1169 Fillmore-st.
Inquire 540 South Western-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW CORNER FLAT, 6 rooms, 2 bays, mantels, bath, gas fixtures; $23; 1302 West Madison-st.; key on premises.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT, SEVEN ROOMS AND bath, and furniture for sale. 894 West Monroe-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—1250 WRIGHTWOOD-AV., A BRICK flat in perfect order; lower floor, separate entrance, separate yard; lot 37½x125; six rooms; all conveniences; for $20. Take Lincoln-av. car.
JULIUS WAHL,
218 La Salle-st., Room 615.

TO RENT—4228 LAKE-AV., CHOICE 6-ROOM flat; modern improvements. P. A. GEORGE,
97 Clark-st., Room 53.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—YOUNG MEN, RESPECTABLE BUSIness men, can have well furnished rooms in business centre; no cold winter rides. 236 State-st., R. 41.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF WELL FURnished rooms (or one if desired) with bath (always hot water) and first-class accommodations. A splendid location on South Side and only a few minutes' walk from business centre. Further particulars at MRS. FOLKE'S Bath Institute, Central Music-Hall.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 61a.

TO RENT—1432 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms; every convenience; steam-heat; elevator service, etc. Flat 5.

TO RENT—TO GENTS WHO DESIRE PLEASANT, quiet rooms that are kept neat and clean and fitted up with rich, new furniture, and are thoroughly respectable; this is the class of tenants we can please. Dearborn Park Building, 5 East Washington-st. Passenger elevator.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM, HOT and cold water, bath, furnace, etc; private family; no May moving. Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LARGE AND SMALL rooms; private family. 2210 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room; hot and cold water; all conveniences; private family; suitable for one or two gentlemen; references required. 2363 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM; ALL conveniences; private family. 1831 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; terms reasonable. 240 Thirty-first-st., 2d flat.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE; COMFORTABLY furnished; well heated; party of gentlemen. 1815 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Michigan-av., elegantly furnished rooms.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED ROOMS in a good neighborhood. 1914 Indiana-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in small private family on North Clark-st., near Oak, without board; terms $12 per month; no other roomers. S 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—333 E. INDIANA-ST.—VERY DESIRAble double front and single rooms, either en suite or separate; terms reasonable. Call or address.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms near Lincoln Park; fine location. Address S 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room for two gentlemen. Also single rooms. 213 East Indiana-st., first flat to the right.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, NEWLY FURnished, within walking distance of business centre. References exchanged. Gent and wife preferred. R S 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—356 EAST OHIO-ST.—LARGE, DESIRAble furnished room; rent cheap. References.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PARLOR WITH FOLDING bed; also board. 238 La Salle-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without first-class board. 443 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—SUITE AND SINGLE ROOMS. 440 Washington-boulevard.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMAN—A LARGE FURnished room with heat, gas, hot and cold water; strictly private family; fine location in city, beside cable and steam cars; rare chance. Address S 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—

ELEGANT STORE,

Corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., Argyle Building, now occupied by A. A. Devore & Son. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE, 192 CLARK-ST. INQUIRE 194, Room 5, J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE AND BASEMENT, both or separate, southeast corner Chicago-av. and Wells-st.; plate-glass front, 50x50 feet; finest store in Chicago.
ENGERS & COOK, Room 32 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ONE-HALF OF STORE. 73 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN BLOCK OF 10 ON WELLS-st., between Eugenie and Florimond; completed Oct. 1. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, CORNER WASHINGTON AND Market-sts., 20x65, 2-story and basement; elevator. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE TRAYNOR BUILDing, 182 State-st., opposite Palmer House; has just been remodeled; every office an outside room; fast passenger elevator; steam heat; $18 to $100.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, large, well-lighted offices, fire-proof building, electric light, first-class elevator service. Apply at Room 615.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, with and without power; a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR in the business centre; new building, with only two tenants; windows on the side giving fine light; hard finished walls; handsome office; lower elevator free; rent low. Apply to
J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 196 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LINCOLN HALL ON THIRTY-FIRST-st. for parties, concerts, meetings, etc., on very reasonable terms.
J. C. McCORD, Secretary,
116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR ALL manufacturing purposes, on Clinton-st., near Lake, with power and elevators; building unsurpassed for plenty of light, strength, and conveniences for receiving and shipping; low insurance rates. Apply to E. W. BLATCHFORD, cor. Clinton and Fulton-sts.

TO RENT—FOR LAUNDRY OR OTHER BUSIness requiring steam, building in rear of 80 South Halsted-st., corner Madison; as it is or larger. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st., or janitor on premises.

TO RENT—3 FLOORS, EACH 27X91; FREIGHT and passenger elevators and steam heat; low rent to right parties with right business; one block from State-st. 6 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, except carpets, between 31st and 39th-sts., Wabash and Cottage Grove-avs., for gentleman, wife, and 4-year-old son; no other roomers; state price. Best references. B D 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, alcove or large room, well heated, neatly furnished, gas and bath; east of State-st., north of 18th; permanent; state terms and full particulars. S 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SPACE IN A GOOD DEpartment house for hardware and housefurnishing goods. S 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OR flat, about five rooms, until May 1. South Side, north of Sixty-third-st.; $20 to $25. Store, 175 Twenty-second-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ATHENÆUM—CLASSES IN GRAMMAR AND rhetoric Monday and Thursday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30.

ATHENÆUM—EVENING CLASSES IN FRENCH, German, Latin, and German-English; also day classes in same. Apply promptly to enter.

AN ADVANCED STUDENT AND COMPETENT music teacher wishes a few pupils at very moderate terms. Address S 98, Tribune office.

EVENING CLASSES IN FRENCH, LATIN, GERman, by experienced teacher. 52 Twenty-fourth.

GERMAN, FRENCH, AND SPANISH LESSONS. High references. Moderate terms. J 79, Tribune.

LADIES' CLASS FOR THE STUDY OF SHAKESpeare at Chicago Athenæum will open Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 2:30 p. m. Will begin with "Winter's Tale."

METCALF'S DANCING ACADEMIES—188 BLUE Island-av., Mondays and Thursdays; 137 22d-st., Tuesdays and Fridays; 665 Congress-st., Wednesdays and Saturdays. For circulars address 2457 Michigan-av. Juvenile classes open Congress-st., Oct. 6, 10:30 a. m. Twenty-second-st., Oct. 6, 1 p. m.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—DICTATION for advanced writers of all systems, $1.25 a week. Business houses promptly supplied from this class. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. HANNA.

PIANOFORTE TAUGHT AT PUPILS' HOMES BY a lady educated abroad under the best masters. Her method is thorough, and is the only one which gives the pure and brilliant touch so seldom heard here. Address P 47, Tribune office.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING SKILL IN three months by Haven's System. No failures. Proficiency or money refunded. The Haven College, 197 State-st., Wannamaker Building.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—"M": DO NOT GO THERE. HAVE mailed letter to you. TOM.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SPECIAL NOTICE—SEAL AND plush cloaks on time—We have a fine assortment of plush cloaks and wraps, cloth Newmarkets, plain and braided; also a large line of broadcloths and Henriettas in the latest fall shades and colorings; gents' clothing and overcoats, custom or ready made, and watches and jewelry sold on weekly payments at the Special Credit Parlors of SHOWERS & MILLER, Suite 10 and 11 Japanese Building, State and Jackson.

PERSONAL—SUPERIOR DETECTIVE WORK; every kind; always satisfactory; lowest rates. Union Detective Service (incorpt'd), 137 Clark. SUPT. LOBELL.

BUSINESS CARDS.

COCKROACHES AND BUGS ARE EFFECTUALLY exterminated by COMAN, 2836 Dearborn-st. Call at the above number or address a postal.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between A. C. Bergwedel and Samuel McKibbin of Englewood, Ill., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. C. Bergwedel has assumed all liabilities of the firm and has succeeded to the business.
A. C. BERGWEDEL,
SAMUEL McKIBBIN.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences purchased without delay. F, 3235 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND DINING OR kitchen table cheap for cash. Address S 66, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLES RUST DURING WINTER—PROTECT them with fine japanning; all colors. Address S 53, Tribune office.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIPS.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP at fair market. Address S 60, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER COLONY ORGANIZING—THREE SECtions in the famous Salt River Valley, Arizona, sold to bona fide colonists; for soil unsurpassed, for fruit and stock unequaled, and the climate equal to California; for health, a home, or investment it is all that can be desired. For maps and full information apply to SOMERS, CALDWELL & CO., R. 33, 136 Washington-st.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT AIR FURNACE. ALSO steel heaters for hard or soft coal, to heat large rooms or small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circular to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 173 Lake-st.

HOT AIR FURNACES. THE "HOT BLAST" AND "Faultless" are economical, durable, and powerful heaters. We guarantee our work and prices. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

POLITICAL CLUBS AND AGENTS, ATTENTION—The only first-class portraits of Cleveland and Harrison; also bandana badges woven in pure silk; write for terms or send 25c for 3 samples. JAMES STEVENS, 99 Grant-st., Cincinnati, O.

THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

A NUMBER OF INTERESTING APPELLATE COURT DECISIONS.

The Result of the Plumb-Taylor Litigation—A Donation to the Church That Mr. Vierling Will Have to Pay—Mr. Rawson Cannot Be Made to Pay His Wife's Stenographers' and Lawyers' Bills—Franklin J. Reed's Tale of Wo—The Record.

The Appellate Court delivered opinions in twenty-five cases late yesterday afternoon. In the suit of Congressman Ralph Plumb against Col. Abner Taylor, Thomas Snell, James T. Snell, and James Aiken, the finding of Judge Tuthill was reversed, and the case was remanded. Congressman Plumb made a contract with Snell, Taylor & Co., by which Snell, Taylor & Co. were to buy from him the Decatur & State Line Railroad. The defendants expected to sell the road to the Illinois Central, but having failed to make a trade with that company they did not carry out their contract, which called for $42,600. Snell, Taylor & Co.'s defense was that they bought the road of Congressman Plumb conditional on their ability to dispose of it, and not being able to execute certain plans they held the contract was void. Judge Tuthill found for the plaintiff for $57,958.83. The Appellate Court holds that there was error in this finding based on the facts of the case, and reverses the judgment.

Judge Moran affirmed the finding of Judge Hawes in the case of Judge O. H. Horton against Frank C. Vierling, the real estate man. The suit was brought to enforce payment of a note for $416 given by Vierling payable to S. A. Kean as a contribution to a Methodist church. Mr. Vierling repudiated the note upon the representation that he promised to make the contribution provided only his business paid him well enough to justify the outlay. He claimed that business had been bad, and that he did not make sufficient to excuse his paying $416 to the church. Judge Horton claimed there was no such proviso attached to his contribution. Judge Hawes decided against Mr. Vierling and Judge Moran affirms that decision, and says there was no error in it.

In the case of Stephen W. Rawson vs. Meckie L. Rawson, on an appeal of Mr. Rawson from an order entered Jan. 24, 1888, directing him to pay certain stenographer charges and Master's fees, the court reversed the order, saying that the record failed to show that the court had heard any evidence or found any facts upon which an order in chancery for the payment of money can be sustained. A long and unbroken series of decisions by the Supreme Court, the Appellate bench decided, required the evidence to be preserved in the record in such cases.

The following are the cases decided by the Appellate Court yesterday:

Affirmed—40, Eliza W. Osborne et al. vs. Orlando F. Gibbs et al.—217, Charles J. Hustis et al. vs. H. S. Pickands et al.—60, Mary E. Riley vs. Charles T. Messenger.—36, Andrew Pederson vs. George T. Cline.—106, Frank C. Vierling vs. Oliver H. Horton.—78, Frederick J. Faro vs. A. S. Kimball et al.—81, Hampton L. Story et al. vs. Thomas Carter.—48, Fred Meyers vs. Union National Bank.—55, George Welling vs. Anthony Schiller.—39, George B. Foster et al. vs. Frank P. Epps.—50, Watson Ruddy et al. vs. Frank D. Rockwood et al.—95, Alexander Nadolny vs. Charles Haase and L. B. Rayman.—103, Charles Clark vs. Elizabeth Biehl.

Reversed—43, George Stapf vs. David Oldenburg and Henrietta Oldenburg.—56, Mattie E. Gossett vs. Union Mutual Accident Ass'n.—90, Michael Reich vs. Adelaide N. Berdel et al.—80, Stephen W. Rawson vs. Meckie L. Rawson.—44, Anna Vickoeil vs. Martin Doktor et al.—89, Frederick M. Cornell vs. The People, etc., for use of Meyer Wheeler.—68, Frank Margues vs. City of Chicago.—65, Orson D. Kellogg vs. James H. Keeler.—52, Amos W. Cravener vs. Prescott J. Hale.

Appeals—33½, the appeal was dismissed in the cases of Sarah A. Curtis vs. Ida G. Williams et al., and in 63, Henry Swett vs. Louis Merkle.

Mr. Reed's Unpleasant Life.

Franklin J. Reed, a well-known insurance man at No. 161 La Salle street, began proceedings for a divorce in the Superior Court yesterday against Elizabeth S. Reed, a sister of George W. Brandt, the attorney. Mr. Reed relates a long story of wo, and accounts for it all by the fact that when he married Elizabeth S. Hallowell July 4, 1881, he thought he was marrying a widow and that her husband had been dead nine years; instead he learned subsequently that she was a twice-divorced woman, and that both of her retired husbands were alive. This may not have been the reason for their inability to love each other, but he says it made her sullen, sulky, and uncivil, so that for weeks and months at a time she would not speak a civil word to him. If he desired to kiss her pretty cheek she would slap his face. He didn't mind that so much, and repeated the attempt at another time when they lived at No. 1801 Michigan avenue, when she threw a hatchet at his head. She often told him that he was an old fool, that he ought to have his throat cut, and not infrequently doused him with dipperfuls of water or pounded him with soiled clothes. Then, in an evil day, he says, he allowed her to move to No. 1686 Wabash avenue and rent her mother's house, taking her parents and brothers to board. She became more abusive than ever, he says, and all her family assisted her in making it warm for him. Then he sought safety in flight, when she sued him for separate maintenance and afterwards for a divorce, but the bills were withdrawn and they tried to live together again. While they were estranged he says he went to her house to see her. She denied him an interview, but, according to his story, her father and brother did not, for they exercised pugilistically upon him until he was a sight to behold. Roomers interfered, he says, and saved his life. Their second venture for domestic happiness was worse than the first, for he says before many weeks she again began to abuse him. Then she refused him food, took the hair mattress from his bed and put a wooden one in its place. He still lingered, and she took the clothes from the bed and removed the carpet. This was too much, and June 2, 1888, he left the house for good. He therefore asks for a divorce.

Items.

Judge Gresham will tomorrow commence the trial of the Couch will case, involving over a million of dollars. The courts will not formally open until Oct. 1.

Patrick J. Lynch of No. 212 West Jackson street, a second cousin of Patrick H. Gaffney, made application to the Probate Court for letters on Gaffney's estate. T. V. Sheridan, an alleged nephew, has already applied for letters, but Lynch claims that he is not a fit person to have them. Judge Knickerbocker has set the case for a hearing next Tuesday.

William Grover commenced a suit for $30,000 damages yesterday against A. O. Bailey and Benjamin C. Faurat. Besides, he filed a bill in chancery against them to restrain them from disposing of certain unmatured notes and that they be canceled, an injunction being issued by Judge Shepard. Grover charges that both defendants were interested in the attempt to swindle him and wants the notes canceled.

Mrs. Meckie L. Rawson appeared in person before Judge Hawes yesterday to ask for a continuance of her case in which she is charged with attempting to murder Attorney H. C. Whitney. The case had already been continued by agreement, but her appearance was merely pro forma to comply with the requirements of the law, which stipulates that parties charged with felony shall appear personally to ask for an order of continuance.

Benjamin F. Norris, William M. Allister, and Stephen C. Holland, jewelers at No. 79 Madison street, were sued in the Superior Court yesterday for $20,000 damages by Marshall A. Worth, formerly of Lake View, jeweler. The ground for the suit is malicious prosecution. Worth's attorney claims that when Mr. Worth went out of business some months ago he turned over all his stock to the defendants to satisfy a debt. The defendants afterwards claimed there was a balance of $183, but failed to recover in Justice Lyon's court. The claim was then given to a "bad debt" collector named Perrine, who, it is said, has been writing letters to Worth and his relatives, threatening them, and has also commenced several suits before a country Justice to annoy Worth and get him to pay the claim. Mr. Worth proposes to hold the jewelry firm responsible for this annoyance.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,061—George W. Lane vs. Rockford Can Co. Bill for infringement of Lane patent for oil cans. L. L. Morrison, solr.

21,062—U. S. Electric Lighting Co. vs. County of Cook. Asst., $5,000. Swett, Grosscup & Weare, attys.

21,063—George F. McGinnis vs. County of Stephenson, Illinois. Case for infringement of prison patent. Smoot & Eyer, solrs.

21,064—Same vs. County of Jo Daviess. Same. Same attys.

21,065—Anna E. Anderson vs. Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. Transcript from Ogle County. Hathaway & Baxter, attys.

United States District Court—New Suit.

8,424—Dunham Towing & Wrecking Co. vs. Ambrose D. Hayward. Libel, $81.60. Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

Superior Court—New Suits.

118,071—Rudolph Wehrle vs. Wm. L. Cain. Conf. of judgt., $390. T. H. Hood, atty.

118,072—Henry F. Fuller and Percival S. Fuller vs. American Cushman Telephone Co. Asst., $500. Flower, Remy & Holstein, attys.

118,073—Theodore W. Phinney vs. M. C. Hickey. Appeal.

118,074—Dennis Shehan vs. Holy Family Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society. Appeal.

118,075—Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. vs. Frank Koeppen. Attch. for $145.07. Fairchild & Queeney, attys.

118,076—J. J. Curran vs. Wm. A. Dorman. Appeal.

118,077—Otto Rumstig vs. Elizabeth E. Tebbetts et al. Petn. for mechanic's lien. Newell & Camp, solrs.

118,078—Chas. Kirkman vs. Same. Same. Same solrs.

118,079—Marshall A. Worth vs. Benj. F. Norris, Wm. M. Allister, and Stephen C. Holland. Case, $20,000. G. W. Plummer, atty.

118,080—Wm. Ruehl Brew. Co. vs. Anton Bott. Conf. of judgt., $1,150. Smith & Pence, attys.

118,081—Gottfried Brew. Co. vs. Moses and Sadie Levin. Conf. of judgt., $700. Barber & Brentano, attys.

118,082—Thomson & Taylor Spice Company vs. Peter Schimmels. Asst., $500. E. S. Walker, atty.

118,083—Albin Greiner vs. Henry Kaegebein and John Falstaff. Conf. of judgt., $6,200. Francis Lackner, atty.

118,084—Same vs. same. Same, $4,400.15. Same atty.

118,085—Same vs. same. Same, $2,100. Same atty.

118,086—John A. Hafner, trustee, vs. same. Same, $1,400. Same atty.

118,087—Same vs. same. Same, $850. Same atty.

118,088—James Morgan vs. Albert Bumack. Appeal.

118,089—Replevin. Suppressed.

118,090—Carl Schuart vs. Ernest H. Overbeck. Conf. of judgt., $6,945. Rubens, Ames & Mott, attys.

118,091—George B. Haines vs. G. Paulsen, G. Hebell, and C. H. Matson. Replevin, $415. F. W. Tourtellotte, atty.

118,092—A. Goldstein vs. James F. Singleton and John Garigan. Trespass, $5,000. Cruickshank & Atwood, attys.

118,093—Anna Kricha vs. Joseph Kricha. Bill for divorce for cruelty. M. Salomon, solr.

118,094—In matter petition of City of Chicago for assessment of cost of opening an alley in Block 31, Wolcott's addition to Chicago. John W. Green, atty.

118,095—F. August Reich Jr. vs. Tabor H. Newton. Conf. of judgt., $232. J. F. Greenacre, atty.

118,096—Augustus Van Buren vs. Jacob Beidler. Asst., $2,000. W. B. Moak, atty.

118,097—Carrie L. Holdridge vs. Daniel E. Haldridge. Bill for divorce for cruelty. J. C. Patterson and A. Ryors, solrs.

118,098—Joseph Simon vs. M. L. Heller. Asst., $500. W. S. Johnson, atty.

118,099—Asa Hall vs. Julius Mayer Jr. Conf. of judgt., $1,287.71. James Frake, atty.

118,100—The Winnebago National Bank of Rockford, Ill., vs. Same. Same for $367.80. Same atty.

118,101—Franklin J. Reed vs. Elizabeth S. Reed. Bill for divorce for cruelty. James Felch, solr.

118,102—Charles H. Beers et al. vs. Chicago Co-operative Brewing Assn. Replevin, $425. Manning & Castle, attys.

118,103—Same vs. Same. Attcht., $1,859.79. Same attys.

118,104—W. Meyer & Sons vs. E. H. Overbeck. Asst., $800. Vollmer & Ehrlich, attys.

118,105—William Graner vs. A. O. Baily and B. C. Faurat. Case, $30,000. Monroe & McShane, attys.

118,106—Same vs. Same. Bill for injunction and the cancellation of notes. Same solr.

118,107—Asst. Suppressed.

Suppressed Monday—118,067—Annie Summerfield vs. George F. Whitney et al. Bill for accounting and injunction restraining the defendants from commencing suits. A. B. Wilson, solr.

118,068—John G. Meyers vs. Henrietta Myers. Bill for divorce for adultery. Butz & Eschenburg, solrs.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,284, Huse vs. Wilder; decree.—1,046, Gary vs. Thompson; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

68,604—Albert Florens vs. Chicago Co-operative Brewing Association. Conf. of judgt., $2,000.75. J. Henry Kraft, atty.

68,605—Carl Pflaum vs. Jacob Scholl. Appeal.

68,606—Bernhard Cohen vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co. Case, $2,000. B. W. Ellis, atty.

68,607—Abraham Leime vs. Fanny and Isaac Golden. Conf. of judgt., $49.66. Joseph Wright, atty.

68,608—Martin Leonard vs. Robert Rosinki. Appeal.

68,609—B. G. Kapp vs. Charles H. Heisen. Trespass, $2,575. Edward J. Dahms, atty.

68,610—Catharine Maas vs. H. J. H. Maas. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Edward J. Dahms, solr.

68,611—Michael Mortimer vs. Robert K. Gowanlock and Andrew Gowanlock. Eject. A. W. Martin, atty.

68,612—The Porteus Mfg. Co. vs. John J. Sloan. Asst., $5,000. Bangs & Bangs, attys.

68,613—Powell & Co. vs. Frank McKeoun. Appeal.

68,614—John Weller vs. John Keidel. Asst., $2,000. Joseph Pfirshing, atty.

68,615—S. M. Hart vs. Andreas Konitzer and A. Koos. Asst., $100. Wallace Heckman, atty.

68,616—Bill. Suppressed.

68,617—Rudolph D. Huszagh vs. Elizabeth Eades et al. Bill for partition. R. D. Huszagh, solr.

68,618—Max Newhouse et al. vs. Christ Strassheim. Appeal.

68,619—Mollie E. Collins vs. William B. Collins. Bill for divorce for cruelty. R. S. Carroll, solr.

Suppressed Monday—68,600—Herman Kirchhoff vs. Peter and John Kalteaux. Creditor's bill, $750. Jesse Cox, solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—26, Schroeder vs. Heckla Fire-Ins. Co.; verdt. for pltf., $782.50. 128, Kohn vs. Flatow; judgt., $650.43.

County Court—New Suit.

7,872—People ex rel. vs. Frank Hurita. Petition for support. J. M. Longenecker, atty.

7,873—Same vs. John Buckley. Same. Same atty.

7,874—Same vs. Emil Gross. Same. Same atty.

7,875—Same vs. John Mayfield. Same. Same atty.

7,876—Same vs. Arthur R. Thyme. Same. Same atty.

7,877—Same vs. Albert Crawford. Same. Same atty.

7,878—Same vs. William Smale Sr. Same. Same atty.

7,879—Same vs. Louis Colla. Same. Same atty.

7,880—John M. Meyer & Son vs. Sheriff Matson. Replevin, $250. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

The Call Today.

JUDGE GARY—Term Nos. 2,026, 1,450, 2,151, 1,745, 2,252, 1,898, 207, 114, and 115.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 39, 40, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, and 50.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

JUDGE GRINNELL—First call Nos. 76 to 125 inclusive. Trial call, term No. 193 and all cases set for trial on first call. No case on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—No. 29 on trial and cases from Judge Grinnell.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—First call 51 to 100 inclusive. Trial call, term Nos. 81, 113, 118, 123, 125, 130, 154, 155, 164, and 173.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. No. 1 on hearing.

JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Term Nos. 163, 166, 167, 171, 174, 186, and 28. No. 57 on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 7,401, 7,785, 7,409, 5,715, 7,442, 5,444, and 7,460.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE GRAHAM—In chambers.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 163, 240, 254, and 93. No. 242, John Ryan et al., set for Thursday, Sept. 20.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No call.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Nos. 280, 281, 283, 284, 285, 286, 292, 311, and 288.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The proceedings today in the Supreme Court were as follows:

3. Scott vs. Robertson; rehearing allowed and case taken.

28. Steele vs. Grand Trunk Junction Railway; rehearing denied.

32. Hale vs. Hale; rehearing denied.

26. White vs. Cannon; rehearing denied.

27. English vs. Leman; rehearing denied.

87. Dickison vs. Dickison; motion to modify judgment denied, judgment vacated, and cause continued with leave to make new parties.

12. Marsh vs. Scott; motion to stay procedendo.

99. Bremer vs. Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company; motion for absolute order setting aside the sale and to restrain the Sheriff from issuing deed, and for rule on J. Hubbard to show cause why money should not be paid over to defendant.

14. Gage vs. Goudy; motion by plaintiff for time to file reply briefs.

40. Fireman's Insurance Company vs. Peck; leave to file briefs instanter.

46. Vanolinda vs. Carpenter; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.

50. Chicago City Railway vs. Robertson; motion by appellant for time to file briefs.

55. People vs. People's Furnace Company; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.

83. Drexel vs. Town of Lake; same motion.

84. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. vs. Schneider; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.

65. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway vs. Richards; leave to file briefs instanter.

90. Chicago Mutual Life Indemnity Association vs. Punt; motion by appellant for time to reply; motion to admit George Mewhirter, M. H. Hoey.

Ottawa Gaslight & Coke Company vs. Downey; taken.

80. La Salle & Peru Horse & Dummy Railway vs. Donoghue; taken.

89. Douglas vs. Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; taken.

24. Rh. Stewart vs. Fellows; taken.

30. Rh. Perry vs. Burton; taken.

Granted license to practice law: Daniel R. Burke, John W. Clark, Clarence S. Darrow, John Foster, Ross C. Hall, Robert A. W. James, Isaac F. Jacobs, Vincent S. Lumley, John B. Mecham, Matthew J. McEniry, Louis J. Pierson, Marcus Polasky, John C. Stetson, Cornelius V. Smith, Leroy D. Thomas, Rudolph Wolfner, Lowrie C. Blanding, Samuel H. Brooks, Edward J. Herdlicka, S. Martin, J. Kelley, Albert T. Larden, Jeremiah Leahy, Frank C. Roby, Edward J. Sweeney, Will G. Whitehead, C. W. Knapp, C. C. McMahon, S. H. McLaughlin, John H. Nicholson, Benjamin C. Stidger, Josiah Storey, O. B. McGlasson, John A. Qualey, Arthur J. Eddy, Edward B. Crawford, Alfred N. Hill, Nicholas Michels, Benjamin A. McWilliams, Nathan C. Richards, Charles G. Wineteer, James E. Taylor.

Adjourned to Friday at 9 a. m.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court resumed its sitting today. The following opinions were handed down:

14,152—Thomas M. Moulder vs. Matzkempff; affirmed.

13,985—Charles M. Branch vs. Louisa J. Foust; affirmed.

13,820—Thomas F. Gaylord et al. vs. City of Lafayette et al.; affirmed.

14,280—Eliza Cunningham vs. State of Indiana; affirmed.

14,282—State of Indiana vs. Wabash Railway Company; affirmed.

THE STATE FAIR.

Olney, Ill., Sept. 24 to 28.

The Illinois Central Railroad will run through coaches and sleepers direct to Olney. The first through sleeper will leave Chicago Monday, Sept. 24, at 8:30 p. m., and the first through coach will leave Tuesday at 8:40 a. m. Returning the sleeper will leave Olney at 7:55 p. m. and the coach at 10:30 a. m. Only one fare for the round trip. For tickets and sleeping-car berths call at city ticket office, Illinois Central Railroad, No. 121 Randolph street, Chicago.

Prisoners of War in Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—About 100 ex-prisoners of war, representing nearly all the States which contributed to the Union armies, assembled here today in sixteenth annual convention. Gen. W. H. Powell of Belleville, Ill., is President of the association and Maj. L. P. Williams of South Bend, Ind., Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, is Secretary and Treasurer. The annual report of the Secretary showed that forty-eight new associations had been enrolled and that the organization was in excellent condition. The feature of the day was an address by Gen. John Coburn of this city, who gave his experience as a representative from Gov. Morton to President Lincoln to intercede for the exchange of Indiana prisoners of war. This afternoon, after having held a brief session devoted to routine work, the veterans called on Gen. Harrison. Tonight a campfire was held at Tomlinson Hall. The annual election is to be held tomorrow.

Crazed by a Hospital Scene.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—A few weeks ago Miss Ever Pemberthy of Canton, O., who is wealthy and well educated, came to Pittsburg to obtain practical knowledge as a nurse. While in one of the hospitals here she witnessed a surgical operation which affected her mind. She continued to grow worse until today, when she was sent home a raving maniac. She imagines she is the only sane member of her family, declaring that all the rest have lost their senses. During her paroxysms she pulled nearly all the hair out of her head. She will be removed to the asylum at Toledo, O. Physicians say it is a bad case.

J. T. Shayne & Co., No. 193 State street, are reliable, practical furriers. Make new, remodel, refit, and repair sealskin and fur garments. Lowest price for first-class work and materials.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

Hall's Hair Renewer makes the hair soft and glossy, and is a valuable hair dressing.

Political Net Banners, Flags, and Portraits. Hojer & Graham, 97 Duane-st., N. Y.

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ALFRED CARR & CO.,
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WANTED,

By a Bank in its Bond Department, an active and reliable German of large and favorable acquaintance in this city. Desirable opening to the right party. Address, stating age, business experience, salary expected, and references. Communications confidential if desired. Address
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On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
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City of Chicago Bonds

Due October 1, 1888, will be paid at the City Treasurer's Office, if presented prior to the 27th inst. After that date the payments will be in New York City, as usual.
A. H. BURLEY,
Comptroller.

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On Improved Chicago Property at current rates. Large sums on strictly first-class business property 5 and 5½ per cent.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

W. B. HARTIGAN,
ARCHITECT,
176½ State-st., opposite Palmer House.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 18.	Sept. 11.
New York	$159,286,711	$122,954,345
Boston	15,242,356	14,867,736
Chicago	11,046,000	10,654,000
Philadelphia	12,010,207	11,449,483
St. Louis	3,754,366	2,867,722
Baltimore	2,002,077	1,944,298
New Orleans	....	1,224,281

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 75c discount; Boston, 10@15c discount; St. Louis, par.

The banks report a further increase in the demand for currency to go to the country, mostly to the Northwest, where the crop movement is in full force, though the volume is not so great as it would have been had the frost held off a few weeks longer. With this money is coming here freely from the East, and New York exchange is nearly nominal at a discount of 75c per $1,000. The supply of small bills is already beginning to show signs of exhaustion for the nonce, and the East is sending out a large proportion of gold in its total shipments, much of which is sent to the further West. The demand for accommodation by city men is also on the increase, and has been decidedly so for the last three or four days. In other words, the fall movement, for which bankers have waited so long, has really begun in earnest, and they now look to see rates improved within the next few days. Discounts at present are unchanged at 5 per cent for demand loans and 6@7 per cent on time paper. Sterling exchange was a trifle easier, but probably more on account of stock bills than an increased movement of produce, though the shipments of lard and corn to Europe are rather large.

Local securities were quite dull, except in Gas 5s, which were in good demand at 79¾, with a fair inquiry at 80, which was freely bid later. In the bank list Fort Dearborn was easier at 112, while 185 was bid for Chicago National. Allen Paper Car Wheel was again stronger at 115 bid and 125 asked. Gas Trusts were firm at 35 bid and 37 asked, and North Chicago City Railway stock was held at 116 with 113½ bid. The call on railway bonds passed without a remark other than from the man at the desk. Sales on the Stock Exchange were: 45,000 Chicago Gas 5s at 80 and 5,000 do at 80⅛. Street sale was made of 2,000 Consumers' Gas bonds at 76⅜.

The gross earnings of 108 railroads for the eight months ending with August were nearly 3½ per cent larger than for the same time last year.

The new vault in the treasury at Washington is the largest in the world. It has a capacity for 128,000,000 silver dollars the weight of which would be 3,746 tons.

The world's visible supply of coffee at the beginning of this month was reported to be 2,666,337 bags, against 4,331,332 bags a year previously.

The few who held on to their St. Paul stock through the recent slump, as well as those who bought it near the bottom, will derive consolation from the statement that the earnings of the line for the second week in September show an increase of $43,000 over those of the corresponding week last year. The remark is made that it would be only fair to investors and speculators in this country that such important action as was taken in the passing of the St. Paul dividend should be made public during the business day. Holders of the stock in this city were practically placed at a disadvantage of five points, while some London holders were able to realize on but a slight decline.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The stock market was strong, higher, and for a time buoyant when the highest prices were made about 1 o'clock. At that hour the general advances ranged from 1½ to 2⅝ on all the active stocks, the largest being on St. Paul and New England 2⅝, Manhattan 2, Lackawanna 1½, Northwestern 1¾, and Northern Pacific preferred 1¾. But after 2 o'clock sales to realize the profits of the day caused a reaction of 1¼ to 1 per cent, especially on Lackawanna, New England, Reading, and Northwestern. The market closed strong in tone and higher than last night.

London again led off this morning before the opening of this market with advances of ½ to ¾ over the closing prices in this market yesterday on all the stocks usually dealt in there, St. Paul being ¾ higher. This market followed with opening advances of ⅛@⅜ over last night on nearly every stock in which there was any trading before 12 o'clock. St. Paul common and preferred and Northwestern together furnished nearly 40 per cent of the whole business up to 12 o'clock, the St. Paul stocks both ranging from ¾ to 1¼ higher throughout the forenoon than they closed last night, the common advancing to 63¾ before 11 o'clock and the preferred to 104¾ shortly after 11. All the other leading Granger stocks were also from ¾ to 1¼ higher at some time in the forenoon, though the whole advance was not maintained on any. Before 11 o'clock Northwestern was ¾ higher, at 111⅜; Union Pacific 1⅛ higher, at 60. Rock Island and Pacific also was 1⅛ higher, at 109 at the opening. The other important advances in the first hour were Missouri Pacific 1 per cent, to 80¾; Northern Pacific preferred 1, to 62¼; Reading 1, to 52¾; New England ¾, to 44⅜; and Oregon Transcontinental ¾, to 28⅝. Lackawanna also advanced steadily through the forenoon.

The rebound in the depression made in the forenoon yesterday by the various rumors and dispatches was all the stronger because it was shown this morning that in almost every instance the rumors were wholly without foundation.

In the hour to 1 o'clock all the active stocks were strong and higher—Reading 52⅞, Lackawanna 143¾, St. Paul 63⅞, New England 46, Northwestern 111⅞, Manhattan 95, Missouri Pacific 81.

The feeling was bullish throughout the afternoon. Bullish expressions of opinion were circulated as coming from all the great lights of speculation, not excepting the patron saints of the St. Paul Road, Armour and Plankinton, who characteristically began their bull predictions by denying all previous interviews on the subject. New England was exceptionally strong and the buying was credited to the New York & New Haven interest and the Pennsylvania people. The fact appears to be that the bulk of the stock is locked up in an important Wall street banking house, and that a severe squeeze of shorts was easily possible. At present the question as to who controls this locked up stock is a matter of conjecture. The buying of this stock and of Lackawanna, Reading, and the Grangers was unusually heavy during the afternoon.

There was naturally much realizing during the afternoon, and in the most active stocks prices went off from the highest, but the tone was strong up to the close.

A large offering of bonds to the Treasury was a favorable incident, and the extent to which the Secretary is allowing his gold balance to increase indicated an intention to buy heavily during the week.

Important net advances over opening prices were: Canada Southern ⅝, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 1, Delaware & Hudson ⅝, Hocking Valley ¾, Lake Shore ⅜, Lake Erie & Western preferred ⅜, Manhattan Elevated 1, Missouri Pacific ⅜, New York & New England 1¼, Northern Pacific preferred ⅜, Northwestern ⅝, Reading ⅝, St. Paul ⅝, St. Paul preferred 2, Union Pacific ¾, Western Union ⅝, Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred ¾.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Sept 18	Closing Sept 17
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	3,815	38⅝	38	38⅜	37¾
Atlantic & Pacific	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Atchison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	1,100	58⅛	58	58	57¾
Ches. & Ohio	[illegible]	18	18	18	17¾
Do 1st pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do second pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14¾
C., B. & Q.	2,100	112	111	112	111
C., C., C. & I	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. Coal & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. & Hock. C'l	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., St. L. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15¾
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., W. & Balt. pfd	[illegible]	5	5	5	[illegible]
C. & E. I. pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	38,900	143¾	142	143⅛	141⅜
Del. & Hud.	[illegible]	119¾	118⅝	118¾	117¾
Erie	4,555	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 2ds	47,000	100¾	100	100¾	100
E Tenn & Ga 1st pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 2d pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hocking Valley	1,155	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. B. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17
Jersey Central	1,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kingston & Pem.	[illegible]	31	31	31	31
K. & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	14,878	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. E. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	52
Mo. Pacific	11,163	81¼	80⅜	81⅛	[illegible]
M., L. S. & W. pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	90
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. Con.	1,249	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	94
Morris & E.	[illegible]	144	143¾	144	[illegible]
Northwestern	35,191	112	110⅜	111⅜	110¾
Do pfd	[illegible]	141	140	141	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. E.	50,700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor. Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	6,700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	4,900	[illegible]	[illegible]	58	57
N. Y. Cent.	[illegible]	109⅛	108⅞	109	108¾
Nash. & Chat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N.Y.C.&St.L.2d pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., S. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	1,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ore. Improvement	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Trans. Co.	6,625	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ont. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. R'y & N. Co.	[illegible]	95	95	95	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	1,400	24¾	24¼	24½	24
Ohio Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pac. Mail	[illegible]	36	36	36	[illegible]
P. P. C. Co	1,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P., D. & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	53,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. & W. P. T.	5,010	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	1,495	109	108	108	107¾
St. Paul	82,327	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	2,770	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P. & D.	1,150	56	55	55	55¾
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P. & Oma.	1,070	104	103¾	104	104
St. P., M. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & S.-F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	71	71	71	71
So. Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tex. Pac.	2,570	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenn. Coal	1,125	31	[illegible]	31	[illegible]
T. & O. C. pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	8,105	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. & L. E. pfd	1,700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	14,127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams........146 | Fargo........137
American........109 | United States........79

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg........128¾ | U. S. 4½s coup........108¼
U. S. 4s coup........129¾ | Pacific 6s of 1895........121
U. S. 4½s reg........108¼

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

6000 A&S con 6s..124@124¼ | 5000 NW 25 yr deb 5s..108¾
10000 BCreek 1st........84 | 10000 OSo inc........46@46¾
1000 CNJ g m 5s........[illegible] | 21000 Or Imp 1st..104½@105
1000 CRI&Pscp........[illegible] | 10000 Ogn T 6s........101¼@101¾
12000 C&C 1st........95@95½ | 5000 P&D 1st pfd inc........[illegible]
5000 CHV&T 5s........[illegible] | 34000 P&R g m 4s..88¾@88⅞
1000 DR&GW 1st astd........71 | 19000 ShenV g m tr........35
10000 EL&BS6s........[illegible] | 10000 StLA&T 1st........99
12000 FtW&D 1st........[illegible] | 2000 SLA&T 2d........37¾
1000 G B W & S P inc........[illegible] | 10000 SPM&M 1st........114
1000 GC&SF gld 6s........[illegible] | 2000 St P & S C 1st........127
10000 M&SPIs-SoMin D........107½ | 3000 TexPa 1st 5s........94
4000 M&St P con........[illegible] | 7000 TexP 2d inc........42½@43
10000 M&StL1st-Pa Ex........[illegible] | 3000 UPa 1st-'96........113
1000 MK&T gn 5s........[illegible] | 2000 UPa 1st-'98........114¾
1000 MK&T gn 6s........[illegible] | 2000 WS gtd 4s........[illegible]
5000 NYEl 1st........116¼ | 2000 W&LE 1st........101¾
5000 NYLE&W n 2 cns........100
5000 NPa 1st reg........116

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10 Broadway Bk........265 | 17000 MK&T gn 5s........61¾
35 Shoe&LeatherBk........149 | 1000 MK&T cn 7s.93¾@94
1000 A&P inc........[illegible] | 7000 NYC&StL 4s.91¾@92
1000 A&P gld 4s........82¾ | 1000 NYEl 1st........116¼
5000 BCR&N 1st........95 | 5000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn........[illegible]
5000 Can So 1st gtd........105 | ....100¼@100⅜
6000 Cen Ia 1st tr........80 | 1000 NYO&W 1st........111¾
5000 CNJ g m 5s........104¼ | 5000 NPa 2d cp........112
4000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s........[illegible] | 3000 NPa 3d cp........99¾
2000 CRI&P 5s cp........105¼ | 15000 OSo inc........46@46¾
1000 CC&I 6s........104 | 3000 OR&N 1st........111¼
4000 CHV&T 5s........83¾@84 | 7000 P&R 1st pref inc........89¾
2000 CHV&T gm 5s........[illegible] | 4000 P&R 2d pfd inc........76
3000 D&RG Wist astd........70¾ | 20000 P&Reading g m 4s........88¾
6000 ETen gld cn 5s........[illegible] | 3000 RW&O con........107
5000 Erie 7s cns gld........135¼ | 1000 StJ&GI 1st........106
6000 FtW&D 1st........90¼ | 12000 StLA&T 1st........98¾@98⅞
6000 GH&SA—WD 1st........[illegible] | 29000 StLA&T 2d........37@37½
33000 GBW&St P inc........[illegible] | 6000 SP&SC 1st........127
........31½@32 | 4000 SA&AP 1st 6s 1886
6000 GC&SF gld 6s........97 | to 1926........92¾@92⅞
6000 LS 1st cp........127 | 30000 TexPa 1st 5s........94
1000 LongDock 6s........120 | 15000 TPa 2d inc........42¾@43
1000 L&N trst bd 6s........105½ | 1000 Va Mid g m........84
1000 L&N 5s........[illegible] | 1000 WStL&P-Chi Div
1000 LNA&C con........95 | trst........89¼
5000 M&SPIst—SMD........108¼ | 20000 WS gtd 4s........[illegible]
11000 M&SPIst—W&M........ | 2000 WU cp bds........119¼
........[illegible] | 1000 W&LE 1st........101¾@101⅞

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 A&P gtd 4s........82¾ | 28000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn.
5000 A&P inc........24 | ....101@101¼
10000 CP bds of 1898........[illegible] | 10000 NW Ex 4s........[illegible]
6000 CHV&T 5s........83¾ | 40000 OSo inc........47@47¼
1000 C H V & T gm 6s........87 | 1000 OSL 6s........107¼
2000 Erie 7s cn gld........136 | 18000 P&R 1st pfd inc........89
13000 F W & D 1st........90@90¼ | 25000 P&R 2d pfd inc........
5000 GBW&SP in........32 | ....75½@76
2000 GC&SF gld 6s........97 | 15000 P&R 3d pfd inc........
2000 LNA&C con........95¼ | ....66¼@66¾
1000 MetEl 2d........107 | 4000 TexP 2d inc........42¾
20000 M&O g m........48¾ | 1000 T&OC 1st........99
2000 NYC Ex 5s........108 | 5000 UPa 1st-'96........113

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—Stock sales and quotations were:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	6,565	87¾	88¼	87¾	88
Union Pacific	1,550	59	59¾	58¾	59¾
C., B. & Q.	875	111¾	112	111¾	112
Mexican Central	50	18	18	18	18
C., B. & N.	50	44½	44½	44½	44½

BOND QUOTATIONS AND TRANSACTIONS.

16000 Atchison coll 5s........93¼ | 1000 Wis Cen inc........41¾
2000 N England 2ds........105 | 1000 S Kan 5s Tex Div........92¼
2000 Wis Cen 1st........88¼ | 23000 M H & O 6s of 1923........98¼

Money at the clearing-house is 4 per cent. Call loans are 4½@5 per cent and time paper from 4½@6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 18.—The market closed unsettled; Pennsylvania, 55½@55⅝; Reading, 26 1-16@26⅛; Lehigh Valley, 55¼@55⅜; Reading general 4s, 88⅛@88⅜; first preferred 5s, 89⅛@89¼; second preferred 5s, 76@76⅛; third preferred 5s, 66¼@66⅜.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £15,000.

Consols closed at 97¾ for money and 97⅞ for the account.

United States bonds—4s, 131¼; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 40½; Canadian Pacific, 58⅛; Erie, 29⅛; Erie seconds, 102⅛; Illinois Central, 122; Mexican ordinary, 47; St. Paul common, 64½; New York Central, 111¾; Pennsylvania, 56⅛; Reading, 26⅝.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Three per cent rentes, 83f 65c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—Mining stocks closed as follows: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $3.00; Calumet & Hecla, $288.00; Franklin, $19.25; Huron, $5.00; Osceola, $19.75; Pewabic (new), $8.50; Quincy, $82.75; Tamarack, $182.00; San Diego, $27.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were tame yesterday, with smaller price changes, but a tendency to lower prices in grain. The dampness of the atmosphere was accompanied by "softness" in the cereals, and the day was marked by an absence of outside business except of a pickayunish character.

The gossips are not always right, even when they are unanimous. Early this week they had it "pat" that Mr. Hutchinson is the owner of all the wheat in Duluth, and that the advance in prices there was simply due to his manipulation. Yesterday the gentleman exhibited his account cards to a representative of THE TRIBUNE. The entries showed that he had just bought a few small lots in Duluth and Minneapolis, and that these transactions still left him on the short side of the market in both places. He admitted the soft impeachment in regard to his owning all the cash wheat now in store in this city, and exhibited telegrams showing that he had just sold some of it in Buffalo at higher prices than were bid in New York City at the same time. From this and other circumstances it may be inferred that the demand for cash wheat in Duluth, Minneapolis, and Buffalo is by men who want the grain for milling, while the bearishness in New York is largely speculative, the worst pounding being done by men there and in Liverpool who are on the short side of the market.

It is now reported that Manitoba and Assiniboine have 15,000,000 bu wheat to spare for shipment, 11,000,000 bu of which is good, and the rest more or less frosted. According to this showing Manitoba was not so badly hurt by the frost wave as was Northern Dakota.

The proposition to have but one continuous session on 'Change in this city daily, lasting till 1:15 p. m., is meeting with great favor. It is also understood that the New York Produce Exchange would adopt the same actual time, meeting from 10:30 to 2:15 each day, if the proposed change be made in Chicago. This would obviate many of the objections which have been urged recently against a continuous session here to terminate near 1 o'clock.

Henry Taylor, returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, says the wheat crop of that section is a good one, and is being sold freely for export to Europe, the holders being glad to obtain the increased prices offered recently. Geddes has information that some wheat has been shipped from the eastern side of Washington Territory by overland route for Europe.

The visible supply of wheat is now about 300,000 bu larger than a year ago.

New Orleans reports the ocean shipment of 34,000 bu wheat and 10,000 bu corn.

The exports of wheat and flour from the United States during August were 11,032,046 bu, against 19,063,041 bu for the same month last year.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was in better demand, the sales including a few lots for export, and at full prices, but no change in quotations was noted.

Wheat was quiet and easier. Liverpool was quoted ½@1 penny lower, with a large increase in the quantity on ocean passage, and exporters were said to be inclined to sell in New York, while the markets in the Northwest were less strong. The crop news from the Northwest was again bad, and some buying orders came from that section, while England and our Atlantic seaboard were selling some here. Hutchinson was buying some, but not enough to remove the impression of the previous day that he wanted to sell. Bloom let go the 500,000 bu he bought from him Monday, and Jones-Kennett and Schwartz-Dupee were large sellers for outside account. Later Linn & Dwight sold 100,000 bu for this month, and Dunn sold a lot, believed to be for Hutchinson, while it was rumored that some of the earlier selling of other futures had been for Fairbank. This intensified the weakness, the crowd tailing on to what it thought was an abandonment of a bull position by the only ones who have taken it on a large scale recently. December sold early at 93⅛c, being ⅛c decline, weakened to 92⅜c, improved to 93⅛c, and fell off to 91¾c at the close, with May at 4⅛c premium. September sold at 95⅛c, being the highest price of Monday, broke to 93⅛c, and was afterwards quoted nominal at 93½c. No. 2 in store sold at 94@96c for both spring and red winter. Free on board lots of red winter sold at 70@93c for No. 4 and 82@88c for No. 3. Total sales 180 cars.

Corn was tame and irregular. Cables were firm, but the receipts here keep up to full volume, those of today promising to be large, and Hutchinson was a free enough seller for next month near the top to snub buyers. Phillips sold for May, and foreign houses were buying some at lower prices, while shippers paid ⅛@¼c more for sample lots, and prices in store were firm. October opened ⅛c lower, at 44c, advanced to 44⅛c, and weakened to 43⅝c at the close, with May ⅛c lower, at 38⅝c bid. The year was about the same as May. In store sold at 44⅛@44¼c for No. 2 and 43¾@43⅞c for No. 3. On track lots sold at 43@43¾c for No. 4 and 44c for No. 3. Free on board sold at 43¼@43½c for No. 4 and 44c for cars. Total sales, 610 cars and 15,680 bu.

Oats were quiet but firm under lighter arrivals than expected, with a fair demand noted for May at figures slightly below asked prices. That future ranged steady at 28½@28⅝c, with September closing at 24⅝c, with light early trading at 24½c. October sold at 24⅝@24¾c and the year was dull but steady at 24¼c. No. 2 oats in store brought 24⅜@24½c, the latter ⅛c improvement over the previous day's close, and samples were in good request at a fractional advance. On track lots sold at 26½@28c for No. 3 white and at 24½@26¼c for No. 2 mixed. Free on board sold at 21@25½c for No. 3 mixed, 25½@27½c for No. 3 white, with barley-oats at 23@30¼c and No. 2 white at 28¼@29c. Total sales 281 cars and 10,000 bu.

Rye opened steady on cash at 53c No. 2 in store and sold down ½c to 52½c at the close under a restricted inquiry, with light sales of samples at 54c, while No. 3 sold at 45@49c. Total, 50 cars. September sold early at 53½c, closing nominally at 52½c, with October at 53c.

Barley offerings were smaller, and under a good demand samples were active and firmer, with some sales at 1@2c advance. No 2 was inactive and nominal at 73@75c. No. 3 free on board sold at 50@70c and No. 4 at 39@57c. Total, 66 cars.

Provisions were steadier, with little doing, strong early, and easier in the latter part of the day because the receipts of hogs promise to be larger. Lard was more freely offered, and the shorts were not so anxious, though evidently all of them have not covered yet. October lard sold 15c higher, at $10.85, declined 10c, and closed at $10.82½, with January 5c higher, at $8.25. November sold at $9.55@9.65, closing at $9.60. Pork closed about the same as Monday, at $14.45 for next month and $13.92½ for January, after the former had sold up 10c and down 15c. Ribs closed 5c higher, at $8.82½ for next month and $7.10 for January.

Millstuffs were quiet, with bran less firm at $12.25@12.75, while middlings sold at $13.75@15.50 and shorts at $12.50@13.25.

Flaxseed was in good request and firm, with some sales at ½c advance on cash lots. No. 1 sold at $1.29@1.29½, partly in special house, rejected at $1.26, and no grade at $1.17@1.20. Total, 52 cars. In futures there was light trading in this month at $1.29 and in October at $1.27½. Timothy seed opened weak and 2c lower on September at $1.53 and on year at $1.49, but under rather limited offerings ruled steadier, closing at $1.55 for this month. Cash offerings were again large, and sales were at $1.25@1.60 for poor to choice, with fancy held above the outside and prime closing at $1.53@1.55, the latter bid for contract grade. Clover-seed was steady at $5.20@5.25 prime medium and at $5.00 paid for October.

The street markets were not active, although price changes were few and unimportant. Butter was quiet and about steady, with selling prices covering a wide range; this was because stock not fully gilt-edge or fancy was difficult to move except at marked reductions from the quotations on the finest creamery. Cheese was dull aside from best flats, which sold to Southern jobbers at full previous figures. Eggs were as firm as at any time recently and fruits and vegetables were offered in abundance. Wool was unchanged, though strong. H. T. Thompson reports that the speculative interest has abated and sales are now directly to manufacturers of fabrics.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices for grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
September	97¼	94 @ 95⅛	94
October	93⅛	91⅝@ 93⅛	91⅝
December	95⅛	92⅜@ 93⅛	91¾
May	97⅞	95⅞@ 97⅜	95⅞
CORN.			
September	44⅜	43⅞@ 44⅜	43⅞
October	44⅛	43⅝@ 44⅛	43⅝
May	39	38⅝@ 38⅞	38⅝
OATS.			
September	24⅝	24½@ 24⅝	24⅝
October	24⅝	24⅝@ 24¾	24⅝
May	28⅝	28½@ 28⅝	28⅝
MESS PORK.			
October	$14.45	$14.42½@14.57½	$14.42½
November	13.90	13.95 @14.10	13.95
January	13.92½	13.92½@14.00	13.92½
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
September	$10.70	$.....@.....	$10.82½
October	10.70	10.75 @10.85	10.82½
January	8.20	8.20 @ 8.27½	8.20
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
October	$8.75	$8.82½@ 8.85	$8.82½
January	7.07½	7.07½@ 7.12½	7.10

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	September.	October.	November.
No. 2 spring	$68⅝	$69	$70⅝
No. 2 corn	41½	41⅝	41⅞
No. 2 oats	25⅛	25¾	25¾
Lard	6.35	6.35	6.50
Short ribs	8.50	8.50	

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	5	64	34	103
Spring wheat	27	34	22	83
Corn	455	204	50	709
Oats	31	153	4	188
Rye	52	17	......	69
Barley	......	47	28	75
Totals	570	519	138	1,227

Also by canal 16,200 bu corn and 7,500 bu oats.

Inspected out: 30,811 bu wheat, 296,325 bu corn, 70,245 bu oats, and 10,270 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 120 cars wheat, 630 cars corn, 188 cars oats, and 12,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.
Flour, brls	19,804	27,802	15,571	11,164
Wheat, bu	88,130	50,258	60,700	18,412
Corn, bu	430,036	365,500	527,484	260,881
Oats, bu	229,116	255,376	183,786	95,458
Rye, bu	30,240	1,984	6,880	1,522
Barley, bu	71,986	97,850	20,674	33,714
Grass seed, lbs	1,589,990	279,125	322,856	407,346
Flaxseed, bu	34,099	30,223	9,929	5,444
Cheese, lbs	270,472	160,701	121,715	346,880
Butter, lbs	585,008	354,742	697,300	648,956
Hides, lbs	488,910	177,189	643,370	946,670
Wools, lbs	79,505	12,970	137,313	24,992

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Sept. 18.	RECEIPTS, BU. Sept. 17.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Sept. 18.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Sept. 17.
Western.				
Chicago	88,130	129,147	60,700	29,820
Milwaukee	27,725	29,775	....	525
St. Louis	52,000	140,000	16,000	2,000
Toledo	55,263	49,863	43,800	85,534
Detroit	32,764	49,689	71,095	147,094
Kansas City	10,160	20,600	1,500	37,500
Peoria	12,500	14,500	12,100	18,500
Minneapolis	190,500	250,800	29,070	51,870
Duluth	38,009	27,832	110,086	80,020
Total	517,010	712,206	344,351	452,863
Eastern.				
New York	334,650	292,000	15,928	24,091
Philadelphia	18,548	11,746	56,987	2,333
Baltimore	47,437	44,182	....	16,000
Total	400,635	347,928	72,865	42,424
Grand total	917,645	1,060,134	417,216	495,287
Same days 1887	930,441	839,513	352,915	590,987

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Weekending Sept. 15, 1888.	Weekending Sept. 8, 1888.	Weekending Sept. 17, 1887.
Flour, brls	222,000	189,000	202,000
Wheat, qrs	248,000	235,000	211,000
Corn, qrs	112,000	138,000	128,000

The Hon. William F. Switzler, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the following report of exports of breadstuffs:

	Aug., 1888.	July 1, '88, to Aug. 31, '88	Aug., 1887.	July 1, '87, to Aug. 31, '87
Flour, brls	871,208	1,675,631	1,144,490	1,776,608
Wheat, bu	7,111,619	19,482,654	13,912,898	27,457,297
Corn, bu	2,829,477	5,058,548	1,806,225	3,661,998
Oats, bu	32,926	87,609	25,007	45,387

Also the following exports of provisions:

	Aug., 1888.	Nov. 1, '87, to Aug. 31, '88	Aug., 1887.	Nov. 1, '86, to Aug. 31, '87
Pork, lbs	4,264,402	48,085,437	4,177,056	53,393,025
Lard, lbs	19,988,659	235,605,673	19,148,256	261,562,805
Hams, lbs	2,530,911	37,175,833	3,700,676	46,803,674
Bacon, lbs	27,175,500	271,740,347	31,521,755	322,403,121

Exports of dairy products were:

	Aug., 1888.	May 1, 1888, to Aug. 31, '88.	Aug., 1887.	May 1, 1887, to Aug. 31, '87.
Butter, lbs	1,027,088	2,343,578	2,630,571	5,321,363
Cheese, lbs	16,310,863	55,494,048	17,185,922	55,310,212

Lake freights were steady at 3½c on corn and 3¾c on wheat to Buffalo. Charters were made for 40,000 bu flaxseed, 301,000 bu corn, and 70,000 bu wheat.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM CORN—The market was quiet though steady, with few transactions in a large way. The receipts last week were 47,650 lbs; shipments, 289,423 lbs. Quotations: Fair to finechurl, 3¾@4¼c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 2@3½c; choice green carpet brush, 4@4½c.

BUTTER—Taken as a whole this staple was inclined to weakness aside from fancy makes, which were in fair local request and steady. The receipts last week were 2,625,740 lbs; shipments, 2,790,272 lbs. Fancy creamery, Elgin district, 23@24c per lb; choice creamery, 21@22c; good do, 17@18½c; fair do, 14½@15½c; choice dairies, 16@18c; common to fair do, 13½@15c; good packing stock, 11@11½c.

CHEESE—Exporters are taking little aside from low grades, hence full creams go chiefly to home buyers, with flats firm and other shapes dull. The receipts last week were 1,316,018 lbs; shipments, 1,265,005 lbs. Finest full cream cheddars sold at 8¼@8⅜c per lb; fair do, 7½@8c; fine flats (2 in a box), 8¼@8½c; Young America, 8¾c; low grades, 4@7c; poor to choice skims dull at 3@7c.

EGGS—Best stock was held at 16@16½c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—A moderate trade was noted in peaches, with choice eating apples scarce and melons dull. Quotations: Good to choice apples, $1.50@2.25 per brl; Bartlett pears, $4.00@6.00 per brl; musk melons, 40@50c per crate; Michigan peaches, 20@35c per peck basket; Concord grapes, 20@25c per 10 lb basket.

HAY—Timothy sold readily at firm prices if choice, while prairie was in large supply and quiet. Sales were: On track—4 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.75@11.50; 10 cars upland prairie at $7.00@8.50. Receipts, 671 tons; shipments, 121 tons.

HIDES—A liberal outward movement is reported from day to day, with total shipments last week of 4,945,418 lbs and receipts 1,28?,357 lbs. Quotations as follows: Fully cured green salted, light, 6¾@7c per lb; heavy do, 6½c; No. 2, 5c; S. S., 4½@4¾c; green salted, bull, 4½@5¼c; green salted, calf, 6¾@7c for No. 1 and 4@5c for No. 2; deacons, each, 25@30c; No. 1 dry salted, 7@8c per lb.

OILS—A fair jobbing trade existed with general firmness in carbons and oils, while lard oil was higher. Standard white carbon, 110°, 8c; prime white, 150°, 8½c; snow and water, 150°, 11½c; headlight, 175°, 13¼c; Eocene, 14c; Kenejene, 15c; Elaine, 11c; gasoline, 74°, 10½c; benzine, 9c; linseed, raw, 51c, and boiled, 54c; turpentine, 42½c; extra lard oil, 60c; No. 1 lard oil, 42c; No. 2 do, 34c; whale oil, 50c, and W. B. sperm. 90c; cooking oil, 53c.

POTATOES—The market is supplied chiefly with home grown and the feeling is easy, with best stock held at 35@40c per bu in car lot and poor and medium at 25@30c.

POULTRY—About the usual trade was recorded, with dressers and retailers liberal buyers. Quotations: Old hens, 9½@10c per lb; spring chickens, 10½@11c; roosters, 5@5½c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, 9@10c.

VEGETABLES—Sales were chiefly on local account at the quotations: Home grown cabbage, $1.50@2.50 per 100; celery, 10@18c per dos; lima beans, 13@18c per qt; onions, $1.25@1.60 per brl; tomatoes, 35@75c per bu; turnips, 60@90c per brl.

WOOL—Sales are principally to the consumers and the market rules strong. The receipts last week were 398,544 lbs; shipments, 651,998 lbs. Quotations: Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 25@28c per lb; medium tub, 30@32c; fine unwashed, 15@19c; medium unwashed, 23@24c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 12@16c; medium unwashed, 17@21c; coarse unwashed, 17@18c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Sept. 17	14,654	1,150	10,913	9,080
Tuesday, Sept. 18	10,000	400	11,500	4,000
Total	24,654	1,550	22,413	13,080
Same period last week	22,138	1,646	18,814	11,580
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 17	2,818	319	5,691	1,856
Tuesday, Sept. 18	3,000	100	5,500	1,500
Total	5,818	419	11,191	3,356
Same period last week	6,483	315	9,162	5,173

Today's receipts are estimated at 14,000 hogs, 13,000 cattle, and 7,000 sheep, against 13,865 hogs, 13,102 cattle, and 5,514 sheep received Wednesday of last week.

Heavy and mixed hogs are 10c higher and best light grades 15@20c higher than one week ago.

In refutation of McCutcheon's false and sensational reports regarding the character of cattle slaughtered in Chicago, Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. have telegraphed the Mayor of Pittsburg to send a committee of business-men, accompanied by experts to make a thorough investigation here at their expense.

CATTLE—Tuesday's arrivals were estimated at 10,000, which included 5,600 Far West cattle and about 1,500 Texas and Indians. About 2,000 natives of all descriptions were received. Native cows were in large supply again and common to fair native steers were in full supply, but good to fancy cattle were comparatively scarce, and all cattle worth $5.00 and over were firmer, with the best grades 5@10c higher. All the desirable natives changed hands early in the day, but the market for half-fat and undesirable natives was slow and some remained unsold. The best Western cattle and through Texans of decent quality sold at Monday's prices, but common Texans and natives cows in many instances sold at lower figures. All classes of buyers were in good attendance, and the shipping demand was good, but there was a scarcity of suitable cattle, and they were compelled to hold some orders over. Two car-loads of extra fine Illinois cattle, averaging 1,676 lbs, sold to a dressed-beef man at $6.80. The next highest price was $6.05 for one car-load averaging 1,450 lbs. No other cattle sold above $5.80; 12 car-loads of 1,205@1,538-lb steers sold at $5.60@5.80; 28 cars, averaging 1,278@1,397 lbs, at $5.00@5.50; 26 cars, 1,153@1,300, at $4.00@4.70; and 4 cars of 1,033@1,187-lb steers sold at $3.65@3.87½. A car load of "handy" 1,202-lb steers sold at $5.60, while cattle averaging over 1,500 lbs sold at $5.65; Colorados averaging 1,230 lbs sold at $4.00. Most of the native cows sold at $1.85@2.35. A train-load of 630 Montana-Texas, averaging 1,164 lbs, sold at $4.40; a car-load of Montana "grass" natives, averaging 1,268 lbs, sold at $5.10; Dakota natives, averaging 1,289 lbs, sold at $5.10; some averaging 1,201 lbs at $4.00, and a train-load, averaging 1,208 lbs, at $4.15. A train-load of 394 Montana natives, averaging 1,378 lbs, sold at $4.25; Dakota calves, averaging 282 lbs, sold at $3.60; Wyoming and Colorado natives and half-breeds, averaging 1,050@1,358 lbs, sold at $3.10@4.50, principally at $3.90@4.30; wintered Texans, averaging 840@1,130 lbs, sold at $2.40@3.50; one bunch of 270 Dakota-Texas, averaging 940 lbs, sold at $2.40; two car-loads of Wyoming bulls, averaging 1,145 lbs, sold at $1.75. Through Texans sold at $1.80@2.25 for bulls and cows, and $2.50@3.40 for steers. Indians, averaging 940@1,098 lbs, sold at $3.40@3.75. Stockers and feeders sold moderately at about former quotations. A few 1,144-lb feeders sold as high as $3.40 and a few common stockers as low as $1.50@1.90. A car-load of New York stock calves sold $12.00 per head. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy bred beeves	$6.40@ 6.80
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	5.65@ 6.40
Fair to good, 1,100 to 1,340 lbs	4.40@ 5.65
Poor to fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@ 4.30
Fancy cows and heifers	2.50@ 2.85
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,800 lbs	1.40@ 2.40
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.50@ 2.50
Texas and Indian steers	2.30@ 3.90
Far West cattle	2.75@ 4.90
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.20@ 2.75
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.60@ 3.40
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.50@ 5.00
Milch cows, per head	15.00@40.00

HOGS—This branch of the live stock trade was active and a strong feeling prevailed. Receipts were larger than expectations, but the recent advance in provisions caused packers to take hold freely. They were among the first to take hold, and purchased many of the best heavy on sale. Shippers also bought freely and considerable competition prevailed. The best grades of heavy and mixed sold 5@10c higher, while other grades averaged a shade higher. The quality was better than for many weeks past. The proportion of good to fancy heavy was larger. Four loads averaging 330 to 360 lbs sold to packers and shippers as high as $5.85, and a good many loads, averaging 290 to 380 lbs, sold at $6.77½@6.80. Most of the heavy packing and shipping sold at $6.40@6.70; common to fair heavy sold at $6.20@6.35, and rough heavy at $5.95@6.15; light grades sold at $5.80@6.55, principally at $6.30@6.45; mixed lots, averaging 190 to 240 lbs, sold at $6.00@6.60, largely at $6.35@6.50. Pigs averaging 120 to 120 lbs sold at $5.25@5.70.

SHEEP—Receipts were much smaller than Monday's arrivals, but the number received thus far this week is larger than the first two days of last week. Trade today was fairly active. The feeling was weak, but no quotable change was reported. Some 87-lb Texas sold at $3.95; Oregons averaging 100 lbs sold at $3.60; Wyomings averaging 89 lbs sold at $3.50; Washington Territory and Utah sheep averaging 94 to 111 lbs, sold at $2.90@3.80, with 89-lb tailings at $2.20; natives averaging 82 to 122 lbs sold at $2.40@4.12½, with a small lot at $4.50. Lambs averaging 59 to 83 lbs sold at $4.50@5.75, largely at $5.45@5.60.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 18.—BEEVES—Receipts, 220, nearly all for slaughterers. No market. Dressed beef slow at 5@6c per lb for Texas sides; 6@7¼c for Colorado do, and 7½@9¼c for native stock. Exports, 2,600 quarters of beef. Today's cable from Liverpool quotes American refrigerator beef dull at 9½c per lb.

SHEEP—Receipts, 440. Dull and nearly nominal, with ordinary to good sheep sold at $4.00@4.50 per 100 lbs, and poor to good lambs at $4.50@6.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,270. Firm for live hogs at $6.50@6.90 per 100 lbs, with a few light pigs at $7.00.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,125; shipments, 4,796; dressed beef and shipping steers steady and strong; grass range steers slow; best steady; common 5@10c lower; natives, common, 10c lower; good to choice corn-fed, $5.00@5.50; common to medium, $3.25@4.75; grass range steers, $1.80@3.40; stockers' and feeders' steers, $1.70@3.00; common, $1.25@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,506; shipments, 335; strong and 5c higher; good to choice, $6.35@6.45; common to medium, $5.60@6.25; skips and pigs, $4.00@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 524; shipments, none; steady; good to choice muttons, $3.75@4.40; common to medium, $1.50@3.50.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 1,900; slow; corn fed natives strong, others weak; prime 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.25@5.50; 1,100 to 1,300 lb, $4.60@5.35; feeders, $2.75@3.40; range steers, $3.00@4.10; cows, $1.50@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,800; shipments, 200; all sold; active; 5@10c higher; heavy, $6.35@6.45; light, $6.10@6.20; mixed, $6.25@6.30.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.—PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand; prime mess Eastern, 73s 9d, firm; do Western, 63s 9d, firm. Lard in good demand; spot and September, 53s, strong; October and November, 52s 9d, strong.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s 3½d, dull; do spring, 7s 7½d, dull. Flour in poor demand at 10s 5d, steady. Corn in poor demand; spot, 4s 11½d, steady; September, 4s 11d, dull; October, 4s 10¾d, steady; November, 4s 11½d, dull.

COTTON—Demand moderate at unchanged prices. Sales, 6,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export and 4,000 bales American.

New York, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—COTTON—Liverpool went off one point. Indications pointed to a larger movement of the crop, as the weather reports from the South were not so unfavorable, and prices here fell from 6 to 8 points. The trading on both sides of the market was, as a rule, well distributed.

WHEAT—Fell with a "sickening thud" for the bulls 1¼@1½c, seemingly confirming the impression that it was boomed up yesterday by Hutchinson. The tables were cold and weak. October at 98¾@99@98c; November at $1.00¼@99¾c@$1.00¼@99¾c, December at $1.00¾@1.00⅝@1.00¼@1.00⅜, and May at $1.05½@1.04⅝@1.05 1-16@1.04¾.

Ocean freights inactive; rates firm; to Liverpool, steam, grain, 4¾d nominal.

CORN—Was the dullest in some time, and prices dropped ¼ to ⅜c; September at 53⅞@53¾c; October at 53⅞@53⅝c; November at 53⅛@53c; December at 51⅜@51c; January at 49⅜@49c; and May at 48⅞@48⅝@48¾c.

OATS—Were 1@2c easier; September at 29⅝@30c; October at 30@30¼c; November at 30¾c and December at 31⅛c.

BUTTER—Was dull and unchanged; creamery, State pails, extras, 24c; Western extras, 25c; State dairy, half firkin tubs and pails, extras, 21@22c.

CHEESE—Was dull at 8⅞c for colored fancy and 8¾@8⅞c for white do.

EGGS—Were rather weak owing partly to large receipts; State and Pennsylvania, 19½@20c; Canadian fancy, fresh, 19c; Western, 17@19c.

SUGAR—Raw was firm, but quiet; fair refining, 5⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, 6⅛c. Refined was fairly active at unchanged prices; cut-loaf, 8¾c; crushed, 8⅝c; powdered, 8c; granulated, 7¾c; mold A, 7¾c; cubes, 8c; standard A, 7¾c; off A, 7@7⅛c; confectioners' A, 7¾c; white extra, 6⅞@6¾c; other soft yellow, 6⅛@6⅝c.

The following shows the movement of breadstuffs at New York today:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bu	334,650	15,928
Corn, bu	50,950	315,862
Oats, bu	194,000	338
Flour, brls	9,926	14,771
Flour, sacks	16,957	8,149

FLOUR—Receipts, 26,983 pkgs; exports, 14,771 brls, 8,149 sacks; old wheat flours firm; new wheat easy, better demand; sales, 32,100 brls, including low extras, $3.00@3.60; winter wheat, low grades, $3.00@3.60; fair to fancy, $3.55@5.10; patents, $4.50@5.50; Minnesota clear, $3.75@4.80; do straights, $4.20@5.25; do patents, $4.75@5.90; do rye mixtures, $3.80@4.65.

COFFEE—Options steady. Sales, 91,500 bags, including September at 13.10@13.20c; October, 12.50@12.65c; November, 12.00@12.10c; December, 11.50@11.65c; January, 11.20@11.30c; February, 11.10@11.20c; March, 11.00@11.10c; April, 10.95@11.05c; May, 10.95@11.05c; July, 11.05c; August, 11.00@11.05c. Spot: Rio firmer, moderately active; fair cargoes, 15¼c.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady at 93⅞c, and after the first sales became strong and advanced to 95⅛c. A reaction then set in, on which nearly all the morning's gain was lost, and the market closed steady at 94c. Consolidated Exchange opened at 93⅞c; highest, 95⅛c; lowest, 93⅞c; closing, 94c. Stock Exchange opened at 94c; highest, 95c; lowest, 93⅞c; closing, 94c. Total sales, 2,286,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—The demand of jobbers was improved and a good, healthy trade was reported.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 22@23½c; firsts, 19@22c; extra imitation creamery, 17@18c; seconds, 15c; factory, 14@15c, for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 23@23½c; firsts, 19@21c; good to choice dairy, 18@19c; fair to good, 15@17c; Eastern creamery, 21@22c per lb for good to choice lots.

CHEESE—Choice new New York at 9@9¼c per lb; firsts, 8@8½c; seconds, 6@7c; Vermont extra, 9@9¼c; firsts, 7@8c; seconds, 6@7c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 19½@20c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 19@20c; Western choice, 18@18½c per doz.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Cars on track here were 74, a slight increase. There was not so much demand for wheat today, and the longs were somewhat disposed to take their profits, while the shorts were not bidding so freely. Prospects for receipts here were not much brighter, and there was still no disposition to sell short, so the reaction was a gradual one after the opening. In the afternoon more wheat came out and the break was more pronounced. The close showed a decline of ¾c from last night in cash, 1¼c on September, 1½c on October, 1¾c on December, and 1⅜c on May. The close was: Cash, $1.00; September, $1.00¾; October, 97c; December, 98c; May, $1.02. Receipts—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 14,464 bu; barley, 8,718 bu. Shipments—112,096 bu.

Toledo, O., Sept. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; cash, 94¾@97c; September, 94¾c; October, 95¾c; new, 95¾c; December, 97⅞c. Corn dull; cash, 46c. Oats steady; cash, 25¼c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active and steady; cash, October, $5.30; November and December, $5.25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; clover-seed, 450 bags.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 18.—WHEAT—Local receipts were 356 cars and 51 were shipped out. Duluth reported 74 cars on track. Sellers found some trouble in obtaining yesterday's prices and the demand was not as active. Declining outside markets did not depress local values, but they served to check the active inquiry for milling wheat noted for the last few days. No quotations given.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 18.—TURPENTINE—Spirits firm at 37c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications.]

It Wasn't Mr. Keeler.

FAIRMONT, Neb., Sept. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Upon my arrival here Saturday imagine my surprise at an article in your paper headed "Cashier Keeler's city experience." In the first place, I left Chicago that same evening. Secondly, I am not a drinking man. Besides, I did not have a check for $3,500 or any other amount; neither did I have the amount of cash your article stated. Coming up on the Wabash Road that day I made several acquaintances, gave them my cards, and in general conversation mentioned nature of my trip. Perhaps some one took advantage of the knowledge derived is my only solution to your article. In justice to myself I trust you will give this room in your valuable paper. W. A. KEELER.

An Error Corrected.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In today's issue you state editorially that "All they [the Democracy] need is to add New York and New Jersey to the Solid South and they can rule the country without any regard to the West." Are you not mistaken in this assertion? The combined Electoral vote of Connecticut and Indiana is 21, which, added to the vote cast for Blaine, 182, would give Harrison 203 votes, a majority of 5. Please explain. REPUBLICAN.

[Connecticut was inadvertently omitted in the article referred to. If Harrison carries all the States Blaine got and Indiana and Connecticut it will elect him, as our correspondent says. But the Democratic leaders, for some reason, profess to feel confident of winning Nevada, which casts three Electoral votes. It is a very uncertain State. While Blaine carried it by 1,516 majority Hancock beat Garfield by 879, and the Republican candidate for Governor two years ago was only elected by 594 majority on a nearly full vote. But the present appearances indicate that Harrison will carry New York. If he does his election will be certain.]

The Wool-Growers Don't Believe It.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I would like our farmers who are afraid of "free wool" to note this incident: The writer was saying the other day to a large manufacturer of woolen goods, who uses entirely domestic wool, that no doubt he would be glad to see foreign wools come in free so he could use finer grades. He replied: "Not by a long shot. It would tend ultimately to raise the price of domestic wools too much by increasing woolen industries in the country, especially in the West." C. A. WATSON.

[The woolen manufacturer in question may believe that putting all wool on the free list would have the effect of raising the market price of domestic wools, but the wool-growers don't believe it, and there is no way to make them believe it. They stubbornly stick to the opinion that if the 10 cents a pound duty on the sort of wool they grow (the combing wools) was repealed the price of their own product would decline about the same amount per pound. THE TRIBUNE has often argued that if Congress placed on the free list the coarse carpet wools not grown in this country it would not injure the price of American grown combing wool, while it would benefit the domestic carpet manufacturing industry. There was imported into this country last year 61,811,967 pounds of this cheap, coarse carpet wool, worth less than 12 cents a pound, on which $1,545,299 of duties were paid. It has never been explained by any advocate of the wool duties why this sort of wool is taxed, as the effect benefits no wool-grower and protects nobody except the British carpet manufacturers whom it enables to undersell American carpets in South American markets. The Republican principle of protection requires the cheap, coarse carpet wools to be placed on the free list, as they are not produced in this country.]

Harrison on Tariff Revision.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Sept. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—At several places in the editorial columns of your issue of the 14th and 15th inst. you quote from Harrison's letter of acceptance as follows: "We do not offer a *mixed* schedule, but a principle." I have the letter in four different papers, one of them being THE TRIBUNE of the 12th inst., in all of which the sentence is written: "We do not offer a *fixed* schedule, but a principle."

I ask the following questions: (1) Was the word used by Harrison *fixed* or *mixed*? (2) Assuming the word in the letter was the word "fixed," does Gen. Harrison know the Senate will not offer a tariff bill? (3) Whose "fixed schedule" is the tariff now in force, and which the Mills bill seeks to modify? Is it not the Republican revision of 1883, and characterized in the platform of 1884 as containing "inequalities"? (4) Does the letter of acceptance disclaim Republican responsibility for the existing fixed schedule, and by what right? Yours truly,
JOHN C. WHITE.

ANSWER: (1) The expression used by Gen. Harrison was "fixed schedule," and so printed in THE TRIBUNE of the 12th inst., but in transcribing for the paragraphs it was inadvertently copied "mixed." (2) Gen. Harrison undoubtedly knows that the Senate Finance Committee is busily engaged in preparing a tariff revision bill as a substitute for the Democratic free whisky and Sugar Trust Mills bill. (3) It is the work of both parties in Congress, but the chief responsibility belongs to the Republican members who voted for it. It undoubtedly contains some "inequalities that should be eliminated or corrected. (4) His letter does not, but it says the Republicans will "revise and modify" it. John Sherman says that the "tariff needs legislative consideration every four or five years, and that legislation is now needed on account of a number of hardships brought about by decisions of the Treasury Department. The changes in the prices of commodities imported require every few years modifications of the tariff law." Gen. Harrison in his letter of acceptance pointedly and pertinently declares: "The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome, and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people."

The Democratic Goose Is Cooked.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* There is not the slightest possibility that the Democrats can carry New York in 1888. The free trade propaganda of the party, combined with the renomination of Gov. Hill, has done the business for the Democracy in the Empire State, and thus in the country as a whole.

Dress the Hair

With Ayer's Hair Vigor. Its cleanliness, beneficial effects on the scalp, and lasting perfume commend it for universal toilet use. It keeps the hair soft and silken, preserves its color, prevents it from falling, and, if the hair has become weak or thin, promotes a new growth.

"To restore the original color of my hair, which had turned prematurely gray, I used Ayer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the

Efficacy

of this preparation."—Mrs. P. H. Davidson, Alexandria, La.

"I was afflicted some three years with scalp disease. My hair was falling out and what remained turned gray. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in a few weeks the disease in my scalp disappeared and my hair resumed its original color."—(Rev.) S. S. Sims, Pastor U. B. Church, St. Bernice, Ind.

"A few years ago I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of tetter. I hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I waited in vain. Many remedies were suggested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began to use it. The result was all I could have desired. A growth of hair soon came out all over my head, and grew to be as soft and heavy as I ever had, and of a natural color, *and firmly set.*"—J. H. Pratt, Spofford, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.